

**Research Article** 

# FOOD SAFETY PRACTICES, KNOWLEDGE OF STREET FOOD VENDORS IN THE STATE OF KHRTOUM -SUDAN - A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

# \*Dr. Mona Adelgadir Ahmed Abuagla and Ibdaa Dawood fatani

Public Health Department, Faculty Of Applied Medical Sciences, Al-Baha University, Al-Baha,6519- Saudi Arabia

Received 05th November 2024; Accepted 09th December 2024; Published online 24th January 2025

#### Abstract

The objective wase to evaluate Health Knowledge and Practices Among Street Food Vendors In Khartoum State- Sudan. The descriptive crosssectional study that was carried out, from May 1st,2021 to May 1st, 2022, to assess the knowledge and practices related to food safety among those who sell it on the streets in the 3 cities of Khartoum State, By means of a pretested questionnaire. In addition to making observations about certain topics that were not addressed during the in-depth interviews. 1581workers from a variety of locations participated in the questionnaire, including Nile Street, street sellers, marketplaces, and areas close to hospitals, schools, bus stations, entertainment venues, and other locations. Of them, (44.4%) were men and 55.6% were women. They operate in the food and beverage preparation. The majority of whom are between the ages of 28 - 37, 37.7% know just a little bit about food safety protocols.

Keywords:Knowledge,Food safety Practices,StreetFood vendors,Khartoum-Sudan.

# INTRODUCTION

Foods and beverages prepared and sold in and around public locations in temporary structures are referred to as street-vended foods. Such meals is less expensive than restaurant food (Hill et al., 2019). Street food is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as ready-to-eat food and drinks that are produced and sold by street sellers. public highways and comparable locations (FAO, F. 1993). The World Health Organization has provided а different description, classifying these foods according to the setting in which they are cooked. This includes all foods that are immediately prepared and ready for eating. (WHO, 2010), Most cities and towns in developing nations have street food vendors. According to a World Health Organization estimate, consuming unfit food results in around 600 million occurrences of food-borne illnesses and 420,000 fatalities annually, with 125,000 of those deaths occurring in children under the age of five. It puts more strain on certain nations, particularly those in Africa and Southeast Asia, in areas like health and the economy (Andrade et al, 2023, & Faour-Klingbeil, et al 2020). In the majority of developing nations, street food vendors operate largely outside of official regulations and protection. Due to the informal nature of the business and the lack of public data on the volume of commerce engaged, the economic significance of the operations is not well understood (Alimi et al., 2016). Selling prepared foods or those made on the spot is a long-standing practice with implications for culture, society, and the economy. Since most of it is not registered using official channels and is carried out with little infrastructure, most of it is done outside the purview of government work systems or the unofficial sector (Schindler, 2014).

\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Mona Adelgadir Ahmed Abuagla Public Health Department, Faculty Of Applied Medical Sciences, Al-Baha University, Al-Baha,6519- Saudi Arabia. This makes it possible to define three main categories of street vendors: semi-fixed street vendors, who temporarily set up their improvised structures along the street to dispose of their goods, fixed-stall or stationary vendors, who work in a stable location throughout the working day, and mobile or itinerant vendors, who carry out their activities by moving to different places throughout the working day(Coletto, 2019). Microbial foodborne disease is a significant global health issue linked to food safety and a major contributing factor. street foods are typically cooked and served in unsanitary settings, with little access to safe water, sanitary services, or garbage disposal facilities a leading cause of death in underdeveloped nations. Therefore, eating food from the street increases your chance of contracting food poisoning from microbiological inappropriate use of contamination. food additives, adulteration, and environmental pollution(WHO, 2003). Foods and food items may have bacteria that cause food poisoning, which can result in intoxication or a foodborne infection. It is the source of infection. Pathogenic Escherichia Coli, Bacillus Cereus, Salmonella, and other microorganisms. Toxins generated in food by bacteria such as Clostridium Botulinum and Staphylococcus Aureus cause intoxication(Pinegaret al., 1985). due incorrect handling and However. to serving procedures. street foods are commonly linked to diarrheal illnesses. Those who rely on them are more concerned with the food's convenience than its quality, safety, or hygienic conditions, It has become a staple of urban life in both big cities and little towns, and it is always evolving and enticing onlookers. Street food vendors frequently lack formal education, are unskilled in food hygiene, labour in harsh, unhygienic environments, and know very little to nothing about the causes of food-borne illnesses (Barroet al., 2006). The street food industry plays an important role in meeting the food requirements of urban dwellers in many cities and towns of developing countries and the industry feeds

