



URBACT - CITY CENTRE DOCTOR NETWORK

CITY OF PETRINJA INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN

April, 2018

CONTENT

SUMMARY	3
1. CONTEXT	8
2. PLACE ANALYSIS	21
3. FOCUS AND OBJECTIVES.....	29
4. ACTIONS.....	32
5. FRAMEWORK FOR DELIVERY	44

SUMMARY

City of Petrinja is located in Croatia in the central part of Sisak-Moslavina County, south of the river Kupa, before its entrance in the river Sava. It is 60 km from Zagreb, capital of Croatia.

The administrative area of the City of Petrinja is 380.65 km² and covers a total of 55 settlements.

According to the Population Census of 2011, 24,671 persons live in the City of Petrinja.

Geographically, the area of the city lies in the zone between the mountain hinterland and the Kupa's lowlands.

Petrinja has been recognized as settlement since 1240. Today's outlines Petrinja got at the end of the 18th and early 19th century. After the final defeat of the Croatian-Slavonian Military Krajina in 1881, Petrinja became part of the Zagreb County. It is constantly evolving, so that in the beginning of the 20th century economic growth can be experienced.

Petrinja suffered heavily during the Croatia's Homeland War (1991-1995). City was destroyed in war actions and after, during occupation, that lasted until liberation in august of 1995.

The rich history of the City of Petrinja is also reflected in the preserved cultural and historical heritage. There are numerous archaeological sites, sacral and civilian buildings, memorial heritage, ethnological heritage as well as a protected cultural and historical complex in the center of Petrinja and close to Strossmayer promenade in the area of the city.

In Petrinja there is a significant tradition of the meat industry and trade fairs, pottery, customs and crafts, handicrafts and others. During the year, numerous events and events (60 of them), which have a local character, are held in Petrinja.

The city has many natural and spatial reserves. The largest reserves are found in forests, agricultural areas and water resources.

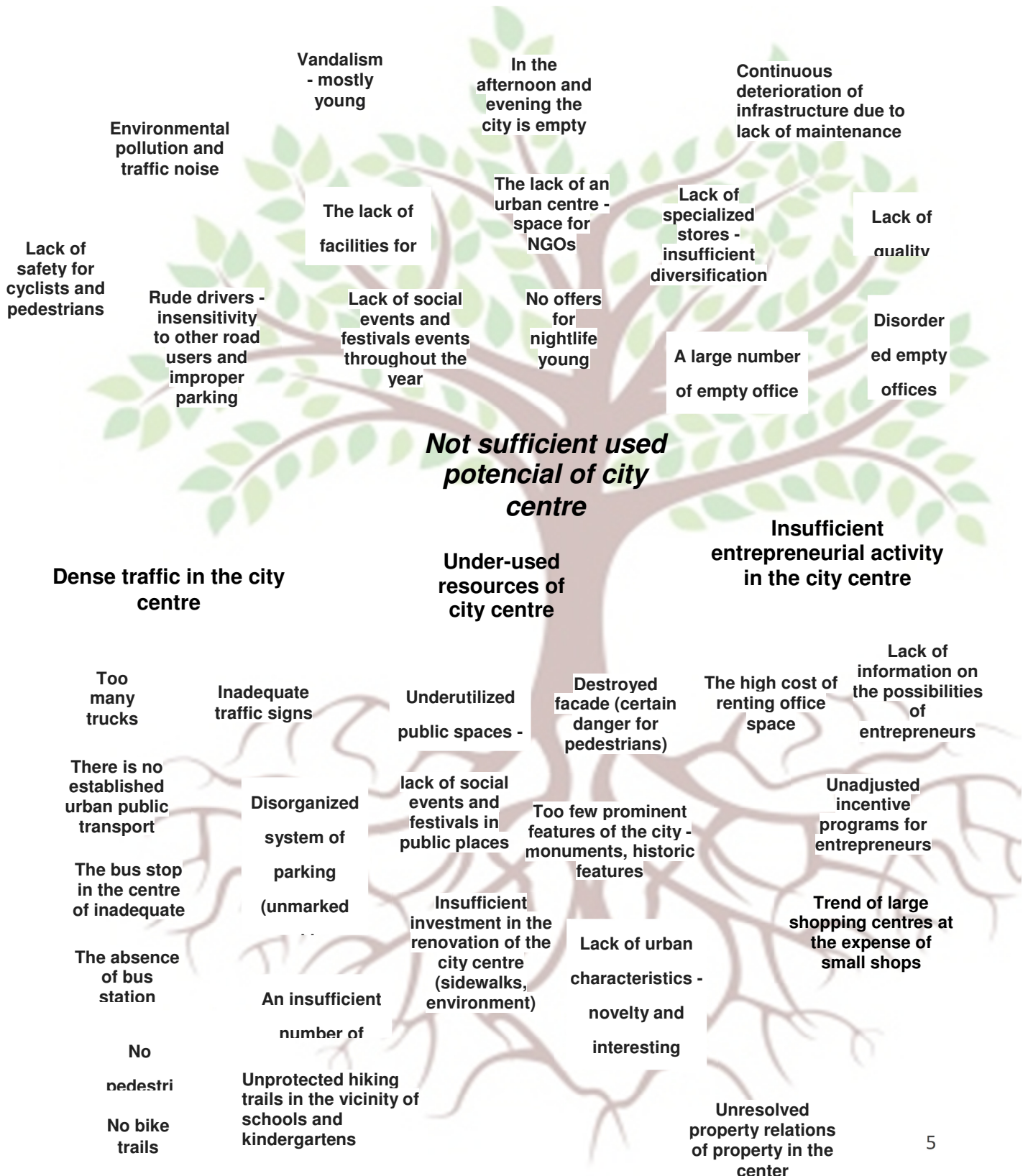
The city's economy relies on the partly renewed operations of large companies, and less on small and medium-sized businesses. Agriculture has been identified as the power and opportunity of the area of Petrinja. Interventions will be directed to existing local product makers whose production is based on the exceptionally long tradition of food-producing.

Petrinja abounds in rich natural heritage and material and immaterial cultural heritage, and the proximity of larger urban centers puts the city in a favorable position with respect to other continental destinations.

SWOT analysis summaries gathered data, observations and conclusions of conducted place survey questionnaire grouped into Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of city centre.

Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the protected area of cultural and historical importance ■ city is situated on two rivers, Kupa and Petrinjčica ■ large number of attractive manifestations ■ active civil society ■ spacious public spaces (squares, park) ■ tradition in crafts and gastronomy ■ available small business spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ there is no pedestrian zone ■ the public space isn't utilized enough ■ the lack of financial resources in the city's budget ■ unresolved property relations ■ the passive behaviour of local people ■ local stakeholders don't cooperate enough ■ a relatively small market for entrepreneurs ■ disorganized system of parking
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ geographic position ■ people and business gravitates towards city centre ■ tax relief for investors ■ availability of national and EU funds ■ trends "smart cities" ■ Participating in URBACT project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ management of state road in the city centre ■ buildings owned by the state are underused / unused, city has no influence ■ dangerous traffic in the city centre; the driving speed is too high ■ a frequent change of (local) government ■ deterioration of real estate due to traffic ■ still not expecting new trends in city planning

According to gathered and presented data, ULG members on numerous meetings discussed about main problems and did problem trees. After discussion about defined problems, ULG Coordinator did the **unified Problem tree** with main problem and three supporting problems with its causes and effect. There are many more causes leading to problems but the focus was on including cause that stakeholders can affect on. ULG then concluded Problem tree by defining problem combining all three defined problems as *Not sufficient used potential of city centre*.



FOCUS

By investing in the city's urban center, which is a gathering place and concentration of services and institutions, the city's attractiveness increases for residents as well as visitors.

This is particularly important with regard to the fact that in the last census period due to immigration there has been an increase in the number of inhabitants, but also in view of intentions aimed at intensifying the development of tourism.

Currently in the wider area of the center there are a large number of abandoned and devastated buildings that need to be renewed and transformed / put into operation and need to be invested in all types of infrastructure to enable urban development and development of the center but also increase the availability of services and quality of life.

The problem of regeneration of the urban center of the city is extremely complex given the concentration of services, institutions and infrastructure represented in the center itself.

Therefore, it requires solving problems from practically all the domains analyzed and satisfying the needs of the inhabitants of not only Petrinja, but all 54 villages that gravitate to the urban center.

Focus of this Integrated Action plan lies on several themes that are important for Petrinja and are coordinated with URBACT City Centre Doctor Strategy as well as with Petrinja Main Development Plan. This themes are in particular:

1. Regeneration of urban center (Petrinja - a modern city)
2. Support to the development of small and medium entrepreneurship (Petrinja - Entrepreneurial Town)
3. Improving the Social Standards (Petrinja - a city of educated and satisfied people)
4. Development of tourism (Petrinja - tourist town)

VISION of this Integrated Action plan is:

Through the modern redevelopment of city centre Petrinja is a city of pleasant living that meets the needs of its inhabitants.

PRIORITIES:

- revitalize the city centre with a series of interventions on the main urban points that serve to gather more people and concentrate urban activity (squares, streets and other urban areas)
- improve the urban transport system including infrastructure, transport network and types of transportation
- make a number of measures consistent with the City's economic development strategy that will stimulate its development in all segments

KEY OBJECTIVES:**1. Revitalization of major urban areas**

- Action 1.1. Strossmayers promenade
- Action 1.2. Teachers Square
- Action 1.3. Croatian Defenders Square
- Action 1.4. Petar Preradović Square
- Action 1.5. "City on Kupa"

2. Improving the City Traffic System

- Action 2.1. Reducing transit traffic through city centre
- Action 2.2. Improvement of traffic infrastructure and signalization
- Action 2.3. Stimulating Bicycle usage and bicycle traffic
- Action 2.4. Car parking system in centre

3. Improving the economic situation of the City through a series of measures that will reduce the high unemployment rate and stimulate economic development (in line with the City's Main Development Strategy)

- Action 3.1. Revitalization of existing inactive buildings in the centre
- Action 3.2. Using the cultural heritage for the economic development
- Action 3.3. OPG's as model for the city centre development

This IAP is intended to be a live document with constant updates. Existing actions will be updated and new actions will be added in IAP when initial actions start and redevelopment begins. The development potential of this IAP is long-term and is estimated to be around 10 years.

