

AWARENESS LEVEL OF STREET FOOD VENDORS ON CODE OF HYGIENE PRACTICE FOR STREET VENDED FOODS, KARU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, NASARAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the awareness level of street food vendors on the code of hygiene practice for street vended foods in Karu Local Government Area of Nasarawa State. The survey research design was adopted for the study. It examined the economic activities, constraints to access of information by street food vendors, satisfaction of street food vendors with performance of the food safety agencies and, their awareness of the code of hygiene practice for street vended foods on a five point Likert scale. The demographic characteristics were the independent variable. The cronbach alpha reliability of the instrument was determined at 0.973. An awareness index was adopted in constructing the questionnaire and validated. The statistics used for the analysis of variance t-test and multi-nominal logistic regression. Results revealed that [4.3%] males compared to [23.7%] females had knowledge of code of hygiene practice for street vended food. Observed chi-square test showed the test is 9.089 with a value of 0.03 [$P < 0.05$] indicating that gender plays significant role in food safety practice. There was no significant association in level of awareness of food safety practice by age as the observed chi-square test of 33.046 and the P value [$P < 0.05$] was determined, while the ages of vendor and above 39yrs [11.0%] showed that this age bracket could be a significant factor of their awareness of obligatory registration of food business premises. Education attainment significantly associated will vendor's awareness of food safety practices and control by government as the observed P value for two test give 0.278 and 0.438 [$P > 0.05$]. Among those who hawk waves only [3.2%] and [29.0%] stationary vendors were aware of code of hygiene practice for street food vendors but not obligatory registration of business premises. Observed relationship between street food vendors and the agencies of government is limited to revenue collection. Most street food vendor's do not understand written protocols of food safety 142[74.0%] along with 48[25%] said code of hygiene practice if it existed at all was not written in their local languages 158 [82.3%] and 10 [5.2%] of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that they heard of the protocols of food safety from extension workers. It can be concluded that street food vendors were not aware of one code of hygiene practice for street vended foods. The use of minors and their low educational level could have adverse effect on the nation's development as the potential risk of disease outbreak could be high. It is recommended among others that government agencies keep abreast with and awake to their responsibility to tax payers in executing their duties effectively and efficiently in view of the mandate reposed on them. It is also recommended, however, that further study on a national scale should be conducted to determine the state of affairs on this subject in order to make a generalization for the Nigerian State.

Keywords: Vendors, Street Food, Code Hygiene Practice, Awareness, Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

Food has been defined as the aggregate of biochemicals that allow us to live and grow (Guthrie and Piccano, 1995). By this definition food is therefore an integral part of human life. But food availability is not often as would be expected and one is forced to consume it where ever it is available with affordability and convenience. Consumption of street foods has therefore become an integral part of Nigerian lifestyle (Ilaria, 2013). Eating food prepared especially by an unfamiliar person on the street has more to be considered than the mere satisfaction. Studies across the length and breadth of Nigeria show that street food vending practice falls short of recommended standards (Ossai, 2012; Nurudeen, Lawal&Ajayi, 2014; Steve and Venatus, 2014). Unfortunately, no research has considered the level of awareness of the street food vendors on The Code of Hygiene Practice for the trade. An individual can only act within the limit of one's knowledge. Incidence of communicable diseases are easily traceable to food, drinks and others publicly consumed in communities. Martin, 2007; Penelope, 2011 have indicated that a number of studies have been conducted to determine the level of street vendors' knowledge on food hygiene practice and other interesting issues that concern street foods around the world. Awareness of street food vendors on the code of hygiene practice for street vended foods, the processes and routes of food contamination and food safety legislation, hygiene legislation and official food control are important for the safety of consumers of street vended foods. No study has considered the awareness of street food vendors on the code of hygiene practice, regulatory standards or other relevant laws in Nigeria. Nurudeen, Lawal and Ajayi(2014), indicated that street food vendors' method of operation does not comply with the standard guidelines for street food control in Africa.