millions of people daily with a wide variety of foods that are relatively cheap and easily accessible. So that, food borne illnesses of microbial origin are a major health problem associated with street foods (Nicolas et al., 2007). Some of the main sources of food contamination in street vending are improper storage temperatures, improper processing techniques, and inadequate personal hygiene practices of food handlers. When it comes to street food, consumers who rely on it are typically more concerned with its convenience than its quality, safety, or hygiene. The temperatures used in the frying and cooking processes for preparing street food are high enough to kill vegetative cells, but the microorganisms' resistant spores might survive (Bryan, al.,1988). However, the methods used in the et preparation, handling, and selling of street food put it at risk for cross-contamination, recontamination, and the spread of pathogens and food-borne disorders. Prior to retailing, most items for street vending are often produced in large quantities at various periods (Nicolas, et al., 2007). Around 2.5 billion people worldwide eat street food every day (Sezgin et al., 2016).

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Through the use of a questionnaire-based survey, this crosssectional descriptive study aimed to assess street sellers' awareness of food safety protocols among Khartoum state citizens between may 2021 and may 2022. Fifteen hundred eighteen male and female individuals, randomly selected from various locations, participated in the study. Various occupations, and they all share the trait of being street vendors. Street sellers either filled out the questionnaire themselves or had those who were illiterate fill it out after being told all the questions. Those who did not want to participate were not included. Five axes were included in the questionnaire: participant characteristics, such as age, gender, marital status, occupation, and level of education. Inquiries concerning safe food handling techniques are included on a separate axis. The third axis covers the well-being of the workplace, employee health, and traders' level of food safety expertise. Using spss version 22, the items were labeled, analyzed using frequencies, and cross tabulated using, the Likert scale. observation.Subheadings should be used

# **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Theresult: Aftercollecting the data, it was analysed and placed in tables as follow

Va	riables		Frequency	Percentage %	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Gender	Male	702	44.4	43	44.4
		Female	879	55.6	57	100.0
	total		1581	100.0	100.0	
2	Age distributions/years	<18	41	2.6	2.6	2.6
	5	18-27	570	36	36	38.6
		28-37	577	36.5	36.5	75.1
		38-47	320	20.2	20.2	95.3
		48-57	42	2.7	2.7	98
		>57	31	2	2	100.0
	Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
3	Typeofwork	Salefor tea	478	30.2	30.2	30.2
	51	Salefortraditionfood	233	14.7	14.7	44.9
		Saleforjuices &sweets	229	14.5	14.5	59.4
			234	14.8	14.8	74.2
		Snacks	222		14.1	88.3
		Vegetables&fruits				93.8
		Grilled		6.2	6.2	100.0
	Total			100.0	100.0	
4	EducationlevelofParticipant's	University	366	23.2	23.2	23.2
	1	Secondary	550	34.8		58
		primary	427	27.0	27.0	85
		Kalwa	147	9.3	9.3	94.3
		illiterate	91	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	•	1581		100.0	
5	Residence	Village	669	42.3	42.3	42.3
		City	912	57.7	57.7	100.0
	Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
6	Marital status	Married	851	53.8	53.8	53.8
		single	370	23.4	14.8         14.1         5.5         6.2         100.0         23.2         34.8         27.0         9.3         5.7         100.0         42.3         57.7	77.2
		Divorce	31 $2$ $2$ 1581       100.0       100.0         alefor tea $478$ $30.2$ $30.2$ alefortraditionfood $233$ $14.7$ $14.7$ aleforjuices & sweets $229$ $14.5$ $14.5$ andwiches(Falafel & meat ) $234$ $14.8$ $14.8$ nacks $222$ $14.$ $14.1$ egetables& fruits $87$ $5.5$ $5.5$ irilled $98$ $6.2$ $6.2$ niversity $366$ $23.2$ $23.2$ econdary $550$ $34.8$ $34.8$ rimary $427$ $27.0$ $27.0$ alwa $147$ $9.3$ $9.3$ literate $91$ $5.7$ $5.7$ $1581$ $100.0$ $100.0$ $100.0$ fildge $669$ $42.3$ $42.3$ isty $912$ $57.7$ $57.7$ $1581$ $100.0$ $100.0$ $100.0$ fildge $669$ $42.3$ $23.4$	90.1		
		Widower		100.0		
	Total	•	1581	100.0	100.0	
7	Yearsof Experience	$\leq 3$ years		49.9	49.9	49.9
	*	Morethan 3 years			50.1	100
	Total		1581	100	100	
8	Placeofwork	Nile Beach	263	16.6	16.6	16.6
		Inside the neighborhood				28.2
		Insidethe markets	400	25.3	25.3	53.5
		neared to an educational institution				63.5
		Nearedtohospitals	120	7.6	7.6	71.1
		Transportation station	253	16		87.1
		Recreational area				91.1
		Others	140	8.9	8.9	100.0
Tot	al		1581	100.0	100.0	
	Takefoodhygiene training	Yes	692	43.8	43.8	43.8
		No	889	56.3	56.3	100.0
T.	al		1581	100.0	100.0	