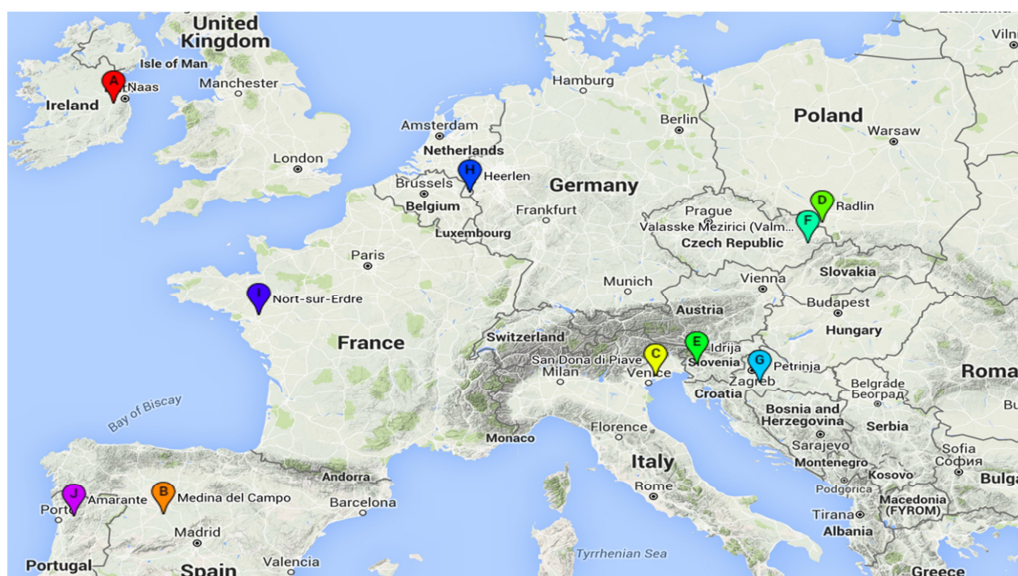
1. CONTEXT

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The City Center Doctor project is one of 21 network action plans co-funded by the URBACT III Program, a territorial cooperation program of the European Union that helps cities in sustainable integrated urban development.

The City Center Doctor project is the partnership of ten smaller cities in ten European countries located near major cities. The project partners are Naas (Ireland), Medina del Campo (Spain), San Doná di Piave (Italy), Radlin (Poland), Idrija (Slovenia), Valašské Meziříčí (Czech Republic), Petrinja (Croatia), Heerlen Nort-sur-Erdre (France), Amarante (Portugal). The main partner is the City of San Doná di Piave.

The City of Petrinja joined the project at phase 2 of the project, which began on 3 May 2016, and the implementation lasted 24 months. The total budget of the Project is EUR 647,597.92 and the ERDF co-financing is EUR 481,464.19. The budget of the city of Petrinja amounts to 40,862.32 euros, and the co-financing of the ERDF amounts to 34,732.97 euros. The Lead Expert of the project is Mr. Wessel Badenhorst. Project leader for Petrinja was Mrs. Vlasta Vuglec, and the coordinators of ULG were Mrs. Željka Tonković, Mrs. Katarina Ivančić and Mrs. Lana Modrovčić Ljubojević. The project's objective is that partner cities develop co-operation mechanisms and integrated action plans that will stimulate the revitalization of their city centres.



- A** – Naas (Ireland) **B** – Medina del Campo (Spain) **C** – San Doná di Piave (Italy)
D – Radlin (Poland) **E** – Idrija (Slovenia) **F** – Valašské Meziříčí (Czech Republic)
G – Petrinja (Croatia) **H** – Heerlen (Netherlands) **I** – Nort-sur-Erdre (France)
J – Amarante (Portugal)

1.2. CITY CONTEXT

1.2.1. Location

The City of Petrinja is located in the central part of Sisak-Moslavina County, south of the river Kupa, before its entrance in the Sava River. It is 60 km away from Zagreb and 40 km away from Pleso International Airport (Zagreb). The administrative area of the City of Petrinja covers a total of 55 settlements.



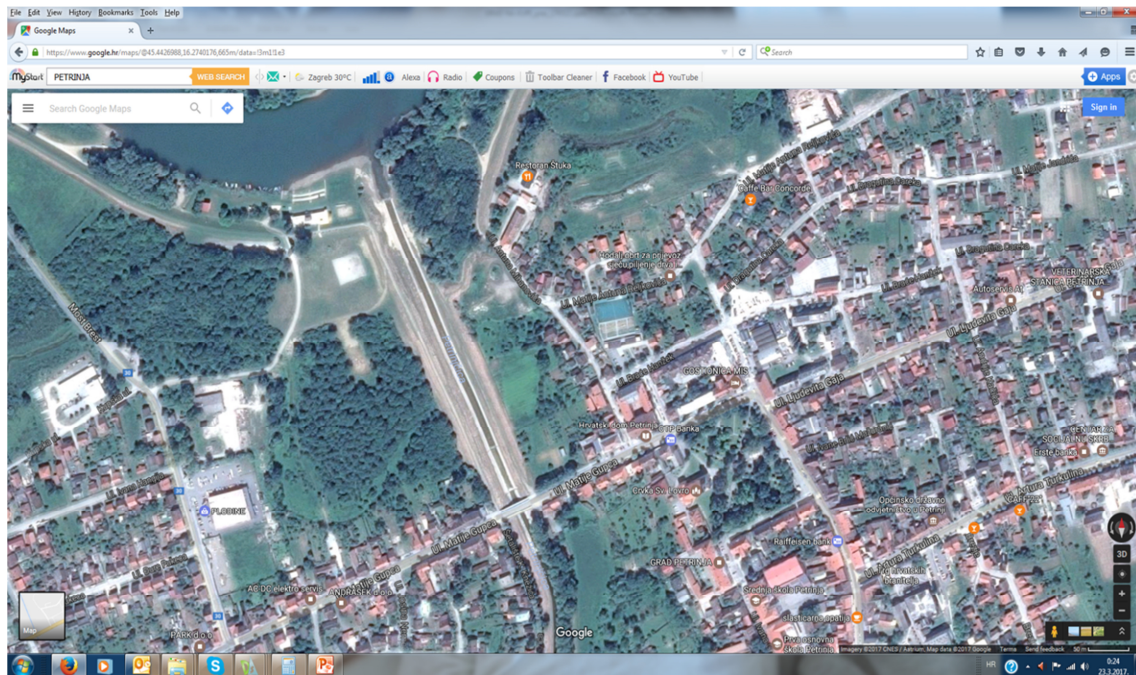
City of Petrinja's position inside Croatia

The total area of the administrative unit of the local self-government of Petrinja (all 55 settlements) is 380.65 km² which is 8.52% of the area of the county. The surface of the Petrinja settlement itself is 41.64 km². According to the 2011 Population Census, the city has 24,671 inhabitants, accounting for 14.3% of the population of the county. With a population density of 64.81 square meters / km², it is among the more populated areas within Sisak-Moslavina County (only Sisak and Kutina have a higher density of population), ie in the order of middle-populated areas in Croatia.



Aerial view on Petrinja's centre

Geographically, the area of the city is located in the zone between the mountain hinterland and the river Kupa's lowlands. The area is characterized by relief diversity manifested in the modalities of mild hills, and the overhanging of plains and fields along river flows. Only the Petrinja settlement is located on the right bank of the Kupa at the mouth of the Petrinjčica River, and the central and most part of the settlement is located on its right bank.



City of Petrinja with inner centre

The city of Petrinja has an exceptionally favorable traffic position on the crossroads of traffic routes connecting northwestern Croatia and Zagreb with Banovina and Bosna, and Banovina and Kordun area with Posavina. At the city level, the most developed is road traffic. Railway traffic has lost its importance since the railway line passing through the City is not in function anymore. Petrinja does not have air traffic infrastructure, and river traffic needs to be investigated with respect to the waterways of the Kupa River.

1.2.2. History and heritage

Petrinja has been mentioned since 1240 and it is assumed that it was at that time an urban whole. In today's location, it emerged in 1592 as a Turkish fortification of Hasan-pasha Predojević. At the end of the 16th and 17th centuries, Petrinja was an important fortress in the defense system. In the middle of the 18th century it was handed over to the Banska Krajina, hence the name of the entire area of Banovina. Then the fortress was rebuilt and the settlement spread outside its walls. Already in 1765 Petrinja had 500 houses. Due to the underdeveloped market and poor purchasing power, most of the residents, along with crafts and trades, had to deal with agriculture to survive.

Today, the outlines of Petrinja take place at the end of the 18th and early 19th centuries, with a spacious central square framed by military and church buildings and late-baroque civilian houses. In Petrinja, pottery, potter and carnivorous (strong meat fair) are being developed, and at the end of the 17th century some members of the Gavrilović family, begin supplying meat products the army and the civilian population of the town, which marks the beginning of the meat trade in Petrinja. From 1809 to 1813 Petrinja was under the rule of France. With the rebuilding of the Vojna Krajina, Petrinja loses the status of the Military Community. After the final demise of the Croatian-Slavonian Military Krajina in 1881, Petrinja became part of the Zagreb County. It is constantly evolving, so that in the beginning of the 20th century economic growth can be experienced.