Karu Local Government Area is situated in Nasarawa State, one of the states in North Central Geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The towns in the local government are semi-urbanized and their proximity to the Federal Capital Territory make them stopover point for travelers to and flow from Abuja and the surrounding cities. Street life is therefore more or less like any other Nigerian cities. Among problems of food marketing is the cost of renting shops. As reported by Rungroekrit (2001) and Kimani, (2011), where regular shops are available, shop owners charge rent that vendors cannot pay. This trend could lead to food black-marketing (David, 2011) which no doubt would emerge with worse food safety concerns and threat to health. Availability, accessibility and affordability of safe food are key elements of food security. Street foods are

seen to address the trio. Therefore, it is the duty of the different government levels to consider allocation of spaces for this activity in town planning process as obtains in other countries (Murembiwa, 2006). Among other adverse effects of street vending of food is the lack of facilities for liquid drainage, waste water and garbage disposal which results in waste accumulation often characterized by sources breeding for rodents, insects and pathogens of enteric diseases Steve & Venatus, (2014), observed that the absence of toilet facilities at food vending site is another unhygienic practice that necessitate their customers' use of open defecation at nearby bush, gutter/drainage and uncompleted or unoccupied dilapidated buildings and return to business without thorough hand washing. Richard, (2006) and Mensah, (2012) respectively reported that food handlers can contribute to food contamination and facilitate cross contamination. Globally, food borne disease incidence is reported to be alarming. Ifenkwe, (2012) observed that food borne diseases increases at a very high rate considering the report of CDCP which showed that annual prevalence rate of food borne diseases in the United States, United Kingdom and France were 4.7 million, 2 million, and 750, 000 respectively. In Australia, of the 5.4 million estimated cases recorded annually, 180, 000 were hospitalized, 120 persons die, 21 million lose days off work, 1.2 million consult with their doctors and 300, 000 were given prescription for antibiotics. It is believed that worse scenarios will be obtained when such a judicious investigations and analysis is conducted in developing countries such as Nigeria (Murembiwa, 2006; Agu, 2011; Mensah et al., 2012). This study sought to assess the awareness of street food vendors on the code of hygiene practice in Karu Local Government Area.

METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

A structured questionnaire was designed which sections of demographic characteristic of the respondents, their economic activities and awareness of government control of street for food trade in Nasarawa State. Other sections of the instrument included constraints access of to information by street food vendors', their satisfaction with food safety agencies performances and awareness of the code of hygiene practice for street vended foods. The questionnaire was constructed using an awareness index as a guide in framing the questions which was validated and the chronbach alpha reliability was determined at 0.973. Random sample techniques was used to select the six (6) areas surveyed which were Bagaji, Karu, Karshi I, Uke, Gitata and Tattara of the eleven (11) council wards in Karu Local Government. Convinces sampling technique was adopted for the surveys. A total of one hundred and ninety two respondents were

selected during the progressive sampling procedure. Data collected was analyzed with statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) IBM version 23. Statistical procedures used included summary statistics, analysis of variance, t-test and multinomial logistic regressions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Of the total respondents, 46(24.0%) were male while 146(76.0%) were females. Unlike the far North where women are restricted for religious purposes, women in Karu Local government areas mostly have the responsibility for family upkeep where the husbands are not forth coming in family need especially with the down turn of the economy in the country. These are some of the reasons for the large number of women food vendors in the study area. In terms of their ages 36(18.8%) were below 18years which is the official adult age in Nigeria. Those who were between 18 and 28years were 87(45.3%), 51(26.6%) were between 29 and 38years. Only 18(9.4%) of the vendors were above 38years. The classification reveal among others that most of the food vendors were relatively young. The relative young ages could be attributable to the rigours of the activities involved in the trade which require physical abilities and lot of energy especially among mobile food vendors. Educationally, 67(34.9%) of the vendors have no formal education and 63(32.8%) only have primary school education while 44(22.9%) have secondary school education. Only 8(4.2%) of them have tertiary education with 10(5.2%) having other unclassified certificates.