 Table 1. Demographic Characteristic of the participants, {N=1581}

#### Valid Percent Variables Frequency Percentage% **Cumulative Percent** FoodorDrink equipment's used Plastic 1 501 31.7 31.7 31.7 Recycled Paper 401 25.4 25.4 57.1 18.9 300 18.9 82.6 Glass Othernotsuitable equipment's 105 6.6 6.6 63.7 Othersuitable equipment's 275 100 17.4 17.4 Total 1581 100 100 Usinggloves duringfood handling 39.3 39.3 39.3 2 Yes 621 No 100 960 60.7 60.7 1581 100 100 Total 42.4 42.2 3 Wearappropriate clothing while working Yes 670 42.4 318 20.2 20.2 No 62.6 Sometimes 593 37.5 37.5 100 Total 1581 100 100 4 Use aheadcovering 742 46.9 46.9 46.9 Yes No 839 53.1 53.1 100 1581 100 100 Total 5 Food storage equipment's Suitable 581 36.7 36.7 36.7 Not suitable 600 38 38 74.7 Nothing to store 400 25.3 25.3 100 100 100 Total 1581 53.8 53.8 53.8 Leftoverfoodmanagement(If it exists ) It is disposed of 850 6 731 46.2 46.2 100 Soldagainthenexttime 100 1581 100 7 Total Repeatfryingoil Oncetime 377 23.8 23.8 23.8 771 48.8 48.8 72.6 twice Morethan twice 433 27.4 27.4 100 1581 100 100 Total 41.1 8 Methodofwashing utensils ByTapwater 650 41.1 41.1 Insidethecontainer containing water 451 28.5 28.5 69.6 No anything to wash 480 30.4 30.4 100 1581 100 100 Total 46.9 Handlingmoneyisthesame as handling Yes 742 9 46.9 46.9 food 38 38 84.9 No 600 100.0 Not always 239 15.1 15.1 1581 100 100 Total Howoften isthewater cleaning? 9.6 9.6 9.6 1 Once 151 0 Utensil changed? 200 12.7 12.7 22.3 twice Until finished 100 28.6 6.3 6.3 Nothing to washed 480 30.4 30.4 59 Using tabwater 650 41 41 100 1581 100 100 Total 27.2 430 27.2 1 Correctfoodstorage Procedures Good procedure 27.251.7 1 Moderate 387 24.5 24.5 309 19.5 19.5 71.2 Poor No anything to storage 455 28.8 28.8 100 1581 100 100 Total 39.3 1 Use of detergents Yes 622 39.3 39.3 2 451 28.5 28.5 No 67.8 Sometimes 508 32.1 32.1 100 Total 1581 100 100 34.2 541 34.2 34.2 1 Easytocleansurfaces Easytoclean 3 Difficultyincleaning 521 33 33 67.2 Worn surfaces 519 32.8 32.8 100 1581 100 100 Total 920 58.2 1 Shortcleanfingernails Yes 58.2 58.2 4 No 661 41.8 41.8 100.0 Total 1581 100 100 31.8 Smoking while working with food Yes 502 31.8 31.8 1 5 500 31.7 31.7 63.5 No 100.0 Some times 579 36.7 36.7 1581 100.0 100.0 Total 33.1 Airisblownintothebag before filling 522 33.1 33.1 Yes 1 6 No 701 44.3 44.3 44.3 358 22..6 22..6 100.0 Some time 100.0 Total 1581 100.0 47.5 Food preparation Sameplaceasfood display 750 47.5 47.5 1 7 531 33.6 33.6 81 At home Repreparation of foods 300 19.0 19.0 100.0 Total 1581 100.0 100.0

