



# *UNITY IN DIVERSITY*

RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

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# SPONSORS/ 02

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## **ABOUT ASIA SOCIETY**

Asia Society is the leading global and pan-Asian organization working to strengthen relationships and promote understanding among the people, leaders, and institutions of the United States and Asia. We seek to increase knowledge and enhance dialogue, encourage creative expression, and generate new ideas across the fields of arts and culture, policy and business, and education.

Asia Society was founded in 1956 by John D. Rockefeller 3rd. Initially established to promote greater knowledge of Asia in the US, the Society today is a global institution—with offices throughout the US and Asia—that fulfills its educational mandate through a wide range of cross-disciplinary programming. As economies and cultures have become more interconnected, the Society's programs have expanded to address Asian American issues, the effects of globalization, and pressing concerns in Asia including human rights, the status of women, and environmental and global health issues such as HIV/AIDS.

In celebration of its 50th anniversary in 2006, Asia Society announced a dramatic expansion of its network that includes the building of major new facilities in Hong Kong and Houston. Asia Society is on the web at

[www.asiasociety.org](http://www.asiasociety.org)



## FOREWORD/ 03



We live at a time of incredible opportunity. Advances in science and technology are helping cure once incurable diseases, information and communication technologies are enabling us to communicate and connect with one another as never before, the frontiers of knowledge are pushing forward at a historically unprecedented rate.

But in spite of this progress, we are all failing as leaders.

Nearly one and a half billion people around the world, two thirds of them in Asia, still suffer from abject poverty. Over a billion adults remain illiterate, the large majority of them women. Greenhouse gas emissions are slowly destroying our planet but we can't come together to solve this human-created problem. Racism, sexism, homophobia, and other forms of intolerance persist. Massive human rights abuses go unanswered.

Until we all recognize that we will never realize our potential as long as others in our communities and around the world are denied the fruits of progress, and then act to transform this perception into new realities for all, our collective failure will persist.

The Asia Society's Asia 21 Initiative was created to help identify and nurture a new generation of Asia-Pacific leaders who can transcend traditional boundaries to drive collaborative outcomes to help

address the enormous challenges we face. The 2010 Asia 21 Jakarta summit described in this short volume was one collective step taken in this direction.

It is our hope that the Asia 21 initiative can inspire next generation leaders from across the Asia-Pacific to connect us to each other, share values and lessons, seek unity while celebrating diversity, learn to listen even more closely, and find new and creative ways for working together to bring about positive change, both large and small, that makes our world a better place.

We are enormously grateful to our founding international sponsor Bank of America Merrill Lynch and to our many other partners and sponsors whose support makes the Asia 21 initiative possible. We are also extremely thankful to PricewaterhouseCoopers for joining us as a Knowledge Partner two years in a row.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jamie Metzl".

**Jamie Metzl**  
Executive Vice President  
Asia Society

## FOREWORD/ 04



The transformation of the world has been one that we could have never imagined. But unfortunately, change and development have always come with a backlash of new issues and complications arising from it. Some of the burdens of overcoming these issues rest on the hands of latter-day leaders such as those in attendance at the Asia 21 Young Leaders Summit.

The Asia 21 Summit is a great concept and opportunity for young innovators to expand their perspective and familiarity of other regions. With much diversity and spaces apart between countries in Asia, it is hard to think that we share many common problems. The gathering of young leaders in Asia is just what we need to tackle the issues that are troubling us today.

"Good leadership requires you to surround yourself with people of diverse perspectives who can disagree with you without fear of retaliation." - Doris Kearns Goodwin

The Asia 21 Young Leaders Summit gives you the chance to surround yourselves with different perspectives and inputs, while we face the same issues.

There is an overflow of capabilities around Asia, and as a leader, I know that surrounding yourself with the right people is essential to face your problems. I hope that the summit resulted in the expansion of your network and resources to focus on

the same issues. I anticipate that we can deal with the problems in our own respective countries or enterprises using some of the ideas and conclusions derived from the meetings and discussions that have taken place.

From the founder John D. Rockefeller 3rd and the founding International sponsor Bank of America Merrill Lynch and all of the respected sponsors, I hope Asia 21 Young Leaders will continue to expand and better the world we live in.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Irhoan Tanudiredja".