Stjepan Radić and his Croatian Farmers Party (HPSS) occupy a significant place in public political life, and the 1st Assembly was held in Hrastovica in 1905 at the house of Stjepan Šimunović.

1900 the mayor, Djuro Gavrilović, who is the organizer of the census, has a special economic and political committee, encouraged the foundation of the city's town hall, city sewerage, and electrical lighting. In 1902, the construction of the railway bridge at Petrinjčica was completed and the "Banovina railroad" was put into circulation during Mayor Ivan Borošić.

The period from 1907 to 1914 at the time of the Mayor Dragutin pl. Simončić is considered to be the true bloom of Petrinja. At that time, extensive works on Petrinjčica regulation, electricity lighting, water supply, sewerage, sidewalks and so on were completed.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, "The First Croatian, Sausage and Dried Meat of M. Gavrilović's sons in Petrinja" started to work. The factory became more and

more recognized year after year, and for "Croatian salami" it was awarded a gold medal at the international exhibition in Vienna.

Since 1922, construction of the city sewerage has begun, and has begun thanks to the sold logs from the city forest "Kotar". Since 1929 Petrinja and the majority of Banovina are part of the newly established Savska banovina with headquarters in Zagreb. It was then part of the Primorje-Krajina region with headquarters in Karlovac.

1930 Petrinja's statistical data are as follows: it extends over a surface of 40 km², has 968 houses and 6137 inhabitants.

In early 1963 the Statute of the Petrinja Municipality was adopted, covering 22 places and surrounding settlements.

1958 asphalted road Petrinja-Sisak, and three years before the transport company "Slavijatrans" became an independent company. Gavrilović started construction of a new factory, a construction company "Budućnost" was founded, and "Forestry" became part of the Sisak Forestry Company.

In 1961 the Pedagogical Academy was founded and a new school building was started. In 1965, MI "Gavrilović" was rebuilt and next year the Furnace Factory.

During 1978. the town plan of Petrinja was adopted. At that time, the Radio Petrinja, the Music School, the Library and the reading room, the Foreign Language School, the Auto School, the Library and the reading room, the INDOK (Information Documentation Center), published by the "Petrinjska novina" were active at that time.

In 1980, the "Petrinjka" department store was opened, covering 3.800m², and the following year a census was conducted, with the municipality of Petrinja having 33.570 inhabitants and 10.079 apartments with 9.887 households.

In 1984, a new City Market was erected.

At the beginning of 1990, the founding of the first political parties (HDZ, HSS, HSL, HDS, etc.) began in Petrinja, and this was the beginning of a new political reflection on reality, a new political arrangement - the beginning of a multi-party and democracy.

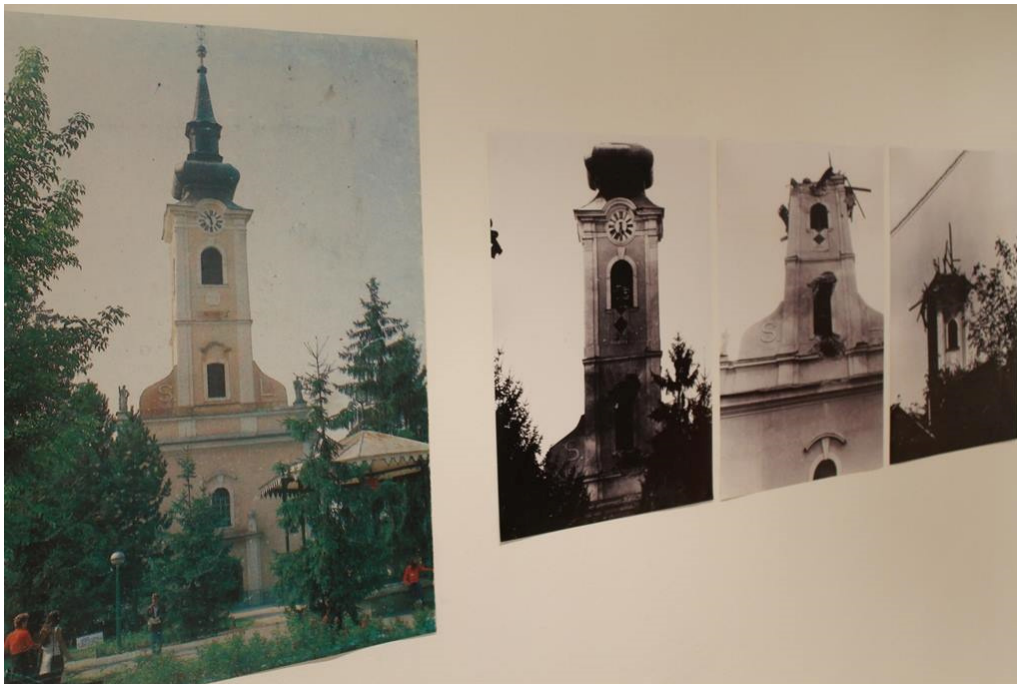
Beginning of riots and armed rebellion of Serbs came on the end of September 1990.

The first barricades and armed guards on Petrinja begin to paralyze traffic. Political unrest lasted until the beginning of September 1991. when the first attack from the then "Vasilj Gaćeša" barracks took place on the town. The first victims are falling and many people are wounded. The bloody period began for Petrinja. After 21 September 1991, Petrinians are in exile, and the city is still devastated.

During the Homeland War and numerous military actions, the most significant and long-awaited military and police operation was the „Storm“ which, in 1995, liberated the territory of Petrinja. During the entire period of the war Petrinja and Petrinians filed large victims. The city is systematically devastated. There are 599 defenders and civilians killed, 89 are still missing and there are eight mass graves in the city.



Devastations of Petrinja during Homeland War



Destroyed church of Saint Lawrence during Homeland War

The rich history of the town of Petrinja is also reflected in the preserved cultural and historical heritage. In the area of the city there are numerous archaeological sites, sacral and civil buildings, memorials, memorials, ethnological heritage as well as a protected cultural and historical complex in the center of Petrinja and near Strossmayer promenade. Many of the sacred buildings were destroyed in the Homeland War and rebuilt after the war.

The culture of life and work is an essential factor of the characteristics and identities of each community. For Petrinja, there is a significant tradition of the meat industry and trade fairs and events related to the production of meat and meat products. There is also pottery as the oldest and sometimes the most widespread craftsmanship developed due to high-quality clay foundations, folk songs and singings, customs and traditions, handicrafts, wool processing, beekeeping, falconry and folk costumes.

During the year, numerous events (60 of them), which have a local character, are held in Petrinja. Most of them occur in the summer months (June, July, August). By grouping manifestations (Summer in Petrinja, Lovrencevo et al.), their significance and tourist attractiveness are increased, and the number of visitors is increasing.

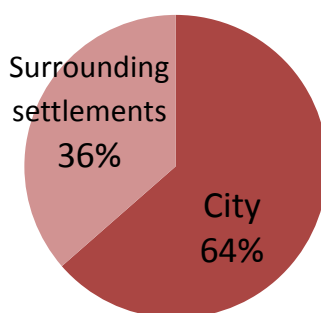


St. Lawrence day in Petrinja

1.2.3. Population

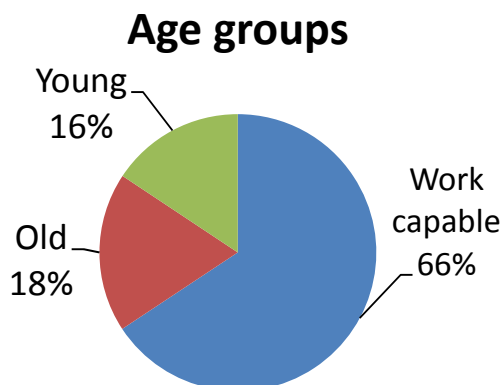
According to the Population Census of 2011, 24,671 persons live in the town of Petrinja, out of which 15,683 live in the city and 8,988 in other settlements. Knowing that the administrative area of Petrinja has a network of 55 settlements with as many as 30 settlements with less than 100 inhabitants, it is clear the presence of depopulation of rural areas and the complexity of ensuring the availability of public services. The aging trend of inhabitants of the entire area of Petrinja has been highlighted, but the increase in the number of inhabitants as a result of immigration to the area of the city has been taken into account in the strategic planning of document.

Division of population



The average population density in the area of the City of Petrinja is 64.81 per square km, which is more than the county average (38.60 per square kilometer) but less than the average of Croatia, which is 75.71 per square kilometer.

In the age structure of the population of Petrinja, the working population aged 15 to 65 (65.70%) predominates, which is roughly the same as at the county level (65.96%). Population aged 65 and over is 18.62% less than the county average (19.53%), but above the state average (17.70%). The young population (0-14 years) in 2011 was 15.67% more than the county average (14.51%) and slightly above the state average (15.23%) but less than 2001. (17.17%). Out of the total population 51, 64% are women and 48.36% men.



Given national affiliation, the Croat population prevails (84.82%), followed by members of the Serbian national minority (10.98%) and Bosniaks (1.56%). Other nationalities account for less than 1% of the total population. In the population structure with regard to religion, Catholics (80.36%), Orthodox (10.42%) and Muslims (2.46%) prevail. Members of other religions singly make up less than 1%.

1.2.4. Public and social activities

In the area of the City of Petrinja there is a kindergarten with one central and 3 district facilities (a total of 501 children). 5 primary schools with branch departments (1848 total students), 1 secondary school with educational programs: general gymnasium, food technician, veterinary technician, meat shop, florist and fruit-vinegar-winery (453 students total) and high school University of Zagreb) with 514 students. In the education of adults in the area of the city there are three institutions: the Center for Plum and Chestnut - a public institution founded by the City of Petrinja and which carries out programs of adult education for specialized occupations in agriculture, primarily in fruit and vegetable farming and independently and in cooperation with other institutions in order to improve the institutional infrastructure in the fruit growing, but also the overall rural development of this area; Open University Croatian Home Petrinja is the leading institution in the area of the City, the founder and owner of the City of Petrinja, dealing with the organization and implementation of programs related to culture, art, education and adult education; Public Open University College Kotva - a public institution for adult education, founded in 2001, which offers education programs to help regulate the labor market and solve the problems of illiteracy and thus unemployment.