#### Table 2. Street food & hygiene practices, {N=1581}

Variables		Frequency	Percentage%	Valid Percent	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
1 Sale place structure	Kiosk on the road	566	35.8	35.8	35.8
-	Mobile truck	444	28.1	28.1	63.9
	Open trays	571	36.1	36.1	100.0
total	· · ·	1581	100.0	100.0	
2 Distance of street food outlet	Close to the place	599	37.9	37.9	37.9
from the garbage dump	Something far away	401	25.4	25.4	63.3
	So far	581	36.7	36.7	100.0
Total	•	1581	100.0	100.0	
3 Thepresenceof rodents and	Yes	511	32.3	32.3	32.3
insects	No	1070	67.7	67.7	100.0
Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
4 Sourceofwater supply	There is a continuous public water source (tap)	710	44.9	44.9	44.9
11.5	There is a limited container for water (Jerkana)	871	55.1	55.1	100.0
Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
5 Methods of waste collection in workplaces	Thereisnowaste collection	549	34.7	34.7	34.7
	There is a basket for throwing waste in the place	431	27.3	27.3	62
	There are only plastic bags	601	38.	38.	100.0
Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
6 A suitable place to wash utensils	There is a suitable place	510	32.3	32.3	32.3
and hands	Thereisnosuitable place	1071	67.7	67.7	100.0
Total	· · ·	1581	100.0	100.0	
7 Having suitable bathroom	Thereisasuitable bathroom	636	40.2	40.2	40.2
-	Thereisnosuitable bathroom	445	28.2	28.2	68.4
	Public toilets	500	31.6	31.6	100.0
Total	•	1581	100.0	100.0	
8 Foodpreparation place	Sameplaceasfood display	850	53.8	53.8	53.8
	At home	731	462	462	100.0
Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
Exposuretothe environmental dust	Yes	410	25.3	25.3	25.3
	No	500	38	38	63.3
	Sometimes	580	36.7	36.7	100.0
Total	•	1581	100.0	100.0	

# Table 3. The environment in which food vendors work, $\{N{=}1581\}$

# Table 4.Street Food venders Health , $\{N=1581\}$

Variable	s		Frequency	Percentage %	Valid Percent t	Cumulative Percent
1 V	/alidityofthehealth license	Valid	521	33.0	33.0	33.0
	-	Not valid	536	33.9	33.9	66.9
		Not found	524	33.2	33.2	100.0
[otal			1581	100.0	100.0	
2 \	/isit health inspectors	Regularvisits	541	34.2	34.2	34.2
	1	veryfrequent visits	432	27.3	27.3	61.5
		no visits	331	20.9	20.9	82.4
		Not surer	277	17.5	17.5	100.0
Total			1581	100.0	100.0	10010
	Suspension from work by health authorities	Yes	441	27.9	27.9	27.9
, ,	suspension from work by nearth autionnes	No	661	41.8	41.8	69.7
		Not surer	479	30.3	30.3	100.0
Total		Not suici	1581	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stayingawayfrom work due to illness		Yes	345	21.8	21.8	21.8
	brayingawayiroin work due to inness	No	700	44.3	44.3	66.1
			536	33.9	33.9	100.0
		Not sure		33.9	33.9	100.0
fotal		*7	1581			11
Р	Previousoccurrence of food poisoning	Yes	174	11	11	11
		No	766	48.5	48.5	59.5
		Not sure	640	40.5	40.5	100.0
otal			1581	100.0	100.0	
Т	Taking vaccinations	Yes	677	42.8	42.8	42.8
		No	904	57.2	57.2	100.0
Т	Total		1581	100.0	100.0	
' C	Giving food safety advice from health inspectors	Yes	495	31.3	31.3	31.3
		No	866	54.8	54.8	86.1
		Not sure	220	13.9	13.9	100.0
Total			1581	100.0	100.0	
3 Т	Thefoodwas previously confiscatedduetoa health	Yes	456	28.8	28.8	28.8
	violation	No	489	30.9	30.9	59.7
		Not sure	636	40.2	40.2	100.0
otal			1581	100.0	100.0	
	Environmental Health	Good	453	28.7	28.7	28.7
		Moderate	617	39	39	67.7
		Poor	511	32.3	32.3	100.0
		1581	100.0	100.0		
т	Total		100.0			
Total	- Court			Yes	224	14.2
	Currentlysuffering fromanyinfectious	No	775	49	49	63.2
	lisease	Not sure	582	36.8	36.8	100.0
u	nocuse	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
1			V	502	21.0	
Total		N.	1581	Yes	502	31.9
1 E	Environmental healthinspection audit	No	603	38.3	38.3	60.2
		Not sure	470	29.8	29.8	100.0
		100.0	100.0			