**Irhoan Tanudiredja**  
Territory Senior Partner  
PwC Indonesia

AGENDA/ 05

Asia 21 Young Leaders Summit 2010  
Jakarta, December 3-5, 2010



Friday, December 3, 2010

Morning & Afternoon	Arrivals
6:00pm	Opening Reception Networking Activity
7:00pm	Opening Dinner
	Welcoming Remarks <b>Vishakha N. Desai</b> President, Asia Society
	Introductory Remarks <b>Jamie Metzl</b> Executive Vice President, Asia Society
	Indonesia 21 Welcome and Introduction of Keynote Speaker <b>Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno</b> Founding Partner, PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya
	Keynote Address <b>Djoko Suyanto</b> Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs Indonesia
9:00-9:30pm	Cultural Performance—Zulaeka and Angklung performance
9:30pm	Closing Remarks
9:30-11:00pm	Nightcaps <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Batik Drawing Led By: <b>Indonesia 21</b></li><li>Bhangra Led By: <b>Satchit Balsari</b> Emergency Physician New York-Presbyterian Hospital</li><li><b>Sabrina Singh</b> Astronaut Trainer NASA International Space Station</li><li>Dancing the Ceroc Led By: <b>Mitchell Khoa Dang Pham</b> Co-Founder &amp; International Development Director AugenHEALTH &amp; AugenASIA <b>and Karen Goulder-Pham</b></li><li>Stomping/Trash Beat Percussion Led By: <b>Indonesia 21</b></li></ul>

Saturday, December 4, 2010

8:30-10:30am	Brief Opening Remarks <b>Jamie Metzl</b> Executive Vice President Asia Society
	Session 1: Lessons in Leadership Articulating the responsibilities of leaders in all sectors. Brief opening comments followed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discussion of the greatest leaders you have known or know of and why?</li><li>A conversation at each table on the two most pressing regional challenges facing the Asia-Pacific region. Ideas will be collected and shared with the larger group.</li><li>Selection of one challenge and open discussion of how the articulated leadership lessons can be used to address this issue.</li></ul>
	Facilitators <b>Michael Fenzel</b> Lieutenant Colonel United States Army 1st Battalion 503rd Infantry Division 17 <b>Aaron Maniam</b> Deputy Director Strategic Policy Office Public Service Division Singapore Prime Minister’s Office
	Opening Statements <b>Niret Alva</b> Executive Director Miditech <b>Seagull Song</b> Senior Consul The Walt Disney Company (Shanghai), Ltd. <b>Andru Subowo</b> Managing Director Bramadi Capital <b>Hsu-ming Teo</b> Lecturer Department of Modern History Macquarie University
10:30-11:00am	Break

11:00am-1:00pm	Session 2: Formatting of Breakouts Sessions Breakout sessions will explore issues of relevance to the region and will ask the overarching question: How do these issues impact the ability of individuals, communities, countries, and the region to achieve unity?  <i>Promoting Best Practices Against Corruption</i> Moderators <b>Arnel Casanova</b> Executive Director Asia Society Philippine Foundation, Inc. <b>Lifan Li</b> Assistant Professor Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences  <i>Communication and Freedom of Information</i> Moderators <b>Gen Kanai</b> Director Asia Business Development Mozilla Corporation <b>Philip Shishkin</b> Bernard Schwartz Fellow Asia Society  <i>Women’s Empowerment</i> Moderators <b>Sabrina Singh</b> Astronaut Trainer NASA International Space Station <b>Wenchi Yu</b> Policy Advisor Secretary’s Office of Global Women’s Issues U.S. Department of State  <i>Transitional Justice</i> Moderators <b>Bhavani Fonseka</b> Senior Researcher Centre for Policy Alternatives <b>Ahmad Nader Nadery</b> Commissioner Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission  <i>Green Economy</i> Moderators <b>Wen Bo</b> China Program Co-Director Pacific Environment <b>Pat Gallardo</b> Global Director CSR and Sustainability Shangri-La Hotels and Resorts Group
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11:00am-1:00pm (cont'd)	<p><b><i>Finance and Economics</i></b></p> <p><b>Moderators</b></p> <p><b>Sutapa Amornvivat</b> Executive Vice President Head of Risk Analytics Division Siam Commercial Bank</p> <p><b>John Ciorciari</b> Assistant Professor Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy University of Michigan</p> <p><b>Shinichiro Fukushima</b> Venture Capitalist Mitsubishi UFJ Capital</p> <p><b><i>Role of Civil Society</i></b></p> <p><b>Moderators</b></p> <p><b>Satchit Balsari</b> Emergency Physician New York-Presbyterian Hospital</p> <p><b>Gregory Fox</b> Clinical Associate University of Sydney</p> <p><b><i>Culture/Arts</i></b></p> <p><b>Moderators</b></p> <p><b>Robin Loon</b> Assistant Professor Theater Studies Programme National University of Singapore</p> <p><b>Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy</b> Journalist/Documentary Filmmaker Channel 4 (U.K.)</p>
1:00-2:00pm	<p>Lunch</p> <p><b>Guest Speaker</b></p> <p><b>Mari Pangestu</b> Trade Minister</p>
2:00-3:00pm	<p>Session 3:</p> <p><b>The Two Asias</b></p> <p><b>Moderators</b></p> <p><b>Suryani Senja Alias</b> Senior Vice-President Investments Khazanah Nasional Berhad</p> <p><b>Paolo Benigno A. Aquino IV</b> President Microventures, Inc.</p> <p><b>John Ciorciari</b> Assistant Professor Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy University of Michigan</p>