Primary health care and social care services in the area of Petrinja provide health care, general outpatient clinics (10 teams), pediatric outpatient clinics (2 teams), dental clinics (7 teams), gynecologic ambulance, 1 public and 3 private retirement homes and home for mental health sick adults.

In recent times the role of civil society organizations is growing. Many civil society organizations are involved in settling various social needs, exploring different problems and updating them.

In the Register of Associations of the Republic of Croatia (May 2016), there were 223 active associations registered in the territory of the City of Petrinja. The number of civil society organizations is one of the main indicators of civil society development. By comparing the number of associations with the number of inhabitants according to the 2011 census (24,671), we come to the data that there are 9,03 associations per 1,000 inhabitants, which is slightly less than at the county level (10,49). With regard to the field of activity, most sports associations, 45 of them, are the associations of cultural and artistic (40), human rights organizations (18), sustainable development (18), democratic political culture (14), protection and rescue (12), veterans' association (7), etc.

The analysis of the area identified the lack of sports facilities, children's playgrounds, social homes, a short lack of social infrastructure that would be the driver of improved citizens' lives, and interventions aimed at creating spatial conditions for the activities of numerous associations, creating new social services and better conditions for the implementation of educational programs and free time of citizens.

1.2.5. Employment/Unemployment

Analysis of the area determined the area of the town of Petrinja as a place still under influence of war events, whose population decreased in 2001 by an exceptional 33.4% compared to 1991. War events also affected spatial devastation and the current disenchantment of the wider urban area. The industry-based economy did not survive either in the rest of the country, and the process of transformation and privatization of large corporations in the 90s (Slavijatrans, Finel, IGM Ciglana, Gavrilović) did not succeed in pre-war business while part of the company ceased business. Petrinja therefore still has a high rate of unemployment and an unfavorable labor market situation related to vulnerable groups, especially young people, who do not have the opportunity to work.

Unemployment in the City is one of the biggest developmental problems and in 2015 it was 22.2% (annual average). According to CES data, in the year 2016 there were 2729 unemployed persons (quarterly average), of which the relatively high number of those with 3-year high school education (914), followed immediately by the following primary school (813). Due to age, two groups - the unemployed between the ages of 20-24 and unemployed between the ages of 45 and 59 - are treasured. Regarding gender, 56.6% of the unemployed are women, with the unemployed men 43.4%. Out of the total number of unemployed, 11.5% of the wages are spent on defenders. There is also a significant number of defenders, of which 3500 are recorded in the area of the City, of which 1000 are disabled.

The next major vulnerable group consists of persons with difficulties in carrying out daily activities, according to which according to the 2011 census of population in Petrinja there are 5.182 inhabitants, which makes up to 21% of the population of the City. Women prevail with 51.5%, and the largest age group is the population aged 50 and over (most people aged 75-79). Given current activity, according to the 2011 Census, in the City of Petrinja there were 10,945 economically inactive persons, most of which (6,278) are left to pensioners also included in the potentially vulnerable group.

Part of the socially vulnerable picture is also provided by the Social Welfare Center. The table below shows data on beneficiaries of social welfare rights in the area of Petrinja, from which it is clear that the largest number of recipients of the minimum guaranteed benefits - 640 single and households, ie 1,556 persons covered, representing 6,31% of the total population of the City . Considering that this share at the level of Croatia is 2.4%, it is clear that the share of beneficiaries guaranteed minimum fees in the CSSS Petrinja area is even three times higher.

The mentioned problems of the area of the city of Petrinja represent a permanent obstacle in achieving a higher degree of development of the area and the city vitality index and are the starting point for determining the city's needs for its regeneration.

1.2.6. Natural resources

According to CORINE (CoORdination of INformation on the Environment) identification, the city has many natural and spatial reserves. The largest reserves are found in forests and agricultural areas. Relative disparity is also one of the comparative advantages of the City, as it offers the possibility of spatial planning in line with sustainable development and the real needs of the population.

The town of Petrinja is rich in water. Water wealth is a network of underground and surface watercourses and springs of drinking water (Zrinska Gora is one of the three richest potentials in Croatia). Surface watercourses that characterize the area of Petrinja are the river Kupa, Petrinjčica and Utinja. The town of Petrinja is located on the right bank of the Kupa, and most of the town stretches to the right bank of Petrinjčica. The Rijeka Cup, whose total length is 296 km, with a valley through which it runs 100 m in the left and right of the river, is proposed for protection as a monument of natural heritage in the category of significant landscape.

The area of the City of Petrinja has significant forest wealth. The total area of forests in the area of the City of Petrinja according to CORINE Land Cover classification from 2012 is 12.961,65 ha and is divided into three categories: white-wood forests, coniferous forests and mixed forests. In total, predominant forests of chestnut, oak and grab with a significant share of oak are prevalent. It is estimated that in the area of Petrinja-Glina-Dvor, ie between the rivers Kupa, Gline and Une, there are between 15,000 and 20,000 ha of chestnut forests, of which about 40% of the town of Petrinja belongs. Given the purpose, the forests in the area of the City of Petrinja are mostly for economic purposes, which, with the preservation and improvement of functions, implies use for the production of forest and timber products.

1.2.7. Economic structure

Economic trends, although pointing to the growth trend of entrepreneurs, are not favorable. Namely, the economy is experiencing a falling trend in income and profits with entrepreneurs, as well as a decline in the number of employees. Regarding the number of entrepreneurs themselves, a positive trend needs to be emphasized - in comparison with 2010, in 2015, there were more than 36 entrepreneurs in the City of Petrinja. However, as noted above, newly-established businesses and their employees could not compensate for a general downturn in the number of employees in the enterprise, which is due to the number of employees in 2015, almost by 500 less than in 2010. Business Comparative Business Comparisons (2010-2015) show that in the five-year period, the economy of the city has experienced a tremendous decline in economic activity, which is reflected in the decline in entrepreneurial income by 43.5% and loss of nearly 500 jobs, accounting for one third of all employees in 2015 .

The city's economy relies on the partly renewed business of large companies and less on small and medium-sized businesses, which points to the need to strengthen small and medium-sized businesses. By ending investment in entrepreneurial infrastructure (entrepreneurial zone), a predisposition is created for new investments that will generate new jobs. The intervention defines infrastructure investment and services that can support businesses and start-ups, thus stimulating (only) employment and increasing the competitiveness of economic entities.

Agriculture has been identified as the power and opportunity of the area of Petrinja, but large weaknesses, with small holdings, have small production capacities and low technological facilities. During the process of drafting this intervention plan, there was also a shortage of human capacities that would embrace contemporary ways of production in agriculture. The interventions will be directed to existing local produce producers whose production is based on the exceptionally long tradition of food production areas. Through the strengthening of the activities and capacities of the public institution in the field of agriculture, support will receive all key stakeholders for the further development of the sector.

Tourism is at the initial stage of development, but as an opportunity to see the growth trend of visits to continental destinations in the Republic of Croatia, the intervention plan envisions a significant investment coverage as a support to the development of this sector. Petrinja abounds in rich natural heritage and rich in material and immaterial cultural heritage, and the proximity of larger urban centers (within one hour of driving) puts the city in a favorable position with respect to other continental destinations. Growth of entrepreneurs, employees and income in the sector was recorded, which is another reason to rely on the planning of interventions.

The area of the City of Petrinja has significant forest wealth. The total area of forests in the area of the City of Petrinja according to CORINE Land Cover classification from 2012 is 12.961,65 ha and is divided into three categories: white-wood forests, coniferous forests and mixed forests. In total, predominant forests of chestnut, oak and grab with a significant share of oak are prevalent. It is estimated that in the area of Petrinja-Glina-Dvor, ie between the rivers Kupa, Gline and Une, there are between 15,000 and 20,000 ha of chestnut forests, of which about 40% of the town of Petrinja belongs. Given the purpose, the forests in the area of the City of Petrinja are mostly for economic purposes, which, with the preservation and improvement of functions, implies use for the production of forest and timber products.

1.2.8. Summary of relevant operational programmes (ERDF i ESF)

The program of Integrated Physical, Economic and Social Regeneration of Small Towns in War-affected Areas is implemented by the Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds (MRRFEU) and the Ministry of Labor and Pension System (MRMS), using funds from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds) . The program primarily involves integrated urban regeneration of 5 pilot areas of small towns for implementation of IPs for each of the cities, which will then serve as the basis for the implementation of individual projects that contribute to the development priorities and objectives set out in the intervention plans. Apart from the intervention plans itself, the program also encompasses the development of institutional capacity of key stakeholders to implement integrated interventions and complementary activities at the central level: improved poverty statistics at local and regional (regional) level and appropriate mapping of poverty. Vukovar, Beli Manastir, Petrinja, Benkovac and Knin MRRFEU has been selected by the Decision on Pilot Areas for the Implementation of the Integrated Physical, Economic and Social Regeneration of Small Towns in War-affected Areas from 18 February 2015 on the basis of the following criteria: population size from 10,000 to 35,000 inhabitants) and the state of occupation during the aggression against the Republic of Croatia.