#### Table 5. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of questions about participants' knowledge about the health of foods, {N=1581}

No	Questions		Good	Moderate	Poor e	Samplesize	Mea n	Standard deviation	Percentage	Sample direction
1.	Personalhygiene importance		700	567	314	1581	2.24	0.76	74.67	moderate
2.	Typesoffoodbornedisease	s	501	651	429	1581	2.05	0.77	68.33	Moderate
3.	Theimportanceofwashing	hands	822	480	279	1581	2.34	0.76	78	good
4.	Theimportanceofchangin	g gloves	412	560	609	1581	1.88	0.79	62.67	moderate
5.	Symptomsoffood poisoni	ng	788	440	353	1581	2.28	0.8	76	moderate
6.	Modesoftransmission food borne diseases		610	620	351	1581	2.16	0.76	72	moderate
7.	Sourcesoffood contamination		420	780	381	1581	2.02	0.71	67.33	moderate
8.	foodsafetyprinciples		443	603	535	1581	1.94	0.78	64.67	moderate
9.	The importance of approp	priateclothing	621	609	351	1581	2.17	0.77	72.33	moderate
10.	The importance of approp	priateutensilsforeachtype offood	549	444	588	1581	1.98	085	66	moderate
11.	Theimportanceofkeeping	some patients out of work	561	583	437	1581	2.08	0.79	69.33	moderate
12.	The importance of enviro	nmentalhealth	880	301	400	1581	2.3	0.85	76.67	moderate
13.	KnowledgeaboutCorrect food storage procedures		601	754	226	1581	2.24	0.68	74.67	moderate
14.	A. Theimportanceofcleanliness and sterilization of a place that sells food		544	651	386	1581	2.1	0.76	70	moderate
15.	5. Separationofrowfoodfrom cooked food		501	567	513	1581	1.99	0.8	66.33	moderate
		Theoverallaveragefortheaxisasawhole	Mean	Standardd	eviation	Percentage	Sampl	e direction		
			2.12	0.79		70.67	Moder	rate		

#### Table 6. Type of work within gender

Variables	Variables		thin gender	Total
		Female	Male	
Typeof work	Tea	289(32.9%)	189(26%)	478 (30.2%)
	Traditionfood	154(17.5%)	79(11.3%)	233(14.7%)
	Juices&sweats	128(14.6%)	101(14.4%)	229(14.5%)
	Sandwiches	150(17.1%)	84(12.0%)	234(14.8%)
	Snacks	101(11.5%)	121(17.2%)	222(14.0%)
	Vegetables	29(3.3%)	58(8.3%)	87(5.5%)
	Grilled	28(3.2%)	70(10.0%)	98(6.2%)
Total		879(100.0%)	702(100.0%)	1581(100.0%)
Chi-squaretest	t sig<.000	(App	rox.Sig0.000)	