Classification of vendors by types and foods

The food vendors were of three categories, those who hawk their wares on wheels, Head load and those who stay by roadside and street corners to sell their foods. Of the total 6(3.1%), 62(32.3%) were head load vendors while 124(64.6%) were stationary at various street points. Foods sold included Kunu drink (local beverage) sold by 16(8.3%), Koko and Akara (local pap) and bean cakes 18(9.4%), Moi-moi (Okpa) 13(6.8%), Fried yam and sauce 10(5.2%), Jollof rice 28(14.6%), Salad associated foods 45(23.4%), Pastries and buns 4(2.1%), Bean and yam porridge 16(8.3%), Peper soup 27(14.1%). Barbecue (kilishi and Suya) 12(6.3%), Maishayi (local tea sellers) 12(6.3%) Masa/Madidi (local pancakes) 9(4.7%), Fruits and vegetables 15(7.8%) and other unclassified 86(44.8%). Some vendors sold more than one type of these foods while others specialized only on one type like the Barbecue (Kilishi and Suya).

Reasons for food vending

The main reason for hawking of food by vendors as observed in this survey is the belief that hawking makes their wares to sell faster. This was the reason given by 61(31.8%) of the vendors. But 130(67.7%) did not respond to the question. Only 1(0.5%) of the vendors was of the view that it was lack of money to establish a shop that resulted in hawking of food.

Awareness of Food Safety regulations by Food Vendors

Only 38(9.8%) of the vendors were aware that the government have some control measures regulating the sale of food in the state or Local Government Area. But none of the vendor have access to the information regulating the sale of foods. On the necessity for licensing of food sales by government, 20(10.4%) of the vendors were not aware of such license and 164(85.4%) even aware did not have such. Only 4(2.1%) said they have license and 4(2.1%) said they were on the process of obtaining one. Only 2(1.0%) of the vender were aware that they need to register their food business premises as an obligation. Most 190(99.0%) were not aware of such registration. The only 4(2.1%) who registered were the only vendors who were aware of food vendor training programme in the state and they became aware it through FSPIAs. Most (150 or 78.1%) of the vendors have never been invited for any medical examination in relation to their trade. Of those invited, 32(16.7%) said they did not honour the invitation, 10(5.2%) were of the view that such invitation was not necessary. On medical certificate, 132(68.8%) of the vendors were not aware of the need to be certified medically fit. 13(6.8%) were of the view that they were well and therefore do not require a medical certificate and 23(12.0) did not see the connection between their trade and medical certificate. But 22(11.5%) said they have medical certificates and 2(1.0%) said their medical certification was ongoing at the time of the survey. Of all the government agencies (NAFDAC, SON, FMARD, CPC, EHO, SMOH, LGA, NPHCDA, NSEPA, Police among others at different levels, only the Local Government Health office was recognized by 132(68.8%) of the food vendors to have regularly visited them at their point of sales. Even at that, only 36(18.8%) of the vendors said they have confidence on the Local Government Health officers that regularly visit their businesses. All the vendors have never receive any form of support in their businesses.

Some (74 or 38.5%) of the food vendors did not specify their duration of the food vending trade but 86(44.8%) have been in the business for between 1 and 5years, 30(15.6%) have between 6

and 10years of experience on the business and 2(1.0%) have more than 15years of experience in the trade. Only 8(4.2%) of the vendors said they have benefited from some form of training, guidance, loan or information given to them in the process of their trade. But 184(95.8%) of the food vendors have never receive any form of assistance from government or Non-governmental organizations in the pursuit of their trade. For the 6 out of the 8 who said they have benefited, 2(1.0%) each were the opinion that such benefits help them to observe hygiene in their businesses, keep their environment clean and maintained cleanliness respectively.

The involvement of the local government is associated with the drive for revenue which 82(42.7%) of the vendors were of the view have led to their shops being sealed or wares confiscated when they defaulted in payment. Only 4(2.1%) said they have suffered from harassment by government agencies due to use of unproved locations. Only 26(13.5%) of the vendors were membership of some associations and for those who belong to such associations, only 2(1.0%) said they were visited by Food Safety Authorities during their associations' meetings.

Association between socio-demographic characteristics of food vendors and their awareness of food safety practices

For the test of the awareness, direct sources of information on food safety by government and the required obligatory of registration of food business premise were used for the test of association with the demographic characteristics. Each of the demographic characteristics is tested independently with the selected variables in Tables below.

