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Since 2015

8th PPP WEEK İSTANBUL

MARCH, 05 - 08

PROGRAMME



MARCH 05
TUESDAY

DAY 1

9:00 - 10:15

OPENING CEREMONY | Official opening

Opening Speeches



Keynote Speeches



NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

10:30 - 11:30

TÊTE-À-TÊTE | Paradigm shift on infrastructure: Forging a new deal for the future



This is a high-level session. Senior officials, such as ministers, VPs, and CEOs, will be present during the session. The participants will discuss and share their views on different perspectives of success factors for the effective and sustainable implementation of PPPs to achieve 2030 SDGs, including such essential issues as tackling climate change, sustainability, and resilience. The attraction of proper financing for green-global-growthful infrastructure aligning with the Paris Agreement will be among the discussion topics.

Key Questions

- How can we encourage the development of innovative sustainable infrastructure?
- What does the future hold in terms of infrastructure investments?
- What should countries do to finance public needs better?
- How is the paradigm changing for financiers, investors, and particularly MDBs?
- Why is private alternative finance engagement important for sustainable development of countries?

PPP WEEK İSTANBUL AWARDS 2024 15 Min

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

12:00 - 13:00

VISIONARY SESSION | A new way for partnership: Global - Greener - Growthful partnership



The global community is actively encouraging governments to use PPPs in infrastructure for sustainable development and poverty alleviation, mindful of the limited resources available to governments to meet the considerable development challenges of the era. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) have become a popular concept for green growth projects. Part of the attraction of PPP is its traditional benefits – financial value for the taxpayers from risk diversification, synergies through knowledge diffusion, and increasing accountability and transparency among stakeholders. PPPs, on the other hand, can create a shared understanding of the value of natural resources, enabling the development of more effective management practices and participation from the private sector. The session will shed light on the discussion areas of Istanbul PPP Week. The panellists will focus on their own experiences from different regions regarding the transformation of infrastructure investments nature.

Key Questions

- How can we transform our infrastructure projects into green-global-growthful projects?
- How can countries cope with the new challenges regarding climate change and digitalization?
- What is the reason for choosing PPP projects for a sustainable, resilient, and future-proof infrastructure?
- What are the features that make PPP for sustainable development different from the traditional PPP?

LUNCH 60 Min

14:00 - 14:15

KEYNOTE SPEECH | National Center for Privatization & PPP



This keynote speech session will be delivered by the National Center for Privatization and PPP of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The latest developments on the region along with the summary of the potential projects will be shared.

14:15 - 15:15

MDB SESSION | Evolving the role of multilateral development banks to address our centuries challenges



The session will also shed light on the discussion areas of Istanbul PPP Week. The panellists will focus on their own experiences from different regions regarding the transformation of infrastructure investments nature. This year's PPP Week Istanbul primarily focuses on how the MDBs could be bigger, better, and faster in the face of the poly-crisis and global challenges that the world faces. The new roles of financial associations, international banks and MDB's will be discussed during the whole week.

Key Questions

- How can multilateral development banks (MDBs) be scaled effectively to increase lending to emerging and developing economies (EMDEs)?
- What more should development banks do for sustainable and resilient PPP projects?
- What do MDBs need for more effective catalysation and mobilization of private finance to reach the sustainable development goals (SDGs)?
- Is it possible to create a new global pact for financing of the most important challenges of today such as climate change, inequalities, poverty, and global warming results?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

15:30 - 16:15

EMDE SESSION | Defining a foresighted framework without regulatory and financial obstacles in EMDEs



How can we mobilize private-sector financing for sustainable infrastructure? Why does forward looking mobilization matter? Encouraging enough private-sector investment in sustainable infrastructure at a reasonable cost will require overcoming or removing five major barriers:

- Lack of transparent and "bankable" pipelines: Even in the G-20, only half of the countries publish infrastructure pipelines.
- High development and transaction costs: Preferring the economies of scale that can keep costs down.
- Lack of viable funding models: Understanding of public presence in projects.
- Inadequate risk-adjusted returns: Investors may be willing to take on sustainable infrastructure but want higher returns to compensate for the perceived risks.
- Unfavourable and uncertain regulations and policies: Uncertain tax policies could reduce investment in infrastructure. The fact that sustainable infrastructure projects typically have higher up-front capital costs makes them even more sensitive to the cost and availability of capital.

