

Summary LCA report

1 Overall Summary

The German Case Study started with trying to set up a pilot project in the cross-border region of Southern Baden / North-West Switzerland / Alsace. The LCA in this region was carried out in parallel with a series of attempts to create a cooperative pilot project all of which failed. The original idea was to build on a previous city-logistics cooperation in the region of Freiburg where excellent support seemed guaranteed. Further attempts were logistics for large infrastructure projects (Rhine correction, Railway corridor) and an intensification of the ports in the Basle region. In all cases an outstanding problem were the difficulties of cooperation between public and private actors. Under strong economic pressure, private actors were not ready to participate in medium-term considerations or in talks with public bodies concerning a multi-dimensional approach to their operations. SQM analysis was used for analysing several of these situations. However, in the following we will not report on this first part of the project which lasted for one year.

As a consequence this region was abandoned and the EURES Institute caught the opportunity to cooperate with the city development department of the city of Trier for developing a concrete cooperation project. However, also here several difficult attempts were necessary until a successful project could be carried out. The Local Context Analysis was being carried out in parallel to the DLA in this region while trying to set up a concrete project. The interest of the actors in a systematic LCA was very low. The SDL systematics was of considerable help in structuring discussions. However, the SDL methodologies and appraisals were not explicitly used by the local actors which were not interested in the collection of additional data and tended to focus very strongly to immediate results. Strong economic pressure has surely contributed to this tendency.

Outstanding elements of the LCA are the following:

The chosen district TriLux composed of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Trier Region has no strong own identity. It is part of the "Large Region SaarLorLux - Rheinland-Pfalz - Wallonie" which has grown out of the much older SaarLorLux cooperation.

The Grande Region is strongly marked by steel and coal industries which have declined over the last three decades. ARCELOR in Luxemburg is the worlds largest steel producer.

Mainly Luxemburg but also the Trier region are better off than their neighbours

There has been a strong development of a service economy. International banks and EU institutions play an important role in Luxemburg

There are some but not very much other manufacturing industries

The Trier region and northern Luxemburg are mainly rural areas with an attractive landscape

The city of Trier and the Mosel valley are touristical destinations with some importance.

Environmental problems in TriLux are much less important than in Saarland and Lorraine

The considerable competence of cross-border and intercultural cooperation which exists mainly in Luxemburg can be looked at as one of the important resources of the region.

2 Profiles

Orientation

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Environment	●●●	●●	●●	●●●●
Economy	●●●●	●●●	●●	●●●●
Socio-Culture	●●●●	●●●●	●●	●●●●●
Equity between individuals	●●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●
Equity between territories	●●	●●●●	●●●	●●●●
Equity between generations	●●●	●●	●●	●●●●
Diversity	●●●	●●	●	●●●●
Subsidiarity	●●●	●●●	●	●●●●
Networking and Partnership	●●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●
Participation	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●●

Social Potential

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Perception of a variety of development approaches	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●●
Entrepreneurial creativity and innovation	●●●	●●●	●	●●●●

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Capacity to cope with complexity and to anticipate change	●●●	●●●●	●●	●●●●
Enrichment of the local knowledge to create a cohesive multicultural environment	●●●●	●●	●	●●●●●
Discovery and re-encoding of the local specificities and knowledge	●●	●●●●	●●	●●●
Ability to reach optimal levels of attainment and fulfilment of life	●●●●	●●	●●●●	●●●
Fractal distribution of responsibilities and competence	●●●●	●●	●	●●●
Facilitating structure for autonomy and collaboration into the decision-making	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●●●
Primary reliance on the endogenous resources without compromising the ones of the others	●●●	●●●●●	●●	●●
Shared value system taking into account environmental, socio-cultural and economic interdependencies	●●●	●●●	●	●●●●
Social cohesion	●●●●	●●●	●●	●●
Opportunity and room for fair interactions	●●●	●●●	●●	●●●
Capacity for creating shared visions of local development	●●●	●●●●	●	●●●●●
Integration of social and technical skills for innovative processes	●●	●●●	●●●	●●●●
Access to information and dialogue	●●●	●●		●●●
Existence of facilitators and animators of multiple interactions	●●●	●●●	●	●●●●

Dynamics

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Enhancing problem understanding	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
Open collective learning	●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●●
Negotiation and co-decision	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●●
Creation of a shared vision	●●●	●●●●	●●	●●●●
Client orientation	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●●
Result orientation	●●●●	●●	●	●●