



### **Summary of the Training Needs Analysis conducted by the partners**

The first step of the Training and Needs Analysis of WP2 of the project Street Food was to undertake a research in the street food sector in each of the respective partner countries. These individual researches have functioned as the basis for the comparison analysis and thus helped to gain a deep understanding of the current status quo of the entrepreneurial level in the street food sector and the street food cultural aspects in the individual countries as well.

The final Training Needs Analysis report compared the country reports of the partners of the street food sector and is structured into the following paragraphs:

- Entrepreneurial situation
- The street food culture in the respective country
- Food legislation and training in the food sector.

In each of these different paragraphs, the partner countries information of their country report is summarized. The governmental representatives interviews as well as the street food entrepreneurs interviews are summarized and are being used to form a suggested training material framework and content.

From the partners information gathering in the entrepreneurial sector of street food it became apparent that there is a great lack of information on entrepreneurship in the street food sector. Therefore, the general situation of entrepreneurship was compared. The Total Early-stage entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) shows how many entrepreneurs (up to 3.5 years in business) are active in the respective countries. Germany has the lowest TEA with 5.3%, followed by Spain (5.7%) Ireland (6.1%), the United Kingdom (9.1%). The Netherland has with 10.3%, the highest TEA.

In all partners countries, but Spain, there seem to be a vibrant street food movement. There are a variety of different street food subsectors. Usually the street food sector in its respective country has traditional street food, meaning the street food that has been around for decades as it has been present for such a long time, that it is already part of the subculture. On the other hand, most street food sectors are highly influenced by other cultures, usually the immigration cultures. Furthermore, the trendy food and organic food becomes a more apparent phenomenon in the street food sector.

Spain on the other hand does not have a street food culture, more to the contrary, Spain does have a bar culture, which is so deeply enrooted that even the thought of having the lunch at a street vendor seems absurd. This is due to the relationships formed in such bars. In the second place, breakfast: most Spanish people have an hour time and then again in the lunchtime they can spend another hour to socialize and eat. However, for the tourism sector, the street food culture is of interest as most tourists are well acquainted with the idea of street food.

This comparison has made it apparent that although there is a very vibrant and growing street food sector, a communication and organization body for those street food owners is missing. In many countries there are websites and street food communities, but it shows that all the information is still very widely spread and that there is no specific trainings program available for the entrepreneurial start-up of a street food business. NCASS is the best example of what there is at the moment, but this is only for the UK.

Most of the literature available and used in the 'Training Needs Analysis' was obtained from the more general catering sector as there has been a lack of available literature on street food identified.

From the governmental side, there is mostly literature available for the permissions needed and hygiene rules requested for a catering / restaurant establishment.

All in all it can be concluded, there is a very clear demand for the training support for the street food entrepreneur in the English language with some parts translated in other languages. While there is catering and restaurant related literature available, there is a lack of specialized knowledge for the success in the mobile food sector. Therefore, the 'Street Food: Opportunities for Entrepreneurs' Project will close the gap by implementing an online training course, which is providing the missing information and will lead to exchange of knowledge between Street Food vendors from all over Europe. This training should be in the form mentioned on the page above, under the outcomes of the interviews. Further, the training should focus on specific legal needs on which market organisers focus. This varies from country to country, but the legal issues count heavy. Especially in Spain, compliance with authorities and regulations is very important. The street food market is a free market and entrepreneurs could behave accordingly.

Although there are different street food cultures and regulations in the different partner countries, many common needs have been found during the interviews.

The partners concluded together that the modules for the Street Food training course should be:

- Introduction
- Is Street Food for you?
- Developing your concept
- Getting work
- Finance
- Promotion
- Buying equipment
- Rules and legislation
- Staffing
- Operating
- Pulling it together

In the coming months these topics will be covered in the modules that the partners will be developing.