3:00-3:30pm	<p>Presentation:</p> <p>Asia Society-Bank of America Merrill Lynch Public Service Award</p> <p><b>Award Presentation</b></p> <p><b>John Ciorciari</b> Assistant Professor Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy University of Michigan</p> <p><b>Greg Fox</b> Clinical Associate Lecturer University of Sydney</p> <p><b>Ruth Yeoh</b> Director of Investments YTL Corporation Berhad</p> <p><b>Soofian Zuberi</b> Head of Asian Equity &amp; Fixed Income Currency &amp; Commodity Markets Bank of America Merrill Lynch Asia Pacific</p> <p><b>Award Winner</b></p> <p><b>Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics (HOME)</b></p> <p><b>Presentation by Representative from Awardee Organization</b></p> <p><b>Bridget Tan</b> President</p>
3:30-4:00pm	Break
4:00-6:00pm	<p>Session 5:</p> <p>Breakout Session: Public Service Projects</p> <p>Members of each breakout session jointly develop one public service project for the group to carry out over the course of the next year. Public service project (PSP) ideas were solicited prior to the Summit and delegates signed up for a particular project.</p> <p><b><i>PSP 1: Asia 21 Social Entrepreneurs Network</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 2: Asia Society’s Women Leaders of New Asia Initiative</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 3: Connecting Young Thinkers</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 4: Air Quality</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 5: LeadCap</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 6: Songs of the Bird King</i></b></p> <p><b><i>PSP 7: Asia 21 Political Leaders Summit</i></b></p>
6:30pm	Dinner Departure
7:00pm	Offsite Dinner and Cultural Performance

### Sunday, December 5, 2010

7:30am	National Breakfast Tables
8:30-10:30am	<p>Leadership in Action: Moments of Truth</p> <p>Speakers describe critical choices made at turning points in their lives that have shaped their identities and careers.</p> <p><b>Moderators</b></p> <p><b>Bhavani Fonseka</b> Senior Researcher Centre for Policy Alternatives</p> <p><b>Mitchell Pham</b> Co-Founder &amp; International Development Director AugenHEALTH &amp; AugenASIA</p> <p><b>Lobsang Sangay</b> Research Fellow East Asian Legal Studies Program Harvard Law School</p>
10:30-11:00am	Break
11:00am-12:30pm	<p>Breakout: Public Service Projects and Group Presentation Preparation</p> <p>Building on the breakouts and public service project sessions from the day before, groups work to finalize the processes and timelines for moving forward.</p> <p>Each group will be given a box filled with recyclable and traditional Indonesian supplies. Using these “tools” and drawing from the experience and lessons of this Summit and the farthest limits of group creativity, delegates work to develop a presentation to be shared with all.</p> <p><i>Lunch served during the breakout</i></p>

1:30-3:15pm	<p>Group Presentations</p> <p>Groups reconvene to present their ideas to the other delegates.</p>
3:15-3:30pm	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <p><b>Jamie Metzl</b> Executive Vice President Asia Society</p>







## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

### **UNITY IN DIVERSITY/ 06**

Djoko Suyanto, Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to convey to you that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono appreciates the Asia Society for holding this important summit, the fifth one, preceded by the summits held in Singapore, Seoul, Tokyo, and Kuala Lumpur. He also thanked the Asia Society for inviting him to deliver a keynote address. But due to his pressing schedule which is inevitable, he instructed me to represent him. For his inability to personally deliver his address, he expressed his apology to the participants and organizers. Personally, I also wish to offer my appreciation to Asia Society for choosing Jakarta as venue for this event.