Key Questions

- What are the key challenges facing private finance engagement in EMDE countries?
- How can we eliminate the negative sides of traditional approaches to project development models?
- What is the best way to develop favourable and concrete private finance regulations and policies (improved enabling environment)?
- What are the most needed steps for future to have better and successful PPP projects in EMDE's?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

16:30 - 17:30

PPP UNIT SESSION | A Roadmap for deepening a profound procurement integrity within countries



Many governments with successful PPP programs have created a dedicated unit tasked with implementing, facilitating, or advising on PPPs, such as controlling and oversight of the PPP process, developing the PPP framework, promoting PPPs within the government, advising, fund supporting agencies to implement PPPs, acting as a knowledge center, providing communication channels to investors, monitoring, and support after financial close. Generally, units were designed to assist public sector bodies in improving the delivery of PPPs. They standardized the procurement process and trained staff, particularly those in private finance units of government departments. The design of a PPP unit should reflect its functions. If a PPP unit undertakes multiple roles, it must be designed to avoid potential conflicts of interest. If a unit guides, advises, and approves PPPs, it needs to ensure internal firewalls.

Key Questions

- What are the typical choices in the establishment of a PPP unit? (location, functions, resources, funding, etc.)
- As unit location matters, does it sit within an existing department, or is it independent of other government agencies?
- Does the PPP unit undertake regulation, control and oversight, promotion, advice, communication channels, and/or monitoring and supporting roles?
- How can the PPP unit promote the right incentives and behavior?
- Does the PPP unit receive a budget or charge procuring authorities for its services?



MARCH 06
WEDNESDAY

DAY 2

09:00 - 09:40

LECTURE 1 | EPC-PPP-EPC-F-USP: When, why, which model for major infrastructure?

This is a high-level session. Senior officials, such as ministers, VPs, and CEOs, will be present during the session. The participants will discuss and share their views on different perspectives of success factors for the effective and sustainable implementation of PPPs to achieve 2030 SDGs, including such essential issues as tackling climate change, sustainability, and resilience. The attraction of proper financing for green-global-growthful infrastructure aligning with the Paris Agreement will be among the discussion topics.



David Baxter
Co-Chair of PPP Week, Senior Advisor, BSC

Key Questions

- Is there a difference between EPC and PPP?
- How and when does EPC work better than PPP?
- When is EPC-F better than PPP or EPC?
- Is USP an efficient way to have the infrastructure for the government?
- How do governments transparently use USP, or how do they avoid corruption during a USP process?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 10 Min

09:50 - 10:30

LECTURE 2 | New approaches to infrastructure development: Public-Private Partnerships 2.0

In this lecture, we are discussing an exciting initiative that the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (IFIC) has initiated. The initiative attempts to develop a Model Contract for a new, more collaborative approach to PPPs. Is it possible to develop a new approach to infrastructure development: Public-Private Partnerships 2.0? We will have a deep dive on the topic with Mark Moseley.



Mark Moseley
Principal, Moseley Infrastructure Advisory Services

Key Questions

- What is the future of infrastructure?
- How do infrastructure investments turn?
- What is PPP 2.0, and how will the IFIC standards affect infrastructure projects?
- Is it possible to implement IFIC standards with PPP project development?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 10 Min

10:40 - 11:30

WAPP SESSION | Small scale PPPs and localization of ESG criteria to make PPP fit for 2030 agenda



Ziad Alexandre Hayek
President, WAPPP



Steven Van Garssen
Professor, Vrije Universiteit, Chair Core, Head of Research Unit Administrative Law & Public Administration, University of Hasselt



Prof. Irina Zaplatina
Chairman of the Board, Ukrainian PPP Center



Iyoti Bishey
Executive Board Member and Advisor on Climate Finance, Infrastructure and PPPs, WAPPP & ISIC



Sanzhar Bolotov
Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), public-private partnerships have become even more prominent. The UN agenda is a plan of action for 'people, planet, and prosperity.' The 17 Goals cover all crucial policy areas to secure a sustainable future: education, health, economic development, social protection, environmental protection, and natural resources governance. Local governments are under pressure to provide more and better services. But in most cases, they cannot do this alone. An examination of the World Bank Group's PPI database and the PPP databases of some key countries reveals that while there is a preponderance of larger public-private partnerships (PPPs), several small-scale PPPs with promising results have also been undertaken, especially at sub-national levels of government and by autonomous bodies affiliated with governments. Small-scale public-private partnerships (PPPs) offer a number of benefits, especially where projects are developed by municipalities: they are close to those who need services most, respond to local demand and need, and offer opportunities for local investors and financiers that may not be available from larger projects.