The Integrated Physical, Economic and Social Regeneration Program for Small Towns in War-affected Areas is funded by two funds: the European Regional Development Fund (EFRR) and the European Social Fund (ESF), ie two operational programs that determine the strategic and operational modalities of their use : Operational Program "Competitiveness and Cohesion" 2014-2020 (OPKK), specific objective 9b1 - Sustainable physical, social and economic regeneration of five deprived pilot areas with the aim of reducing social inequalities, exclusion and poverty and complementary activities of a specific goal 9.i.2 - Strengthening active inclusion through the implementation of integrated renovation projects 5 underdeveloped pilot areas of the Operational Program "Effective Human Resources" 2014-2020. (OPULJP). Total allocation from the two operational programs for the period 2014-2020. is EUR 120m, with 100m from EFRR and 20m from ESF, with 15% of national co-financing.

In line with OPKK, two main expected results of EFRR and complementary use of ESF within this program are as follows:

- Improvement of socioeconomic and living conditions in at least five small pilot cities with 10,000 to 35,000 inhabitants, which will reduce further population losses. Intervention packages will result in regeneration of degraded areas and contribute to reducing inequality, social exclusion and poverty, and
- Designing and testing a new model for access to regeneration of deprived areas based on addressing the socioeconomic deprivation problem concentrated in a geographic area. The programs are designed as integrated territorial investment modeled on a model of integrated territorial investment developed for larger urban agglomerations within the regulatory framework for ESI funds. This model is suitably adapted to the needs and institutional capacities of small and multiple deprived cities.

2. PLACE ANALYSIS

2.1. URBACT LOCAL GROUP PETRINJA

The URBACT methodology points to a project process that begins with a systematic analysis of challenges, policies and trends that form project goals together with the analysis of specific challenges and operating modes in each city partner. The project represents the starting point and the focus.

In a two-year process, each project establishes a local co-operation mechanism called **URBACT Local Group (ULG)** for the development of an integrated action plan through the learning process and exchange at the transnational level and at the local community level. After two years of project, plans and results of process processes will be the basis for capitalization of knowledge, which will also show progress made from the basic study.

The ULG meeting moderates the ULG Coordinator. During the duration of the City Center Doctor project, ULG Coordinators were Mrs. Katarina Ivancic, Mrs Željka Tonković and Mrs. Lana Modrovčić Ljubojević. **Petrinja's ULG has been established with organizations from the public, private and civil sector.** All individual representatives actively worked at the ULG meeting, participated in the workshops and conducted indicators to prepare the Analysis of City Center Points.

Sector	No.	Organization	Representatives
PUBLIC	1	City of Petrinja	Vlasta Vuglec, Edisa Mašinović, Vera Kaurin, Mihael Jurić, Marko Stojanović
	2	Development agency City of Petrinja	Katarina Ivančić, Lana Modrovčić Ljubojević, Ivana Glazer, Biljana Prpa, Kata Rupčić
	3	Regional development agency	Mario Osejnički, Zlatko Mesić, Ana Klarić, Nikola Gajić
PRIVATE	4	Culture Home	Armin Hadžić
	5	Croatian Institute for Employment	Štefica Tominović
	6	L-hair	Albert Ivanović
	7	Architecture Vujic	Ivana Vujić, Andrej Žinić
CIVIL (NGOs)	8	Gallery Zilic	Igor Žilić
	9	Komunalac d.o.o.	Nina Panjan
	10	NGO „Grak“	Palma Miličević
	11	NGO „Our Life“	Magdalena Jerab, Radmila Vlasković
	12	NGO SMG	Manda Šalić
	13	NGO for youth K.R.I.D.	Slaven Kadečka, Ivana Palaić
	14	NGO „Our Children“	Martina Boltužić Dževerlija

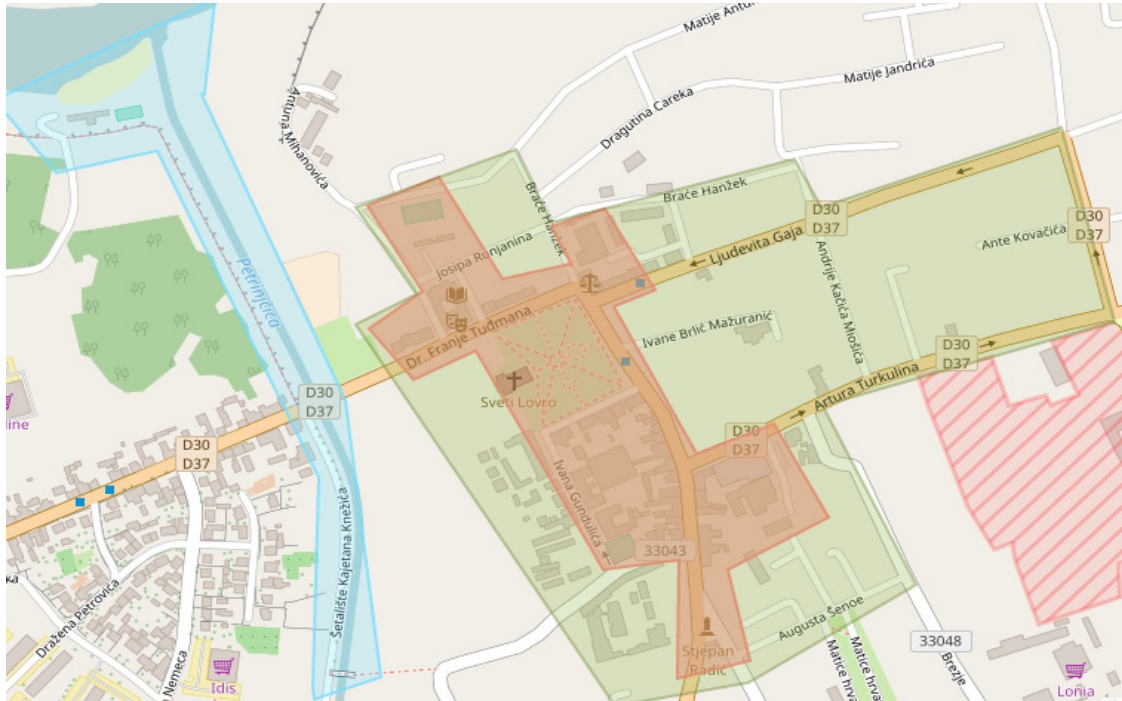
Members of ULG Petrinja met many times to talk, think and express their individual opinion on the center of Petrinja. The meetings facilitated the ULG coordinators by tools and methods such as problem tree, SWOT analysis preparation, city center mapping.

Each member of the ULG participated in gathering city center information through an analysis of available city center information (from strategies, data and articles) and using tools - a site survey poll and list of locations agreed between all project partners to kick off a meeting in Heerlen that was prepared and presented by the leading project expert, Mr Wessel Badenhorst.



2.2. CITY CENTRE OVERVIEW

The urban part of Petrinja dates back to the first half of the 18th century. In that period, the main streets of the city we know today are recognizable examples of baroque and classical buildings. The city center, located at the intersection of several communications routes, is characterized by Strossmayer's promenade, a city park with ornamental plants and rare trees protected by the category of landscape architecture. The square with parish church and promenade remains the main urban city accent.



City of Petrinja Centre

The city center of Petrinja is protected as immovable cultural property in the Cultural Property Register under the name Z-2122 Cultural and Historical Background of Petrinja. Within the center are some thirty buildings that are also protected as unique cultural assets. Some of them have already been renewed using the Croatian Energy Efficiency Program funds, but are mostly in poor conditions for war and age. These buildings are mostly state-owned and private, so it is difficult for the city to affect the owners to renovate the facade. Also, almost every building on the ground floor has business premises. Many of these spaces are empty and lack business activities.



Two state roads pass through Petrinja (D30 Zagreb-Petrinja-Croatia Kostajnica and D37 Sisak-Petrinja-Glina), which bring heavy transit traffic to the city center and endanger the safety of road users in the city center, especially pedestrians and cyclists. These state roads go through the streets of Nazor and Turkulin, the two streets with the highest concentration of trade and which are, or should be, the shopping streets.

On the west side, the center of the town is bordered by the river Petrinjčica and the promenade leading to the town's beach. In 2015, a 400-foot track is paved, and bench seats for seating glass canopies are on the promenade. Citizens of Petrinja of all profiles (athletes, families with children, young couples, senior citizens) like to spend their free time on the promenade and on the beach, especially in the summer months.



In the center of the city are four squares: Square of Croatian defenders, Petra Preradović's Square, Teachers Square and Stjepana Radić's Square. Croatian Defenders square is the largest public space to use.

2.3. PLACE ANALYSIS

In addition to existing data sources, the ULG used a tool to get new information and a more subjective view of the city center by observing the site. Members of the ULG conducted observations in July 2016. Members of the ULG conducted observation in pairs. At the second meeting of the ULG, the following locations were agreed: Strossmayer promenade, Croatian defenders Square, Stjepana Radić's Square, commercial streets Nazorova and Turkulinova, Petra Preradović's Square, Teachers' Square and City beach and promenade along Petrinjčica river.