Indeed, as an outstanding non-profit organization established in 1956, the Asia Society has contributed to promote understanding between peoples, leaders and organizations in the United States and the Asia-Pacific region. No less praiseworthy is the Asia Society contribution in promoting dialogue mechanisms to find creative ideas in the arts, culture, politics, business, and education.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the beginning of this third millennium, nations of the world feel the pressing need to engage young leaders in building the future. For we witness rapid changes and turbulences in international and global interactions. On the other hand, the balance of power is seeking a new equilibrium as the rising Asia certainly needs to be acknowledged.

In recognition of the emerging Asia, the Asia Society has rightly prepared young leaders to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the 21st Century. I believe that qualified young leaders are able in tackling turbulences and in facing global competition. Therefore, all nations are preparing the young generation to benefit from the opportunities and manage the development challenges for the betterment of the lives of all citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I believe that Asia Society has contributed in an important manner to pave the way for future leaders as Asia and the Pacific are moving upwards to advanced nations status. Some futurologists are right in saying that Asia and the Pacific is the region of the world's future. Just witness how China and India

are rising, and before them how Japan, Korea and Singapore have advanced upward. And we witness as China and Japan joined the ranks of emerging economies together with Russia and Brazil in BRIC. And witness how Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are making adjustments to higher status.

Indonesia too, is now at the height at its effort to put democracy in place, so that we have won the recognition as the world's third biggest democracy after India and the US. In recognition of its economic growth and social progress, Indonesia has joined the Group-20 which is a new decisive group. Such attainment is attributable to leaders which are subject to regeneration.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At this auspicious juncture, I would like to share with you Indonesia's unique plural nation. Here it is commonplace to see different religions and faiths, different cultures and ethnicities co-exist in peace, of course a few exceptions are not the rule. Here you can see both the majority and the minority harmoniously grow together and have to the same access for progress. In today's Indonesia, you can see democracy co-exists with a healthy economic growth and pluralism works. In the unitary



state of Indonesia, you can see that Bhinneka Tunggal Ika or ‘unity in diversity’ is alive and kicking. Here, Islam which elsewhere is stigmatized, is the religion of the majority but plays as a constructive force in society and the nation. All in all, here in Indonesia democracy, religion, culture, and modernity are in synergy for national progress. To maintain the strength of the synergy in the future, of course, the young leaders need capacity building which is the mission of the Asia Society.

We are acutely aware that the young generation are expectedly agents of change in a positive manner to transition towards a more democratic, more cohesive, more advanced, more prosperous, and more just nations. In this globalized world, no nation has the luxury to close its borders from external interactions in terms of economy, culture, science and technology. Therefore, young leaders deserve to be educated in the value of mutual respect and an awareness of interdependence. Indeed, young leaders training pursued by Asia Society from its inception has been relevant to meet the need of the international community. So this is the strategic significance of Asia Society’s effort to nurture future leaders who have global, cooperative, and respecting mindset will lead to abiding peace and common prosperity in this one planet of ours.

We trust our expectation in the young generation to make Asia and the Pacific indeed remains the world’s future where nations work together for peace and stability in social, cultural, and science and technology fields, which require visionary, energetic, and collaborative leadership. In the pursuit of solving global economic inequality, and global warming, and other issues, the young generation has a lot to contribute to find new breakthroughs in sustainable environment-friendly methods for the exploitation of natural resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world is in real need of young leaders because regeneration is the law of nature. But to meet the need of visionary and collaborative young leaders, there should a mechanism as offered by the Asia Society, in which they are engaged in a constructive manner. Therefore, this summit offers a strategic forum to share ideas, experiences and best practices to benefit young leaders in a bid to establish a world order with abiding peace, prosperous, secure, and just for the common good.

Let us hope that in the future this good work will expand beyond Asia and the Pacific, to more regions of the world, so that together a secure, peaceful, prosperous and just world order.

For the above purpose, I wish to urge the participants of this summit and those who are not able to attend to abide by the Asia Society mission, so that we can foster mutual understanding and tolerance, so that we can intensify our cooperation for the common good, so that together we can create a peaceful, just and prosperous society in our respective countries in Asia and the Pacific region.