1. Determination of the relationship between food safety control and gender of food vendors

Table 1: Relationship between awareness of food safety control and gender of food vendors

Awareness by gender	Male		Female		X ²	P-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Are you aware of government control of street-food trade	2 (4.3)	44 (95.7)	36 (24.7)	110 (75.3)	9.089	0.003
Are you aware of obligatory registration of food business premise	0	46 (100.0)	2(1.4)	144 (98.6)	0.637	0.425

The table 1 above shows that only 4.3% of the male vendors were aware of government control of street vended foods compared with 24.7% of the female vendors who had such knowledge. The observed chi-square for the test is 9.089 with a P-value of 0.003 ($P < 0.05$). This would imply that gender could play a significant role in awareness of food safety control practices by the street food vendors. But in terms of obligatory registration of food business premise, one of the male vendors said they were aware. Only 1.4% of the female vendors said they were aware and no significant association was observed between the sex of the vendors and their awareness of the obligatory registration of food business premise ($P > 0.05$).

2. Determination of level of association of the vendors' awareness by their age ranges

Table 2: Relationship between awareness of food safety control and age of food vendors

Awareness by age	13-17 years		18-28 years		29-39 years		40-50 years		X ²	P-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Are you aware of government control of street-food trade	4 (11.1)	32 (88.9)	6 (6.9)	81 (93.1)			10 (55.6)	8 (44.4)	33.046	0.000
Are you aware of obligatory registration of food business premise	0	36 (100.0)	0	87 (100.0)	0	51 (100.0)	2 (11.1)	16 (88.9)	19.537	0.000

Among vendors of between 13 and 17 years 11.1% were aware of government control of street vended food. The percentage reduced to 6.9% among those between the age of 18 and 28 years and again increased to 55.6 for those above 39 years. The observed chi-square of 33.046 and the P-value ($P < 0.05$) obtained showed that the ages of vendors is significantly associated with their level of awareness of Food safety practices. Most vendors were not aware of the obligatory registration of food business premise. But within those above 39 years of age, 11.1% had a level of awareness and the observed chi-square and the P-value ($P < 0.05$) obtained showed that age of vendors could be a significant factor of their awareness of the obligatory registration of food business premise in the study area.

3. Determination of association of the vendors 'awareness by their educational level

Table 3: Relationship between awareness of food safety control and educational level of food vendors

Awareness by educational level	Non formal		Primary school		Secondary school		Tertiary institution		Others		X ²	P-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Are you aware of government control of street-food trade	10 (14.9)	57 (85.1)	16 (25.4)	47 (74.6)	10 (22.7)	34 (77.3)	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	0 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	5.089	0.278
Are you aware of obligatory registration of food business premise	2 (3.0)	65 (97.0)	0 (100.0)	63 (100.0)	0 (100.0)	44 (100.0)	0 (0)	8 (100.0)	0 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	3.771	0.438

The test in the table showed that educational attainment of the food vendors could not be significantly associated with their awareness of the food safety practices and control by government and the obligatory registration of food business premise. The observed P-values for the two tests are 0.278 and 0.438 ($P > 0.05$).

4. Determination of the relationship between the type of food vended and the levels of awareness of the Food control and the obligatory registration of food business premise.

Table 4: Relationship between awareness of food safety control and type of food vendors

Awareness by type of vendor	On wheel		Head load		Stationary		X ²	P-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Are you aware of government control of street-food trade	0 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	2 (3.2)	60 (96.8)	36 (29.0)	88 (71.0)	18.869	0.0000
Are you aware of obligatory registration of food business premise	0 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	0 (100.0)	62 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	122 (98.4)	1.108	0.575

From the percentages distribution in the table, none of the vendors on wheels were aware of the food safety practices regulation by government and none were aware of the obligatory registration of food business premise. For those hawk their wares using head load, only 3.2% of them were aware that of the food safety practices regulation by government and none was aware of the obligatory registration of food business premise. But among the stationary vendors, 29.0% were aware of government food safety practices. On the awareness of food safety practices, the type of operational process of food vending is significantly associated with the awareness of the

vendors ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant association between the awareness of obligatory registration of food business premise and the type of food vending practices ($P > 0.05$).

Food vendors and government agencies

The observed relationship between the food vendors and the agencies of governments responsible for the regulation of food safety is limited to that revenue collection as obtained from the data here. For those 42.7% of the vendors who have contacts with the government agencies which is mostly from Local government Authorities such contact have always been associated with revenue collection.