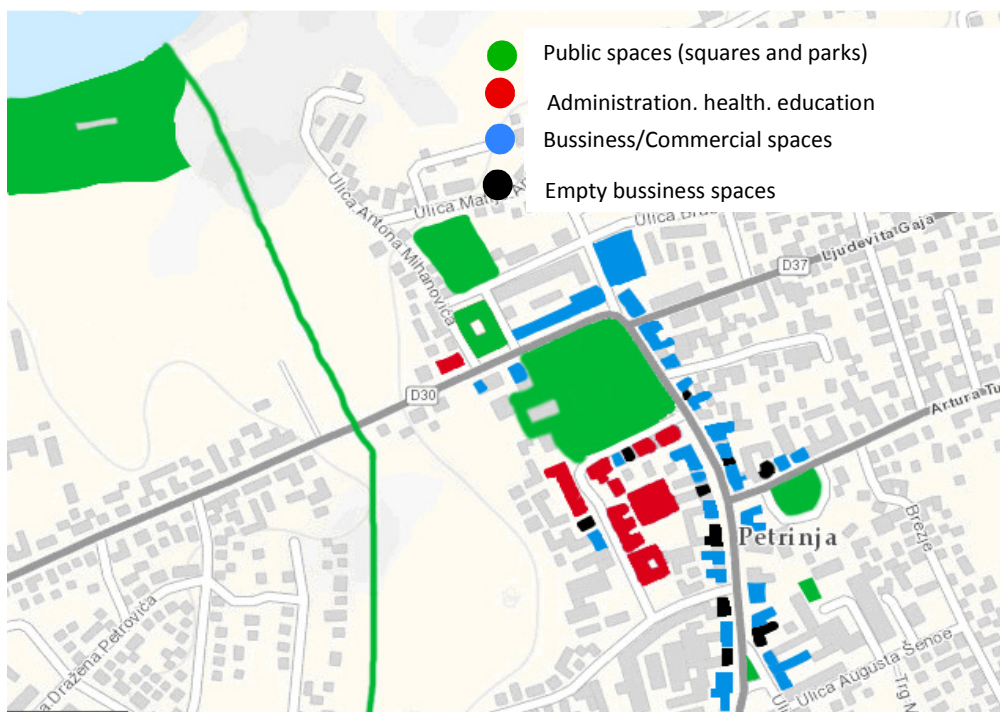
The observation of place gives insight into some problems and irregularities in certain public spaces. People's opinions and impressions are the basis for defining the major city center problems.

An opinion poll was also conducted (Questionnaire). The purpose of this questionnaire is to make residents think of the center of the city they live in. The study was conducted during July

and August 2016 for the period from July 26 to August 31 (37 days). The research was conducted in two ways: on-line - through Google forms and on the field - completing the questionnaire in physical form, the city market and inventories during market days. The representatives of the ULG group from the City of Petrinja and the coordinator of the ULG Petrinja Development Agency were responsible for the research. The survey was conducted on a sample of 340 citizens of Petrinja.

The survey included 29 questions. Research questions were predefined for all partner cities on the project with a total of 25 questions, and for Petrinja we added 4 more personalized questions.

More about the results and data of this research can be found in the Place Analysis / Place Analysis document.

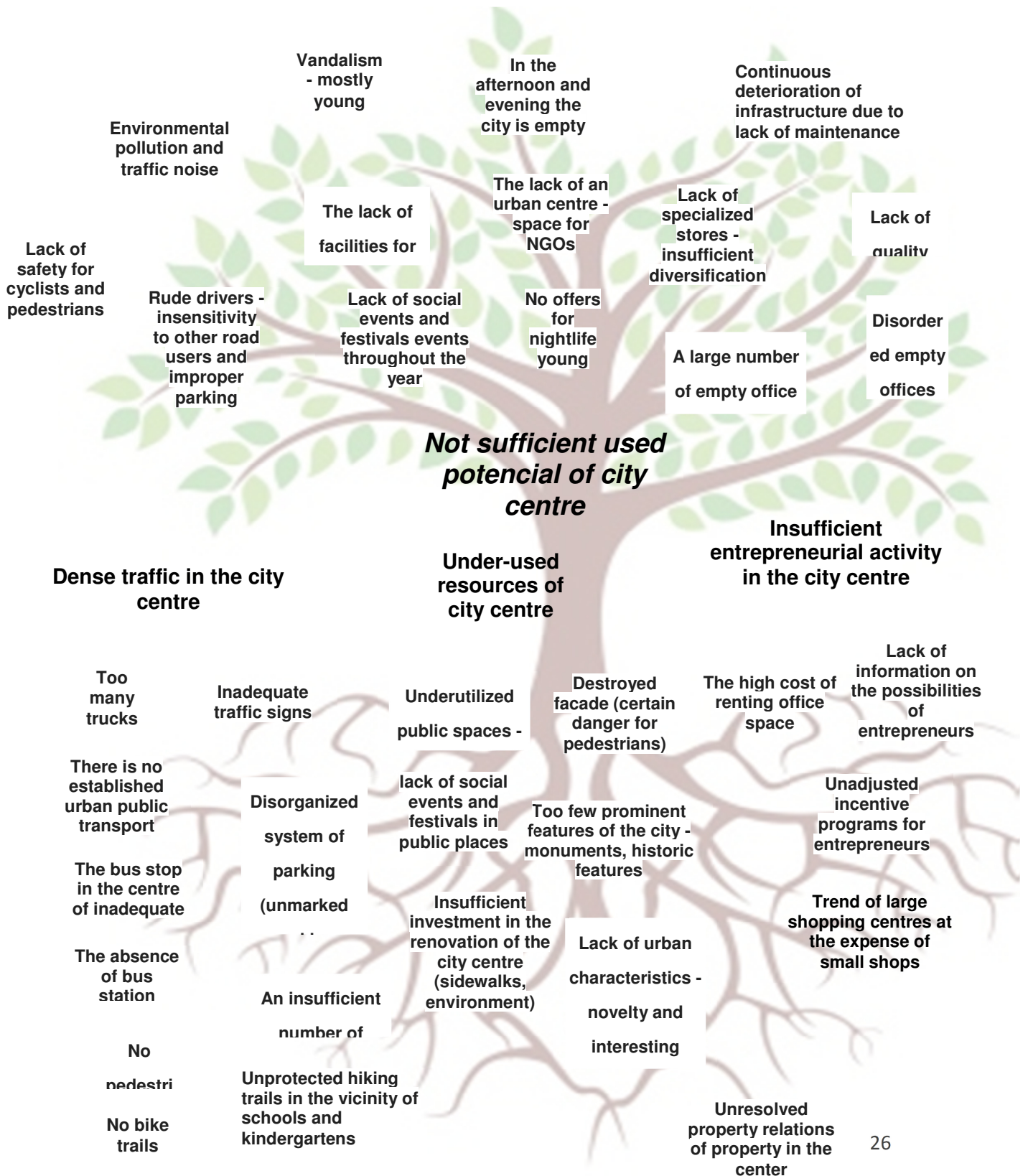


2.4. PROBLEM DEFINING

After observing and analyzing the site and carrying out the survey site survey, ULG members defined the main problems using the problem tree method. The ULG Coordinator included all the tools that were used up to this time, including challenges defined in the lead study of Lead Expert when applying for a project, and a comprehensive conclusion among ULG members.

According to the collected and presented data, members of ULG at a meeting in October, three groups discussed major issues and made three problem trees. The first group defined the problem of "Dense traffic in the center of the city", the second group "Destroyed and empty buildings in the city center", and the third group defined the main problem of the "Unattractive Center of the City".

After discussing defined problems, the ULG coordinator made a unique problem tree with a major problem and three supporting problems with their causes and consequences. There are many more causes that lead to problems, but the focus was to include the causes that stakeholders might be affected. ULG locked the problem tree by defining the problem by combining all three defined problems as "Not sufficient used potential of city centre".



In the other phases of the project, the ULG focuses on a defined problem to define the goals and measures that are part of the Integrated Action Plan.

The SWOT summary summaries collected data, observations and conclusions of the conducted questionnaire for a place grouped in the **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats** of the city center. The SWOT was created in three groups at the ULG meeting, and the ULG Coordinator compiled all three SWOT tables and added other information. The SWOT analysis provides an overview of internal and external factors defining the city center.

Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the protected area of cultural and historical importance ■ city is situated on two rivers, Kupa and Petrinjčica ■ large number of attractive manifestations ■ active civil society ■ spacious public spaces (squares, park) ■ tradition in crafts and gastronomy ■ available small business spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ there is no pedestrian zone ■ the public space isn't utilized enough ■ the lack of financial resources in the city's budget ■ unresolved property relations ■ the passive behaviour of local people ■ local stakeholders don't cooperate enough ■ a relatively small market for entrepreneurs ■ disorganized system of parking
External	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ geographic position ■ people and business gravitates towards city centre ■ tax relief for investors ■ availability of national and EU funds ■ trends "smart cities" ■ Participating in URBACT project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ managment of state road in the city centre ■ buildings owned by the state are underused / unused, city has no influence ■ dangerous traffic in the city centre; the driving speed is too high ■ a frequent change of (local) government ■ deterioration of real estate due to traffic ■ still not exepcting new trends in city planning

The URBACT local group conducted a survey of site observation and site analysis for citizens to think about the city center in terms of business, public spaces, city center security, and subjective impressions in the city center. All the information gathered was used to define the main problems of the city center.

The main problem is defined as „Not sufficient used potential of city centre“ with the accompanying difficulties in the narrow sense defined by the ULG: heavy traffic in the city center, destroyed and empty buildings in the city center and unattractive city center.

3. FOCUS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. FOCUS

By investing in the city's urban center, which is a gathering place and concentration of services and institutions, the city's attractiveness increases for residents as well as visitors.

This is particularly important with regard to the fact that in the last census period due to immigration there has been an increase in the number of inhabitants, but also in view of intentions aimed at intensifying the development of tourism.

Currently in the wider area of the center there are a large number of abandoned and devastated buildings that need to be renewed and transformed / put into operation and need to be invested in all types of infrastructure to enable urban development and development of the center but also increase the availability of services and quality of life.

The problem of regeneration of the urban center of the city is extremely complex given the concentration of services, institutions and infrastructure represented in the center itself.

Therefore, it requires solving problems from practically all the domains analyzed and satisfying the needs of the inhabitants of not only Petrinja, but all 54 villages that gravitate to the urban center.