# Type 7. Type of work within sale place structure

Variables		Count &%W	Total		
		Fixed	Mobile	Opentray	
Typeof work	tea	35(6.2%)	148(33.3%)	295(51.7%)	478(30.2%)
	traditionfood	100(17.7%)	61(13.7%)	72(12.6%)	233(14.7%)
	juices&sweats	202(35.7%)	11(2.5%)	16(2.8%)	229(14.5%)
	sandwiches	229(40.5%)	0(0.0%)	5(0.9%)	234(14.8%)
	snacks	0(0.0%)	152(34.2%)	70(12.3%)	222(14.0%)
	vegetables	0(0.0%)	2(0.5%)	85(14.9%)	87(5.5%)
	grilled	0(0.0%)	70(15.8%)	28()4.9%	98(6.2%)
Total		566(100.0%)	444(100.0%)	571(100.0%)	1581(100.0%)
Chi-squaretest	t sig<.000	(App	orox.Sig0.000)		

#### Table 8. Type of work within valid card

	Variables	Count&%wit	Count&%within valid card				
		Yes	No valid	Not found			
Typeof work	Tea	108(20.7%)	180(33.6%)	190(36.3%)	478(30.2%)		
	Traditionfood	130(25.0%)	61(11.4%)	42(8.0%)	233(14.7%)		
	Juices&sweats	145(27.8%)	73(13.6%)	11(2.1%)	229(14.5%)		
	Sandwiches	113(21.7%)	107(20.0%)	14(2.7%)	234(14.8%)		
	Snacks	10(1.9%)	36(6.7%)	176(33.6%)	222(14.0%)		
	Vegetables	8(1.5%)	31(5.8%)	48(9.2%)	87(5.5%)		
	Grilled	7(1.3%)	48(9.0%)	43(8.2%)	98(6.2%)		
Total		521(100.0%)	536(100.0%)	524(100.0%)	1581(100.0%)		
Chi-squaretest	sig<.000	(App	rox.Sig0.000)				

# Table 9. Type of work within appropriate clothing

		Variables	Count&%wit	clothing	Total	
			good	Moderate	Poore	
typeofwor	k	Tea	85(12.7%)	211(66.4%)	182(30.7%)	478(30.2%)
		Tradition food	119(17.8%)	54(17.0%)	60(10.1%)	233(14.7%)
		Juices&sweats	207(30.9%)	3(0.9%)	19(3.2%)	229 (14.5%)
Variables		Sandwiches	234(34.9%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	234(14.8%)
		Snacks	18(2.7%)	43 (13.5%)	161(27.2%)	222(14.0%)
		Vegetables	0 (0.0%)	0(0.0%)	87 (14.7%)	87(5.5%)
Training	Yes / No	Grilled	7(1.0%)	7(2.2%)	84 (14.2%)	98(6.2%)
Total						
chi-square	etestsi					
Total		670(100.0%)	318 (100.0%)	593(100.0%)	1581(100.0%)	
chi-square	etest sig<.00	00	(Approx.Sig	(0.000)		

Variables	Variables			card	Total
		Yes	No	Not found	
placeofwork within valid	Nile	100(19.2%)	83(15.5%)	80(15.3%)	263(16.6%)
Healthcard	Neighborhood	58(11.1%)	62(11.6%)	64(12.2%)	184(11.6%)
	In markets	140(26.9%)	105(19.6%)	155(29.%)	400(25.3%)
	E institution	33(6.3%)	70(13.1%)	55(10.5%)	158(10.0%)
	Hospitals	27(5.2%)	41(7.6%)	52(9.9%)	120(7.6%)
	Transstation	85(16.3%)	118(22.0%)	50(9.5%)	253(16.0%)
	Recreational	35(6.7%)	13(2.4%)	15(2.9%)	63(4.0%)
	area				
	others	43(8.3%)	44(8.2%)	53(10.1%)	140(8.9%)
Total		521(100.0%)	536(100.0%)	524(100.%)	1581(100.0%)
chi-squaretest sig<.000	(	Approx.Sig0.00	0)		