Key Questions

- As PPP practitioners, do we effectively make the required effort for small projects?
- What are the potential benefits of SS-PPP to achieve better sustainable infrastructure?
- Are certain sectors more suitable for SS-PPPs?
- Are certain structures more suitable for SS-PPPs?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 10 Min

11:40 - 12:30

DISCUSSION 1 | A smarter way to think about PPP in social sectors for better public services



Nasser Massoud
Founder & Managing Director, Concept Realization



Bülent Ayhan
Chief Executive Officer, MR İşletme Hizmetleri Danışmanlığı A.Ş.



Ahmet Can Yakar
Project Finance Managing Director, ICBC Turkey Securities



Azer Havlioğlu
Board Member, CCN Holding

For governments pursuing public-private partnerships for large infrastructure projects, capitalizing on the risk-management capabilities of the private sector could be a more efficient and practical approach. Compared with traditional procurement solutions, these arrangements show a significantly increased level of private-sector participation, aiming to boost the project's efficiency and effectiveness through its entire life cycle, from development to the end of the operating phase. The social sector in many developing countries is not keeping pace with what is needed to promote growth. As this sector is underdeveloped and government resources are dwindling, new ideas and strategies, such as partnerships, are urgently needed. The social sector in developing economies may work better by establishing partnerships between private and public actors. Public-private partnerships, which are an integral part of the new paradigm of good governance, are rooted in the concept of new public management. The advantages of the private sector, such as innovation, access to finance, knowledge of technologies, managerial efficiency, and entrepreneurial spirit, are combined with social responsibility, environmental awareness, and local understanding of the public sector in a PPP framework. Public and private sectors can come together to build up people-oriented movements, and through that process, social sector development can be attained.

Key Questions

- Why are PPPs increasingly crucial for social services?
- What are the best examples of PPP social services globally?
- Especially in the healthcare sector, what are the best cases in which financial associations were involved?
- Are multinational banks engaged in social sector PPP projects?
- What is the best way to achieve integrated PPP projects in the social sector investments?
- Can PPPs be used to develop different social services, such as affordable housing, healthcare services, education, etc?
- Why do PPPs have the potential to deliver social sector projects efficiently and effectively?

LUNCH 60 Min

13:30 - 14:10

SAUDI ARABIA SESSION | VISION 2030



Abdullah Al-Fozan
Senior Director of Investor and Corporate Relations Department, NCP

B2G Meeting & Project Pipeline Presentation of National Center for Privatization and PPP of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

14:25 - 15:10

DISCUSSION 2 | Strengthening PPPs and innovative financing in Africa.



Hugues de La Forge
Co-founder, Junction



Muneeb Erozie
Regional Head, Transaction Advisory, PPPs, Africa Region, IFC



Ataf Majdoub
Chairman, Public Private Partnership Authority, Presidency of Government Tunisia



Esther Lodignon
Principal PPP Transaction Advisory Specialist, ADB

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are crucial for closing the financing gap in infrastructure development in Africa. Governments and the private sector should work together to create effective and feasible PPPs. Financing Africa's infrastructure is still a big challenge faced by many countries on the continent. The African Development Bank estimates that between \$130 and \$170 billion is needed for infrastructure development annually, leaving a substantial financing gap of \$68 to \$108 billion. The PPP experience varies across countries due to GDP differences, capital market size, and depth. The demand for critical infrastructure continues to shape the continent's upward trajectory toward economic prosperity. However, to avert a heavy debt burden and to be able to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs), many African countries have turned to alternative means of funding. PPPs have come at the right time and contributed to several projects' start and completion.