Focus of this Integrated Action plan lies on several themes that are important for Petrinja and are coordinated with URBACT City Centre Doctor Strategy as well as with Petrinja Main Development Plan. This themes are in particular:

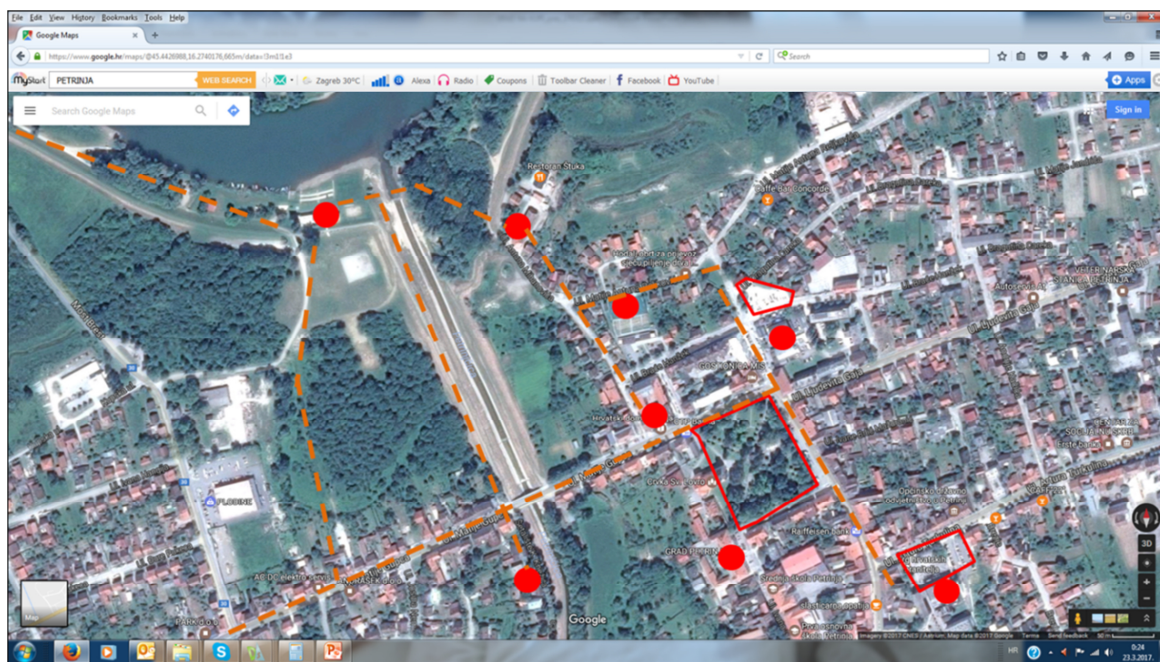
1. Regeneration of urban center (Petrinja - a modern city)
2. Support to the development of small and medium entrepreneurship (Petrinja - Entrepreneurial Town)
3. Improving the Social Standards (Petrinja - a city of educated and satisfied people)
4. Development of tourism (Petrinja - tourist town)

VISION of this Integrated Action plan is:

Through the modern redevelopment of city centre Petrinja is a city of pleasant living that meets the needs of its inhabitants.

3.2. OBJECTIVES

Along with the analysis of the site, defining the problem and creating the focus, a graphical representation of the area of the encompassing plan with the vision of linking all "main urban points" - public spaces with public character (squares, parks, public buildings) through a quality communication network that was made primarily by focusing on pedestrian and cycling traffic.



With the proposed objectives and actions, the city center becomes more compact, homogeneous, more attractive for citizens and more traffic and infrastructural.

Priorities of the Integrated Action Plan action plan are:

- revitalize the city centre with a series of interventions on the main urban points that serve to gather more people and concentrate urban activity (squares, streets and other urban areas)
- improve the urban transport system including infrastructure, transport network and types of transportation
- make a number of measures consistent with the City's economic development strategy that will stimulate its development in all segments

Key objectives of the Integrated Action Plan are:

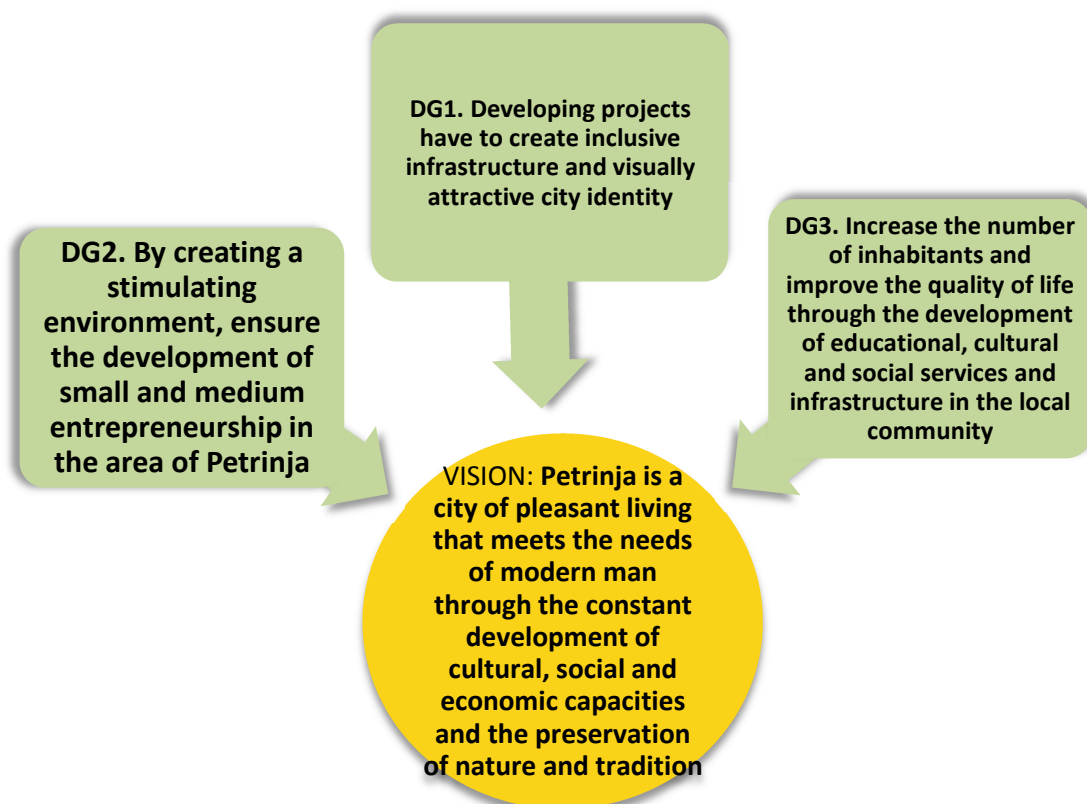
1. Revitalization of major urban areas
2. Improving the City Traffic System
3. Improving the economic situation of the City through a series of measures that will reduce the high unemployment rate and stimulate economic development (in line with the City's Main Development Strategy)

These key objectives are in line with the City of Petrinja Action Plan and its development goals:

Space: DG1: Developing projects have to create inclusive infrastructure and visually attractive city identity

Economy: DG2: By creating a stimulating environment, ensure the development of small and medium entrepreneurship in the area of Petrinja

Society: DG3: Increase the number of inhabitants and improve the quality of life through the development of educational, cultural and social services and infrastructure in the local community



4. ACTIONS

4.1. REVITALIZATION OF MAJOR URBAN AREAS

The revitalization of the main urban areas is a key goal that involves a series of actions to revitalize city squares, parks and urban areas that are recognized as crucial in the urban network of Petrinja.

Included are: Strossmayer Promenade, Croatian Veterans 'Square, Croatian Teachers' Square, Petar Preradović's Square. In addition to the "City of Kupa" project, a series of interventions for the activation of old and new urban spaces within the city beach / promenade, the promenade along Petrinjčica, recreational and sports areas are being implemented.

4.1.1. Revitalization of Strossmayer's promenade

Strossmayer's promenade in Petrinja was proclaimed in 1969 as a monument of park architecture and enrolled in the Register of Protected Natural Values as a horticultural monument. The park-shaped square in the center of Petrinja is 125x140 m in size, 1.5 ha in front of the main facade of Baroque parish church Sv. Lawrence with a recognizable stylistic composition of the baroque stars. The park was built during the 18th and 19th centuries.



The park is perceived by citizens as the heart of the city and the place where they prefer to stay. The ULG has created new possible activities that can be maintained at this site and which will further activate this urban space and will collage all other planned activities.

The city plans to renovate the square, incorporate new equipment and encourage the use of the square by new buildings in new and interesting ways. An example of such a successful action is the "Urban Parktivity" action, which was carried out on 20.05.2017. and had a good response and success.

Through relatively simple preparations and several held internal meetings, members of the ULG organized a morning social gathering with the citizens in the park with the promotion of healthy lifestyle and physical activity. The citizens had a chance to see the demonstrative exercise of the Shotokan Karate in the performance of Karate Club Petrinja, to practice yoga organized by Igor Žilić and to dance with the leader Josip Trklja, and their work was presented by the students of the Petrinja High School and OPG Medicinal Herbs. The members of the ULG have enriched the program by signing the „Petrinjka to Petrinians“ petition, where citizens could give their signature for solving the state property issues in the city center. Surprisingly great response, citizens supported this kind of cooperation between the City and the civil society and demonstrated to ULG members that they are ready for changes in the city center.

Following the success of this action, new actions of a similar type are being planned, which will encourage citizens to make more use of this public space, as well as to healthier life in general (sport, recreation, nutrition ...)





The plan is also to renovate the promenade through a plan, the estimated value of the works is 10.700.000 kn.

4.1.2. Revitalization of Teachers square

In the Teachers square, which is recognized as one of the most valuable urban public spaces, fairly safe from traffic, several actions are planned, aimed at boosting the integration of citizens who gravitate to the public space (retirees, young people, occupants of surrounding buildings) and at the same time make this area more attractive.