To conclude, I wish you the best. I believe that you will get the utmost benefit from the exchange of views and the sharing of experiences.

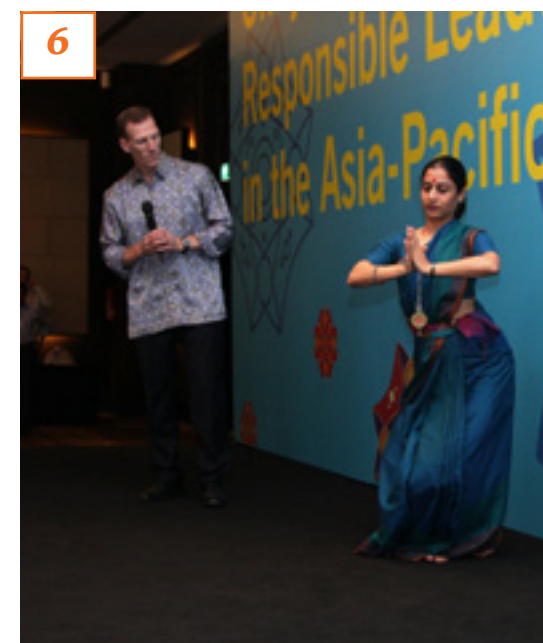
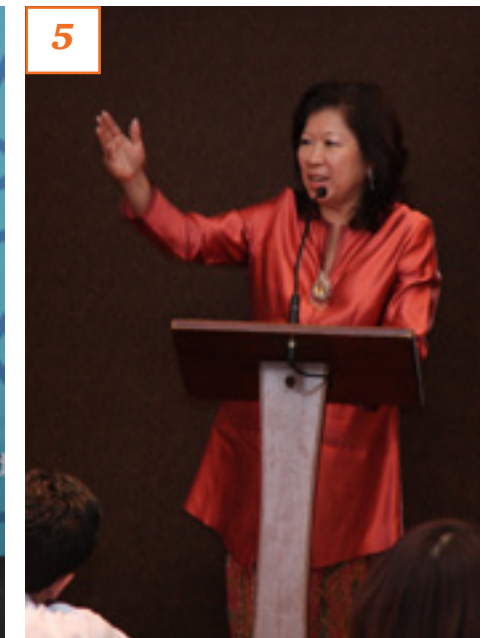
I thank you.

Wassalamu’alaikum wr. wb.





## PHOTOS/ 07



1. 2010 Asia 21 Young Leaders Summit Delegates

2. Public Service Project Presentation

3. Sorapop Kiatpongsan leads a discussion during one of the breakouts

4. Vishakha N. Desai, President of the Asia Society, thanks Minister Suyanto

5. Trade Minister, Mari Pangestu, delivers a keynote address

6. Surupa Sen shows the delegates some classical Indian dance moves

7. Public Service Award Presentation to HOME Singapore



# LESSONS IN LEADERSHIP/ 08

- Who are great leaders you have known and why?
- What are the two most pressing regional challenges facing the Asia-Pacific region?
- How can leadership lessons be used to address these issues?

## Summary

- A great leader is someone who has a vision and can inspire and empower others to follow that vision. There are many ways that people can be inspired, both by positive and difficult circumstances and by both extraordinary and ordinary people.
- Leaders should be persistent, dedicated, have a sense of humour, and not be afraid of making mistakes.

Delegates opened the session by discussing what leadership meant to them and sharing examples of leadership acts that had inspired them to bring about change. A delegate defined a leader as someone who has vision, can organize people to support that vision, and can act as a bridge between people's different perspectives. Delegates agreed but added an important distinguishing feature which is moral authority.

Whilst discussing several great leaders, delegates explained how a leader often emerged from unpleasant situations, such as Václav Havel. Havel was a writer and an artist before he became a politician. His works are mostly about criticism of the communist system. The influence of his works in pushing for democracy in Czechoslovakia later made him the leader of the democratic party and finally the first President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia after the downfall of communism.

After discussing great leaders who were extraordinary people with extraordinary characteristics, delegates were asked to consider whether other types of leaders could contribute to changing the world? Delegates responded that every single one of us has something good that other people can learn from. They acknowledged that they had learned and been inspired from every person that they had met during their life journey and concluded that we all have the potential to inspire others no matter how small our contribution is. What we all do in our everyday life may seem insignificant, but it is important that we all do it.