Table 10. Place of work within valid health card

#### DISCUSSION

The latest cross-sectional descriptive study on the sociodemographic features of street food vendors in Khartoum found that 55.6% of them were women. This could be the case because some occupations, including selling tea (30.2%) and traditional meals (14.7%), are more frequently linked to women, Additionally, this study revealed that street food is sold in markets the most (16.6%), followed by Nile Beach (16.3%). It was restricted to a range of regional specialties, including unsweetened confections, nibbles, and homemade ice cream (Al-Dandarmah), as well as fresh produce, sandwiches, and various locally manufactured juices. The study also revealed that many participants (36.5%) were between the ages of 27 and 37; however, some participants (2.6%) were younger than 18 years old, and 15% of participants had only received khalwa education, as the majority of street food workers were not trained. Regarding food safety This is clear from the responses given by employees regarding their knowledge and practices regarding food safety and food selling., The responses provided by street vendors in the questionnaire intended for this purpose bear this out: sixty-seven percent of food preparers and sellers do not wear hats, twenty-two percent do not wear acceptable work clothes, and seventy-five percent do not preserve food according to the recommended methods. Furthermore, only 1.9% of them said they wash dishes with tap water, and 46.9% said they use the same hand to handle money and food. More than thrice was frying oil used by a few of them. Only 28.5% of them said they cleaned with detergents, all of which increase the danger of consuming food.. This is further supported by Table 5, which indicates that vendors' knowledge of food safety is generally somewhat trending in their responses, with a response rate of roughly 70.67%. 2.12 is the arithmetic mean, and 0.79 is the standard deviation.. Since 67.7% of street vendors said they lacked sufficient space utensils while selling food, this study also provided to wash insight into the environmental conditions in which they operate. On the other hand, only 2.28% of the sample said that their workplace has a suitable bathroom, even though this is one of the most important elements in creating a healthy atmosphere in the sales place. The survey also reveals that the majority of street food is displayed in places made up of inappropriate materials (35.8%), including wood or straw, and open trays (36.1%), exposing the food to various pathogens. In addition, a large proportion of food vendors (53.8%) bring home-cooked meals, It permits them to stay for an extended amount of time before usage, as improper storage may expose them to other microorganisms. A few observations on questions that were not accurately answered were made during the survey.

This is comparable to the transitory kiosks, which made up 35.8% of the sales locations, particularly the ones that served traditional dishes like oatmeal and kasra. Sixty-one percent of them were constructed using rakoba, or worn-out materials like straw and wood. This permits contact with dust and insects. Additionally, it was noted that 45% of the food on the table was both cooked and raw, which increases the risk of microbial contamination. Furthermore, a considerable number of the tables are composed of plastic, and a portion of them are older, making thorough cleaning challenging (41%). Additionally, 37.9% of street vendors are situated in direct sunshine without an umbrella, exposes food to a variety of contamination factors, including enhanced microbial growth and the spread of microorganisms from the environment to food surfaces. Additionally, it was noted that fruits and vegetables for sale were scattered about without being elevated off the ground (29.2%). It was also observed that, in addition to not paying attention to attire appropriate for the type of job (56.1%), some food items, particularly snacks, are packaged directly by hand without the use of gloves (41.7%). which is in line with several other research that examined comparable working conditions, health, knowledge and habits, and demography. These results are similar to studies conducted in the 2009 in the northern Sudanese city of Atbara. (Abdallaet al.,2009) and another carried out in Nigeria in 2019 (Akinbuleet al., 2019). According to the chi-square test, there is a statistically significant relationship between gender and type of work, as well as between the structure of the selling place and the type of food offered forsale, aswell as between knowledge of food higiene and those who have received training in this. As well as the place of work, type of food, presence and validity of the health card, as well as wearing appropriate clothing for work. Which was a chi-square test < .000 (about Sig 0.000

#### Conclusion

The study included different types of foods that were displayed and sold on the street in various parts of Khartoum State, such as traditional prepared foods such as kisra, salads, and sandwiches with various ingredients, and drinks such as tea, juices, snacks, beans, chickpeas, and others such as fresh vegetables, fruits, and others. It is noted that most of these materials come ready-made from home, and a few of them are prepared in the same place of sale, where they are sometimes handled for a period longer than five hours without a suitable place for storage, which sometimes leads to their contamination and, consequently, the spread of some diseases as a result. There is several children, 2.6%, who participate in street vending, and most of them do not have any information about food safety, in addition to other vendors. The study also revealed many unhealthy practices in preparing and handling foods while handling them, not wearing appropriate clothing to perform work, and a lack of information about the health and safety of foods. And the diseases resulting from it, as 56.3 did not receive any kind of training on this, and there is clear negligence in not obtaining health cards or adhering to health work regulations, as only 34.7 of them have valid health cards.