Tactile garden for elderly people

With the aim of bringing older people's activities into community life, a tactile garden is planned.

Plants have a relaxing and soothing effect and create a natural pleasant atmosphere. The plan is to allow an older population to plant medicinal herbs and make them an active member of the community. Each plant must have a sign with its name, its properties and its healing properties. Some of the planted plants would be mints, peppermints, sage, chamomile, calendula, rosemary, lavender and so on. The older population can also use plants that they planted themselves.



Renovation of wall on bowling building

The idea is to arrange the citizens to arrange the walls around the devastated and abandoned bowling alley. The arrangement will remove offensive graffiti and inappropriate content and beautify the square and encourage citizens to articulate.



4.1.3. Revitalization of Croatian Defenders Square

The Croatian Veterans' Square is the nominally the main city square and the best place in the city for gathering a large number of people, but it is still not used enough. The problem is the inactivity of the main building of the former Petrinjka department store.



The plan is to encourage artists, volunteers and all interested to "take up" the square and erect the walls of a devastated department store and decorate them with positive themes and colorful stories, promoting love, tolerance and progress, while covering old graffiti and offensive content.

The City will also try to arrange a square with new urban equipment.

4.1.4. Revitalization of Petar Preradovic's Square

Petra Preradović Square is the only town square that is not adequately decorated as a square and is not recognized by people as a gathering place.

The town of Petrinja is planning to renovate or edit the square and the town market connected to it through a project worth 11.500.000 kn and decorate it, people still do not understand this space as a square. Through a series of actions and infiltration activities, street performances and the like, it is still necessary to work on changing and raising the awareness of citizens to start experiencing this place as a square.



4.1.5. „City on Kupa“ Project

The City of Kupa project encompasses a series of activities on the revitalization and activation of important urban space: the promenade along Petrinjčica and the town beach of Kupi. All this space, as a place for rest, recreation and sports activities, is important for the city of Petrinja.

The intention is to add value to this area through a series of projects such as: a new beach renovation project, a city beach building, new sports and recreational buildings, renovation of old buildings with a new purpose (library, multimedia center) and improved communal infrastructure.

Projects within the City of Kupa project are worth HRK 55,000,000.





4.2. IMPROVING THE CITY TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Improving the city traffic system is a key goal that seeks to address so many problems in the city center that are directly and indirectly caused by the existing traffic system.

This includes finding ways to reduce transit traffic, creating opportunities to relocate a major state road from the city center, encouraging the use of alternative means of transport (bicycles, etc.). Particularly planned to update the existing transport infrastructure in order to be safer and more acceptable for the use and life of Petrinja residents.

4.2.1. Reducing transit traffic through city centre

This action includes a series of efforts to find a solution to reduce transit traffic in the city.

Coordination of the City with relevant state agencies is needed in order to find possible solutions that include: cessation of traffic on certain days for manifestations, etc., creation of temporary zone for pedestrians, prohibition of truck traffic through the center for a given period of time (weekends, etc.), eventual relocation transit traffic from the center (through bypass or other traffic regulation).



4.2.2. Improving of traffic infrastructure and signalization

The action is closely related to other activities in this key goal and intends to increase the level of traffic safety, investing more in the existing traffic infrastructure (signaling, marking, visibility, accessibility for people with disabilities), as well as awareness of current traffic problems.



4.2.3. Stimulating Bicycle usage and bicycle traffic

This action consists of several adaptations, or attempts to stimulate the use of bicycles by citizens in urban traffic in all ways, with the aim of reducing the amount of car in the center and promoting a more efficient, environmentally friendly and healthier way of transport.

The action consists of the following activities:

- Increasing the number and length of cycling lanes within the city, especially the center, especially in the state road corridor
- Resolving parking and arranging suitable bicycle parking places in the major public public spaces
- Considering the possibility of introducing a city bicycle renting system
- Promotion of bicycle use through various actions and manifestations



4.2.4. Car parking system in centre

The city plans to arrange existing parked places within the city center and consider introducing the city parking system and organization to better regulate traffic, diverting the citizens into the car center and further stimulating an alternative form of transportation - a bicycle.

4.3. IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE CITY

As far as the general development strategy of the Town of Petrinja is concerned, this key objective implies all activities related to the revitalization of the city center that would contribute to its economic development and at the same time develops the center of the city making it a better place to live.

4.3.1. Revitalization of existing inactive buildings in the centre

In the center of the city there is a major problem of inactive buildings that have not been used and are not owned by the City of Petrinja or conduct legal proceedings related to the proof of ownership.

The city will seek to stimulate change in this situation by all means so that such buildings will be in the hands of the City or in order to enable the City to use the city or to encourage and enable the use of buildings by existing owners.



These efforts include discussions and negotiations with state agencies, signing of petitions, greater activity and citizen awareness on this issue, and creating some pressure on the state administration to address such problems.

Much has been done on this action: within the Beta action "Urban Parkivity" citizens have signed a petition for the return of the buildings in question (especially "Petrinjka") to the City of Petrinja and also intensified discussions with the competent state property ministry. In that sense it can be said that this action is already underway and is being implemented.



4.3.2. Using the cultural heritage for the economic development

Use of cultural heritage, customs and manifestations, through restaurants, specialized stores and the other in the center of the City to create the perception of the center as a place for work and recreation. Also, intensify the use of cultural content in tourist offer and contribute to linking with the overall development strategy of the City.

4.3.3. OPG's as model for the city centre development

OPG (Family Farms) are recognized as an important element in development strategy. "Green House", "Green Market" projects and other core activities encourage participation and promotion of OPG in the center (linked to the general development strategy of Petrinja as "the green city").



5. FRAMEWORK FOR DELIVERY

5.1. INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The self-governing scope of the City of Petrinja is determined by the Law on Local and Regional Self-Government of the Republic of Croatia. In accordance with the law, the City carries out local affairs in its own sphere of activity that directly address the needs of the citizens and which are not assigned to the state bodies by the Constitution or by law, especially those relating to: settlement and housing, spatial and urban planning, child care, social care, primary health care, education and primary education, culture, physical culture and sport, consumer protection, protection and improvement of the natural environment, fire protection and civil protection.

The city has 54 employees, mayors and 2 deputy mayors, and is organized as follows:

1. Professional Service of the City - 12 employees)
2. Office of the Mayor - 3 employees
3. Department for Economy, Agriculture and Utilities - 16 employees
4. Department for Finance, Budget and Social Activities - 13 employees
5. Department for Spatial Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection - 8 employees
6. Internal Auditor - 1 employee

The city of Petrinja is the founder, owner and co-owner of institutions and companies founded for the efficient performance of activities in the field of culture, pre-school education, communal activities and development management.

The city is owned by the following companies:

1. Privreda d.o.o.
2. Komunalac Petrinja d.o.o.
3. Petrinja Development Agency - PETRA d.o.o.
4. Petrinjski radio d.o.o. (Co-owned
5. Water supply "Cup" (co-ownership)
6. Business Areas Petrinja d.o.o.

City Institutions:

1. POU Croatian home
2. City Library and reading room
3. Kindergarten Petrinjčica
4. Fire Department of the Town of Petrinja
5. Plum and Chest Center
6. Tourist Board of the Town of Petrinja

5.2. IMPLEMENTATION

As the IAP holder, the City of Petrinja, headed by the mayor as the responsible person, is responsible for implementing all the projects envisaged by the Action Plan and the responsibility for achieving indicators at the level of development goals and priorities.

As the holder of the IAP, the City will have the following responsibilities:

- Systematic collection and processing of data on the progress of IAP implementation, monitoring physical and financial progress of project implementation for which the city is a beneficiary as well as for the IAP as a whole
- proposing amendments and / or amendments to the Action Plan
- systematic building of skills, special knowledge and skills of employees working on implementation and monitoring of IAP implementation
- Implementation of IAP information and visibility measures

In the implementation of individual projects, City, and other potential project holders are responsible for:

- correct and timely preparation of project proposals and calls for proposals
 - individual projects management in accordance with contract terms (financial and technical management)
 - monitoring and evaluation of project execution
- At the level of individual projects, all of the above functions of the City and other beneficiaries / project holders will be operationalized in grant award contracts and in the form of detailed work plans.

Creating a network of collaborative institutions is part of the wider role of information and publicity that the city has, and which is particularly important. Namely, for the sake of its statutory powers, the City has the ability to collect and access information that is not available to the debt, and therefore also carries the responsibility for channeling information and / or project ideas.

Other stakeholders involved in the process of organization and responsibility for the implementation of individual projects.

For the implementation of individual development projects, City of Petrinja will also include operational bodies such as the City Administrative Departments, various local public institutions and businesses and citizens.

During the implementation of the Intervention Plan, it will be possible to modify the plan in a way that does not change the defined strategic framework, but if necessary the implementation plan (relevant chapter of the document) and the Action Plan.

5.3. FUNDING SCHEME

Activities, actions and overall realization set out in this Integrated Action Plan will be funded by the following models:

- through the budget of the City of Petrinja
- across the EU fund relevant for each project
- alternative financing system (sponsorship, crowdfunding)
- financing at a higher institutional level (County, Republic of Croatia)

5.4. RISK ANALYSIS

The risks that can be expected when implementing the actions and goals from this Integrated Action Plan are as follows:

-Financial risk

- The realization of projects depends on the stability of the city budget and on relevant EU funds through which the projects co-finance and on the availability of funds and their timely withdrawal or exploitation

- The risk of reducing the involvement of citizens in projects

- Citizen Participation can fly over time, especially if the default actions and targets are not realized within the given time, the City will seek to actively use the ULG for further realization of all these actions

-Political risk

- Elections at all levels affect the goals and guidelines and priorities of the city government. Changing political relations can also mean revision of certain priorities and planned actions