Delegates also traded stories on those who had been inspired by circumstances of hardship as opposed to only positive experiences. One of the delegates spent four months in a suicide bomber training school for children organized by the Taliban. The



leader of the school brainwashed the children to think that being a suicide bomber would provide eternal glory. This inspired that delegate to establish a place in Karachi to re-educate those children against the objectives of the Taliban leader. Another delegate was inspired to be a doctor after he was pick-pocketed whilst praying in church for guidance on his field of study. He ended up talking with the robber and discovered that the man needed money for his sick wife who was hospitalized.

Persistence is also important. If you feel that you are doing the right thing, you should keep trying, no matter how limited you feel the impact. If you have dreams and are committed to them, you can achieve them. Friends are also important to support you, especially during times of hardships.

Finally delegates stressed the importance of making mistakes and learning from them. They pointed out that when you are young you still have the luxury to make mistakes and learn from them, but when you are at the top your mistakes will impact others.



## Breakout Sessions



## PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES AGAINST CORRUPTION / 09

### Summary

- Both the government and business should be watched for corruption as their behavior can influence corruption.
- Society, businesses, and private sectors must collaborate to start a critical mass of constituency to eradicate the problem of transparency.

Civil Society, Business, and Government are all guilty of fostering corrupt networks. The problem rests in the lack of transparency and knowledge, alongside centralized decision-making. This breakout the discussion focused on how government contractors might opt for corruption to smoothen processes for financial benefits and pragmatism.

Cultural differences may also contribute to corruption as some countries are accustomed to tolerate corruption and accept it. This can result in weak enforcement mechanisms or 'the re-direction' of blame to target the whistle blower.

Societies must influence the government to eradicate corruption as they are a main player in this problem and have power to deal with it. Businesses should also be watched over as their actions can influence government policies or even promote corruption wherever they take their business to.

Moreover, there should also be collective efforts from entrepreneurs and the private sector to achieve a critical mass of constituency to run against corruption and to advocate transparency. A sectoral approach can also be used to keep an eye on affairs more effectively. More efforts such as the identification of true costs of the nation, the publication of those who are guilty, and decentralized decision making might prove to be productive. Corruption also must be addressed from top to bottom.

# COMMUNICATION AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION / 10

## Summary

- Communication and freedom of information can both harm or help the development and well-being of society. It can keep us informed and up to date, or be a means to cause disruption in society
- External entities such as political parties and corporations can abuse the right to freedom of communication by influencing the media
- Moral and ethical codes might be needed to regulate freedom of information.

Increased communication and freedom of information are widely considered to be key factors for successful development. They can keep citizens informed and conversant on today's affairs, but conflictly, such freedoms may also result in an overabundance of information, such as maximum media coverage. This may have an adverse effect in certain situations. Freedom of communication can also be abused by corporate owned media stations or political party puppets for their own agenda.

However, the restriction of information, often seen in regressive nations or dictatorships, will do more harm than benefit to any country. Appreciation of freedom of speech is expressed all over the world.

There is a need for moral and ethical codes to manage the freedom of information and communication, but setting the line between what is acceptable and unacceptable is not an easy task.

The internet will play an increasingly important role in this arena, with social media such as Facebook and Twitter having greater and greater impact.



# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT / 11

## Summary

- The global debate on women's empowerment issues has broadened from physical issues such as violence and human trafficking to empowering women through financial independence and positions in the workplace.
- The empowerment of women should be a collective social responsibility of both the government and the private sector.

Women make up forty percent of the Asia 21 community and the Asia 21 Young Leaders Summit provides an opportunity to work together to do something meaningful for women's empowerment in Asia. The Asia Society has spearheaded the Women Leaders of New Asia initiative which aims to create a network of senior female leaders in the region. There is also an Asia 21 Women's networking group that will put together a series of recommendations on how to empower women in the region. The aim is to deliver these recommendations to the APEC Women's Forum in September 2011.

During this breakout session, the participants shared their thoughts on the challenges in developing and empowering women across the region. It was noted that the global debate has moved on from issues of combatting violence against women and human trafficking, to the challenge of how to empower women by, for example, helping them to become financially independent. One delegate noted Secretary Hillary Clinton's historic speech at the 1995 UN 4th World Conference on Women where she stated "If there is one message that echoes forth from this conference, let it be that human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights once and for all."