Key Questions

- How could the current business environment be improved to promote more PPPs domestically and across Africa?
- How can we attract private-sector investment to PPPs, promote collaboration among stakeholders, identify necessary legal reforms, build PPP competencies, and establish knowledge platforms for sustainable support?
- Which sector is the best for private finance engagement in public services in Africa?
- What is Africa's current situation regarding sustainable and green infrastructure?
- What is the role of international financiers and multilateral banks in terms of PPP project development in different countries on the continent?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

15:25 - 16:25

LECTURE 3 | Transforming public finance through GovTech



Marian W. Mozoro
Senior Economist, IMF

Key Questions

- What is the correlation between digitalization and infrastructure efficiency?
- How does digitalization change the nature of public services?
- Does digital adoption for revenue collection increase efficient spending and provide positive outcomes in education, health, and social safety nets?
- What is the government's opinion on digitalization and good governance? What is the best way to develop national digital strategies combined with legal and institutional reforms to ensure that governments can reap the full benefits of digitalization and manage the risks appropriately?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

16:40 - 17:30

DISCUSSION 3 | Ensuring more solid, reliable and well-structured PPP in the MENA Countries



Nayef AlHaddad
Manager, Research, Strategic Planning, Risk Management and Compliance, KAPP



Abraham Aklawi
Former PPP Advisor, Ministry of Finance Oman



Ataf Hannoura
Director, PPP Central Unit, Ministry of Finance of Egypt



Mohammed Masoud Al Marri
Chairman of PPP Committee, Advisor to the President, Public Works Authority (PWA-Authority)



Jassim Al-Buainain
Director of Legal Transaction, NCP

PPP is not a new concept in MENA countries, which have successfully implemented PPP projects mainly in the water, power, and transport sectors, with the first PPP project in the power sector. However, outside the power and water sectors, public-private partnership (PPP) projects have had only limited success in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, particularly in the wealthy MENA states, where abundant oil export revenues underpin capital spending by the government without the need for financing support from the private sector. The MENA countries seek to expand the scope of PPP to other infrastructure and social sectors. The development pipeline of social infrastructure projects PPPs continues to accelerate and broaden across the MENA. PPP has gone from an alternative method of government procurement to the mainstream direct state-funded model financed by oil and gas revenues in the past to the mainstream model of choice in terms of cost efficiency (NPV benefit) and economic diversification. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman, and the rest are expected to release the tenders for PPP projects in 2024.

Key Questions

- What can MENA countries do to ensure a solid legal and regulatory framework to achieve successful PPP, reducing transaction costs, ensuring proper controls, and resolving contract disputes?
- Which countries in the MENA have adequate PPP law, and that PPP law can support effective project development and implementation across sectors?
- How are governments of MENA committing to developing projects on PPP?
- How do strong economic policies allow the private sector to operate with confidence?
- What are the most needed tools for successful PPP in MENA countries?
- What are the recent developments in terms of green infrastructure in the region?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

17:45 - 18:30

DISCUSSION 4 | Scaling up multilateral financing tools: impact investing for people and planet



Günay Gökcen
Country Director, Türkiye, Meridian



Murat Sarıkaya
CFO, 1915,anakkale Bridge and Motorway



Mahmoud Khoshnan
PPP and Development Finance Expert



David Baxter
Co-Chair of PPP Week, Senior Advisor, BSC

There are few global challenges as urgent as climate change. Its effects are felt worldwide, but the need for action is nowhere more pronounced than in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). EMDEs face significant funding gaps when transitioning to a net-zero economy. Public resources for climate investments are limited, with governments constrained by high public debt amid increased borrowing costs from elevated interest rates. The unattractive risk-return profiles of many transition projects constrain private capital. Blended finance can be crucial in synergizing public and private capital for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Innovative financing instruments, such as emerging market green bond funds, can attract the necessary private institutional investors. Outcome-based debt instruments, such as sustainability-linked bonds, can also benefit emerging market issuers—if the key contractual aspects are set appropriately. Multilateral development banks and development finance institutions are crucial to help set up climate projects in low-income countries. They can also help design and implement innovative financial instruments to leverage private investment and provide risk absorption capacity. A larger share of equity finance of these institutions, combined with greater risk appetite and additional resources, would help achieve these objectives.

Key Questions

- What are the various opportunities to scale up private climate finance beyond generally improving the investment environment in emerging markets and developing economies?
- What are the right climate policies (incentives) to reduce CO2 emissions (carbon pricing, better policies incentivizing private investment, or others)?
- What is the impact of investment and its importance for climate change actions?
- How do we cope with the shortage of investable green projects, transforming infrastructure to green infrastructure, and other challenges to scale up private climate finance in a decisive and timely manner?
- How does an infrastructure investment in different sectors accelerate impact on people and the planet?
- How do we measure the climate impact of ESG investments in emerging markets?
- What are the innovative financing instruments?