5. Determination of the opinions of the vendor's on their satisfaction with the government food safety agencies

Table 5: Opinions of food vendors on satisfaction with Government Food Safety Agencies

Sn	Satisfaction of food vendors with Food Safety Agencies	SA		A		UD		DA		SDA		Mean
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	I am very satisfied with the performances of the food safety agencies			2	1.0	2	1.0	159	82.8	29	15.1	1.88
2	Food safety agencies officials understand our challenges					2	1.0	137	71.4	53	27.6	1.73
3	Food safety agencies officials listen to our complaints					10	5.2	114	59.4	68	35.4	1.70
4	Food safety agencies officials try to help us with the challenges we face					2	1.0	128	66.7	62	32.3	1.69
5	Food safety agencies officials consult with us on policy formulation					2	1.0	126	65.6	64	33.3	1.68
6	I have benefited from the training offered by the food safety agencies			2	1.0	2	1.0	140	72.9	48	25.0	1.78
7	The food safety authorities that supervise my facility/points of sale implement their policies on regular basis					6	3.1	140	72.9	46	24.0	1.79
8	I have built positive inter-personal relationship with food safety authorities that oversees my area			4	2.1	10	5.2	131	68.2	47	24.5	1.85
9	Incentives i receive from food safety regulation implementation bodies assist me to operate my business with food safety in view			2	1.0	2	1.0	132	68.8	56	29.2	1.74
10	Operating my business according to the provisions of food safety codes enhanced my business growth					6	3.1	144	75.0	42	21.9	1.81

In Table 5, the opinions of the vendors on their satisfaction with the government agencies are scored in frequencies and percentages with mean scores computed for decisions on the direction

of opinion. A midpoint average of 3.0 would indicate satisfaction while mean lower than 3.0 imply dissatisfaction.

As observed in the table, the vendors were not satisfied with the activities of the Food Safety Agencies. As observed, their existence may not even be known to the vendors except as observed above when the local government embark on a revenue mobilization. The issue of satisfaction with the activities of the agencies is therefore out of the question as shown in the table where the vendors expressed dissatisfaction with all the suggested activities.

Toilet/Sanitation needs of Stationary Food Vendors

For stationary vendors at various locations across the Local Government Area, only 22(11.5%) have provision for toilet system, out of this number 11(5.7%) have access to Pit toilet while 11(5.7%) have access to Water closet. Most (110 or 57.3%) of the vendors did not respond to how they take care of such exigencies like toilet need. But 50(26.0%) said they used the surrounding bushes while 26(13.5%) said they make use of Public conveniences closed by and 6(3.1%) said they wait till they get home.

Constraints to information on food safety practices by vendors

6. Determination of constraints to information on food safety practices by food vendors'

Table 6: Opinions of food vendors on constraints to information on food safety practices

Sn	Constraints to information on food safety practices by Food vendors	SA		A		UD		DA		SDA		Mean
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	I did not understand the written protocols on food safety	127	66.1	65	33.9							4.66
2	The code of practice is not written in any of my local languages	142	74.0	48	25.0	2	1.0					4.73
3	I only heard of the protocols on food safety from extension officers	2	1.0			22	11.5	158	82.3	10	5.2	2.09
4	I only heard of the protocols on food safety from media	2	1.0	12	6.3	9	4.7	105	54.7	64	33.3	1.87
5	I only heard of the protocols on food safety from trade mate/relations/friends	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	150	78.1	36	18.8	1.88
6	I only heard of the protocols on food safety only when my shop had been sealed or wares confiscated	2	1.0			1	.5	137	71.4	52	27.1	1.77
7	I only heard of the protocols on food safety from FSPIAS	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	137	71.4	49	25.5	1.81
8	Your religious beliefs stops you from complying with any provision of the code of practice	2	1.0			10	5.2	127	66.1	53	27.6	1.81
9	Information/training/advice/loan on food safety matters is easily accessible to me					4	2.1	158	82.3	30	15.6	1.86
10	I am aware of local and					4	2.1	129	67.2	59	30.7	1.71