**Acknowledgments:** of people, grants, funds, etc should be brief. All thanks to all the groups that work in selling on the roads, whether stationary or mobile, in all places and various types of foods, who helped us and encouraged us in answering many questions so that everyone could benefit

### REFERENCES

- Hill, J., Mchiza, Z., Puoane, T., & Steyn, N. P. (2019). Food sold by street-food vendors in Cape Town and surrounding areas: a focus on food and nutrition knowledge as well as practices related to food preparation of street-food vendors. *Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition*, 14(3), 401-415
- FAO, F. (1993). Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1996. Agricultural Food and Nutrition in Africa. Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations, Rome, 85-90
- World Health Organization (WHO). (2010). Basic steps to improve safety of street- vended food. International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), (3).
- Andrade, A. A., Paiva, A. D., & Machado, A. B. F. (2023). Microbiology of street food: understanding risks to improve safety. *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 134(8), lxad167..
- Faour-Klingbeil, D., & CD Todd, E. (2020). Prevention and control of foodborne diseases in Middle-East North African countries: Review of national control systems. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(1), 70.
- Alimi, B. A., & Workneh, T. S. (2016). Consumer awareness and willingness to pay for safety of street foods in developing countries: a review. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 40(2), 242-248.
- Schindler, S. (2014). Producing and contesting the formal/informal divide: Regulating street hawking in Delhi, India. Urban Studies, 51(12), 2596-2612.

- Coletto, D. (2019). L'economia informale e le sue rappresentazionisociali: il casodeimercatiall'aperto. In *Governare Milano nel nuovo millennio*(pp. 239-261). Il Mulino..
- World Health Organization. (2003). Assuring food safety and quality: Guidelines for strengthening national food control systems. In *Assuring food safety and quality: guidelines for strengthening national food control systems* (pp. 73-73).
- Pinegar, J. A., & Cooke, E. M. (1985). Escherichia coli in retail processed food. *Epidemiology & Infection*, 95(1), 39-46.
- Barro, N., Bello, A. R., Savadogo, A., Ouattara, C. A. T., Iiboudo, A. J., &Traor, A. S. (2006). Hygienic status assessment of dish washing waters, utensils, hands and pieces of money from street food processing sites in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 5(11).
- Nicolas, B., Razack, B. A., Yollande, I., Aly, S., Tidiane, O. C. A., Philippe, N. A., ... &Sababénédjo, T. A. (2007). Streetvended foods improvement: Contamination mechanisms and application of Food Safety Objective Strategy: Critical review. Pakistan Journal of Nutrition, 6(1), 1-10.
- Bryan, F. L., Michanie, S. C., Alvarez, P., & Paniagua, A. (1988). Critical control points of street-vended foods in the Dominican Republic. *Journal of food protection*, 51(5), 373-383.
- Nicolas, B., Razack, B. A., Yollande, I., Aly, S., Tidiane, O. C. A., Philippe, N. A., & Sababénédjo, T. A. (2007). Streetvended foods improvement: Contamination mechanisms and application of Food Safety Objective Strategy: Critical review. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition*, 6(1), 1-10.
- Sezgin, A. C., &Şanlıer, N. (2016). Street food consumption in terms of the food safety and health. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 13(3), 4072-4083.
- Abdalla, M. A., Suliman, S. E., & Bakhiet, A. O. (2009). Food safety knowledge and practices of street foodvendors in Atbara City (Naher Elneel State Sudan). *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 8(24).
- Akinbule, O. O., Omonhinmin, I. H., Oladoyinbo, C. A., &Omidiran, A. T. (2019). Food safety and hygiene practice of street food vendors in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. *Journal of Natural Sciences Engineering and Technology*, 18(1), 176-186.

\*\*\*\*\*\*