MARCH 07 THURSDAY

DAY 3

09:00 - 10:00

DISCUSSION 5 | The race against time: Quality infrastructure standards for sustainable development and climate finance



David Baxter
Co-chair of PPP Week, Senior Advisor, ISRC



Francois Bergère
CEO, Fast-Infra Group



Juan Garin
Policy Advisor, Sustainable Infrastructure Public Governance Directorate, OECD



Christophe Dossarps
CEO, Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation (SIF)



Tony Bonnici
Chief, Public-Private Partnerships Section, UNECE-Piers

Infrastructure is essential to human development. It provides access to drinking water, electricity, public health, communications, etc. However, a large proportion of the human population has no access to these essential services, and for those who do, they are often produced unsustainably. To provide affordable, reliable, modern, and sustainable infrastructure services to all, we need to profoundly change how we provide these services worldwide. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for different forms of partnerships, including PPPs, as a tool to close the infrastructure gap. Trillions of US dollars are needed across a broad spectrum of infrastructure, and Governments by themselves do not have the resources to deliver these projects. This is especially true of the low and middle-income countries. These challenges and limitations of PPPs are important to bear in mind when analyzing the potential of PPPs to promote sustainable development. PPPs need to be "fit for purpose" for us to realize their social value beyond their economic value. There are many ways to label infrastructure projects as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the SDGs criteria. Today, it has become essential to have quality infrastructure standards for sustainable development to reach proper and timely international finance for infrastructure projects in developing countries. The window is closing rapidly, and the competition between countries is becoming more demanding.

Key Questions

- How may we transform our infrastructure according to "qualified global standards" in EMDE countries?
- What are the different types of labelling for quality infrastructure standards? How do international organizations (and which organizations) support this kind of initiative?
- What is the investor's best approach to quality infrastructure standards, and what are their expectations from the infrastructure investment outcomes?
- Are multinational banks involved in these processes?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

10:15 - 11:00

LECTURE 3 | Maximize and accelerate economic growth through transformative PPP's



E. Umut Ulltav
Director of Project & Structured Finance, QNB Finansbank



Ebrunur Yıldız Kapucu
Director of Project Finance, Limak Investment



Mark Moseley
Principal, Moseley Infrastructure Advisory Services



Ali Kamil Özmen
Head of Public Private Partnership Department, Investment Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey

Several recent global events have introduced a progressive paradigm shift where PPPs are more often seen as a tool for development rather than just a traditional procurement tool. If PPPs are to be more than a procurement tool, they need to be tied to a specific paradigm that introduces new best practices. A new generation of People-first Public-Private Partnerships (P4PPs) attempts to initiate fundamental best practices that will become the cornerstone of PPPs as catalysts of development PPPs should, in turn, be designed to achieve five specific outcomes, which include increasing access to essential services, decreasing social inequality and injustice, delivering resilient and sustainable infrastructure, being economically practical by bringing transformational economic impact, being replicable and scalable to allow the development of further projects, bringing all stakeholders together in partnership and consulting those affected.

Key Questions

- How can P4PPP achieve better Value for Money?
- What is the relationship between infrastructure and economic growth?
- What is transformational infrastructure?
- How do PPP projects affect economic growth?
- Is it possible to measure the economic growth of transformational infrastructure? (establishing a correlation between infrastructure and growth)

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

11:15 - 12:00

DISCUSSION 6 | PPPs and infrastructure development in the USA



David Baxter
Co-chair of PPP Week, Senior Advisor, ISRC



David A. Dodd
Founding President and CEO, International Sustainable Resilience Center



Dr. Morteza Farajian
Executive Director, Build America Bureau

Early involvement of the private sector can bring innovation, efficiency, and capital to address complex transportation problems facing the State and local governments. The Build America Bureau provides information and expertise in the use of different P3 approaches. The Build America Bureau encourages the consideration of PPPs in the development and delivery of transportation improvements. Last year, the White House announced long-awaited final guidance to federal agencies to implement domestic content and manufacturing requirements in federally funded infrastructure projects.