	international regulations on street vended foods									
11	Food safety policies and regulations are clear to me	2	1.0	4	2.1	120	62.5	66	34.4	1.70
12	Written policies on food safety are interpreted to me	2	1.0	8	4.2	107	55.7	75	39.1	1.67
13	Trade association furnishes me with information on food safety			2	1.0	131	68.2	59	30.7	1.70
14	I receive information/training/advice/loan through government agencies and NGOs			2	1.0	142	74.0	48	25.0	1.76
15	I receive updates on food code of practice from NGOs and government food safety authorities					147	76.6	45	23.4	1.77
16	Food safety codes have no biases against my religion			22	11.5	122	63.5	48	25.0	1.86
17	I regularly use the information received from food safety because they help me in my business	4	2.1			130	67.7	58	30.2	1.74
18	My training help me to obtain information on food safety codes			2	1.0	134	69.8	56	29.2	1.72

In Table 6 where the constraints to information on food safety practices by Food vendors were examined, all the vendors agreed that they did not understand the written protocols on food safety and 142(74.0%) along with 48(25.0%) of the vendors were of the opinion that the code of practice if it existed was not written in any of their local languages. Only 2(1.0%) of the vendors agreed that they heard of the protocols on food safety from extension officers. But 158(82.3%) and 10(5.2%) of the vendors disagreed and strongly disagreed with the suggestion that they have heard of the protocols on food safety from extension officers and 2(1.0) and 12(6.3) strongly agree and agreed that they heard of the protocols on food safety from media while 2(1.0%) strongly agree and agreed respectively that they heard of the protocols on food safety from trade mates, relations or friends. Even when the local government official on revenue mobilization drive and seal off the shops or confiscate their wares, such information is not passed to the food vendors. They disagreed that they heard of the protocols on food safety only when my shop had been sealed or wares confiscated in the table. Only very few 4(2.0%) of the vendors agreed that they heard of the protocols on food safety from FSPIAS. The vendors disagreed with the suggestion that their inability to comply with the protocols on food safety could be associated with their religion

The lack of access to information on food safety practices is a major constraints that cut across the expressed opinions of the vendors in the table. For example, they disagreed with the suggestion that information on training, advice for food safety matters is easily accessible to them. They were not aware of the local and international regulations on street vended foods or Food safety policies and regulations and therefore disagreed with the suggestion that written policies on food safety were interpreted to them. Even with themselves, they did not agree that their Trade Association furnishes me with information on food safety or that they received information and training or advice through government agencies and NGOs. The vendors did not agree that they receive updates on food code of practice from NGOs and government Food Safety Authorities. Therefore the vendors did not agree that they regularly use the information received from food safety agencies because they did not help them in their business or that their training help them to obtain information on food safety codes.

CONCLUSION

The problem of food vending in the local government area is that most of the food vendors have no awareness of the food safety requirement for street vended food. The adverse effect of this development is the potential risk of disease outbreak Determine the awareness of street food vendors on the code of hygiene practice for street vended foods. This prospect could not be overestimated as Ifenkwe, (2012) observed that food borne diseases increases at a very high rate. The study observed that the associated government agencies did not show any form of control on street vended foods in the study area. The only observable intervention by any government agency is the collection of revenue from the food vendors by Local Government Authorities. In the absence of any regulatory body's intervention, the population could be at risk of disease outbreak. ,

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government should make available the code of hygiene practice of street vended foods not only in English also but in all the local languages (at least the three major languages) in Nigeria.

2. Given the sensitivity of this subject, government should establish a single system of implementation specific to enforcing and monitoring the guidelines of street vended foods with a view to efficient implementation of food safety policies.
3. The monitoring agency along with NGO's, the civil societies and the private sector in collaboration with the National Orientation Agency must be involved as a collective responsibility to sensitize train and supervise the efficient implementation of the policies of code of hygiene practice of street vended foods.
4. Involvement of minors in the trade of street food vending should be given the attention and sensitivity it deserves by all and sundry.
5. Parents must provide for the welfare of their children including education but for the recession. Antidote to the cause of recession lies with all Nigerians, leadership and followership alike, by which only then Nigerian economy will be sustained and developed.
6. Government at all levels including the private sector must make conscious and deliberate efforts to provide infrastructural facilities for hygiene purposes to accommodate street food vending in town planning
7. Further research on a wider scope is needed in order to make generalization for the Nigeria situation in the awareness of the code of hygiene practice of street vended foods in Nigeria.

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