Key Questions

- What is the latest development in infrastructure in the USA?
- How is the Federal government involved in PPP projects in the federal states?
- After August 2023, what has changed in terms of infrastructure development?
- What are the latest overall PPP statistics in the USA?
- What is the aim of the Build America Bureau to increase green and sustainable infrastructure in the USA?
- What structural capabilities are essential for future-proofing green and sustainable infrastructure?
- What are the expectations of investors from the governments to participate in green infrastructure that reduces the negative impacts of global warming and climate change?

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

12:15 - 13:00

COP28 SESSION | Beyond COP28: Takeaway for private sector engagement to address climate change and promote green growth



David A. Dodd
Founding President and CEO, International Sustainable Resilience Center



Thibaut Mourgues
Member of the Executive Committee, WAPPP



Francois Bergère
Executive Director, LTHA



Dr. Eyiüp Vural Aydın
Chairman, Istanbul PPPCoE

Climate change is one of humanity's most critical challenges, with far-reaching consequences threatening the well-being of people and the planet. Accelerating the low-carbon transition remains at the heart of COP28. More than 115 countries have pledged to triple their renewable energy capacity by 2030. After COP28, many experts are increasingly engaging the private sector to mobilize green investment, promote green private sector development, and harness skills and knowledge for addressing climate change in developing countries. Efforts include developing clean infrastructure, reducing energy and water use, improving the climate resilience of cities and communities, and supporting natural capital and ecosystems. Challenges for private sector engagement in the environment include more evidence on environmental outcomes, moving beyond demonstration projects to scale up successful approaches, and strengthening links with partner country priorities. The emerging good practice spans ways to communicate the business benefits of addressing environmental issues (e.g., cost savings, reduced risks), understand and address the barriers to private sector engagement on environmental issues, promote sound business models, and adopt a holistic approach that includes support for the enabling policy environment for investment and business.

Key Questions

- What does COP28 bring to the global community in terms of fighting against climate change?
- What brings COP28 to the engagement of private finance and green investment to address climate change in developing countries?
- What is the most essential tenet of COP28 for countries to cope with climate change and promote green growth?

LUNCH 60 Min

PARALLEL SESSION 1 | BALL ROOM

14:00 - 14:30

OECD



Ceren Alaca Bayındır
Senior Manager, Corporate Affairs, Business Development & Traffic Analysis, ATAS



Juan Garin
Policy Advisor, Sustainable Infrastructure Public Governance Directorate, OECD

14:35 - 15:05

EURASIA TUNNEL



A. Kaan Kaptan
Director of O&M, Eurasia Tunnel Operation Construction and Investment Co.

15:10 - 16:10

FAST-INFRA



Francois Bergère
CEO, Fast-Infra Group

16:15 - 17:15

EXPLORING THE CATALYTIC ROLE OF PHILANTHROPY IN PPPs



Max von Abendorth
Chair of the Philanthropy in PPPs Chapter, WAPPP



Iyoti Bisbey
Executive Board Member and Advisor on Climate Finance, Infrastructure and PPPs, WAPPP & ISRC



Seçil Kinay Yılmaz
Civil Society and Philanthropy Programs Manager, Vebhi Key Foundation



Liana Varon
Head of Collective Intelligence and Action, Wings

17:30 - 19:00

RECEPTION BY WAPPP | WORLD ASSOCIATION OF PPP UNITS & PROFESSIONALS | BALL ROOM FOYER



Hosted By
Ziad Alexandre Hayek
President, WAPPP



Hosted By
Dr. Eyiüp Vural Aydın
Chairman, Istanbul PPPCoE



Hosted By
Jean-Christophe Barth-Coullaré
Executive Director WAPPP

PARALLEL SESSION 2 | LOBBY ROOM

IGA ISTANBUL AIRPORT

14:00 - 14:30

Mirga Pekmezci
Finance Director, IGA Istanbul Airport



Jean-Christophe Barth-Coullaré
Deal Mediator, Executive Director, WAPPP



Helga Van Peer
Mediator, Lawyer & PPP Expert

16:00 - 16:30

KUWAIT

Nayef AlHaddad
Manager, Research, Strategic Planning, Risk Management and Compliance, KAPP



16:35 - 17:15

BELARUS

Anastassia Urbanskaya
Deputy Head, the National Agency of Investment and Privatization and PPP Unit





MARCH 08
FRIDAY

DAY 4

09:00 - 09:20

OPENING CEREMONY



Dr. Eyüp Vural Aydın
Chairman, Istanbul PPPCoE



Sanzhar Bolotov
Deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic



Jyoti Bisbey
Executive Board Member and Advisor on Climate Finance, Infrastructure and PPPs, WAPPP & ISRC

09:20 - 09:40

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT SESSION | Partnership for Global – Good – Gender equality



Tony Bonnici
Chief, Public-Private Partnerships Section, UNECE



Ebru Özdemir
Chairperson, Limak Holdings

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 20 Min

10:00 - 11:00

DISCUSSION 8 | Path for women-led development



Müjde Zeynel
Origination and Business Development Principal, CCN Holding



Günay Gökçen
Country Director, Türkiye, Meridiam



Burcu Baltacıoğlu
Partner, Ergün Law Firm



Mehita Fanny
Europe PPP Manager, IFC

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

11:15 - 12:15

DISCUSSION 9 | Reaching SDGs faster with a youth and gender lens



Helga Van Peer
Lawyer, Infra & PPP Expert



Sidem Yavrucu Demircan
CFO, Eurasia Tunnel Operation Construction and Investment Co.



Çağla Eker Altinkulp
Head of Climate Change and Sustainability Management Department, TSKB



Jinane Ghosh
Member of the WAPPP Executive Committee and Chair of the Young PPP Professionals' Chapter

Women and girls experience numerous barriers when trying to access basic services – such as education and healthcare – or opportunities to improve their livelihoods. While gender equality implies equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women, men, boys, and girls, women and girls are disproportionately affected by persistent gender inequalities when accessing infrastructure. Underdeveloped and gender-blind infrastructure is one of the leading causes for the inability of women and girls to access the basic services to support their upward social mobility and reduce the gender gap.

Gender-blind infrastructure fails to consider the different roles, responsibilities, and particular needs of women, men, girls, and boys in a specific context and how this affects their ability to use or access infrastructure. Infrastructure development and service delivery is a critical public policy and investment area in many developing countries. It is estimated that \$97 trillion in global infrastructure investment will be required by 2040 to support sustainable development, two-thirds of which is required in developing countries. Considering the long operational life of infrastructure, not mainstreaming gender in the infrastructure life cycle can reinforce gender inequalities for decades, wasting limited financial resources and putting lives at risk.

A moral and financial imperative is to ensure that this massive investment includes a gender mainstreaming approach to infrastructure planning, delivery, and management to achieve sustainability, equality, and economic and social benefits for all. There is a lot to be gained by ensuring equal access to infrastructure services for women and girls. Not only will it improve and protect the lives and livelihoods of women and girls, but it will also benefit the entire global economy. Numerous studies have demonstrated the social and financial advantages of improving gender equality and empowering women. In particular, it is estimated that approximately \$28 trillion could be added to the annual global GDP in 2025 by achieving the equal participation of women and men in the economy. Ensuring equal access to infrastructure services is critical to close the gender gap.

Key Questions

- How can gender equality contribute to bridging the global infrastructure and services gap?
- What can be done to mobilize the global community to increase economic opportunities for women and girls?
- What can be done to make women more visible and participate in the infrastructure field?
- What are the benefits of gender friendly projects that will be developed to act together, especially in the field of education, in terms of gender equality?
- What are the challenges and barriers against women and girls when trying to access basic services – such as education and healthcare – or opportunities to improve their livelihoods? (or maybe – what are the impediments to women's greater involvement and what mitigations should be adopted to bridge challenges?)

NETWORKING & COFFEE BREAK 15 Min

12:30 - 13:00

8TH PPP WEEK ISTANBUL FINAL COMMUNIQUE



David Baxter
Co-chair of PPP Week, Senior Advisor, ISRC



Francois Bergère
Executive Director, ITIIA



Ziad Alexandre Hayek
President, WAPPP



Dr. Eyüp Vural Aydın
Chairman, Istanbul PPPCoE



Tony Bonnici
Chief, Public-Private Partnerships Section, UNECE

LUNCH 15:00

Please scan the code for downloading the programme of the 8th PPP Week Istanbul