Women's issues have become an economic issue. As an example, Japan's long economic stagnation can be partly attributed to Tokyo having "overlooked women's issues." Delegates also discussed the importance of political representation of women and how this remained at low levels. The World Economic

Forum ranking of countries by their investment in women – including education, health, and political-economic status – was also discussed.

The conversation then shifted to discussing role models for women. Delegates noted that the media in the 21st Century persist in portraying unrealistic feminine images of women and should instead be providing different images that promote women's abilities and achievements. More stories about positive role models such as Anita Roddick, the founder of The Body Shop, are needed. Delegates concluded that we need good role models that show that women have abilities other than being a commodity. We need women to be more confident, to know what they want and to feel worthy.

Finally, discussions turned to the workplace. Discrimination and insufficient support are still stumbling blocks for women. Gender and marital status are still a determining factor in some decision making in relation to women in the workplace and working mothers are not receiving enough support and flexibility to help them overcome the challenges that they face in juggling work and family life. Some inroads were acknowledged, such as one delegate's experience in the banking sector, of managers being trained to offer flexible working conditions for mothers. Delegates thought the empowerment of women should be a collective social responsibility with government having a role to play in legislating supportive policies. But it was noted that good policy is not always enough and that the mindset of business leaders had to change if the policy was to work.





# TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE/ 12

## Summary

- Transitional justice should be driven domestically by the community involved and with external intervention only when a domestic solution is not possible.
- The transitional justice process needs more support such as through building archives of different experiences.

Conflict between two or more groups can cause a cycle of violence, human rights discrimination, and denial of justice. Transitional Justice refers to the process of seeking accountability, reconciliation, and building a clean foundation between two or more conflicting groups after a period of prolonged conflict.

In general, three main steps are involved. These are:

1. Dialogue with the community to reach out to the parties involved in the conflicts and to obtain support for transitional justice;
2. Historical documentation of the conflict by independently collecting the facts and verifying them with the community to create a shared history; and
3. Healing and reconciliation which can involve the setting up of tribunals, developing mechanisms to make perpetrators accountable for their actions, and setting up actions to end the culture of impunity and the cycle of violence.

Afghanistan and Sri Lanka were provided as two examples of transitional justice in action. In Afghanistan, atrocities committed have been documented and the pain and suffering of survivors acknowledged in an attempt to build a foundation based on the common interest of not letting the past be repeated. In Sri Lanka the process has been more polarized. The current government and the international community disagree over facts surrounding the conflict, such as, on how many were killed and the extent of the violation of human rights.

It is important that transitional justice be domestically driven by the communities involved in the conflict. External parties from the international community play an important role as well. This is especially so in cases where there is little to no political will from the government to resolve conflict, and in controversial cases where governments use phrases like “*fighting against terror*” or “*humanitarian operations*” to justify violence. In these cases, the international community has a large role to play but participants need to be alert to vested interests and any adverse effects upon the healing and reconciliation process.



The media also plays an important role in spreading information to all parties involved and can enhance the transitional justice process. Although in some countries, where the media is controlled by the government, it can be a hindrance.

A successful transitional justice process involves the trial of “bad” protagonists and also the breaking of the cycle of violence and the reconciliation of the conflicting groups. The delegates were unable to agree on an example of a successful transitional justice process but they agreed that there are lessons to learn from the experiences of ongoing transitional justice processes in Afghanistan (vast amounts of documentation), Yugoslavia (the prosecution of Milosevic and Radavic), and Cambodia (prosecution of some Khmer Rouge perpetrators despite resistance from the government).

The delegates agreed that Asia 21 can support transitional justice by:

- addressing this issue at all summits;
- nominating individuals involved in transitional justice as Asia 21 fellows; and
- building archives on different experiences in separate conflicts and transitional justice processes.

## GREEN ECONOMY / 13

### Summary

- When implementing programmes that support a green economy, issues that need to be considered include preservation, the impact on quality of life, and international security issues.
- More needs to be done to foster a green economy such as consistent application of supportive government policy, bridging the gap between large institutions and sustainable communities, and advocating for the private sector to be more environmentally responsible.

This breakout session commenced with a discussion on how to balance environmental sustainability with consumption and why the green economy is important. Delegates discussed a variety of issues ranging from the micro and macro levels of a green economy, to the rights of developed vs. developing nations, to how government programmes can support the green economy.

The participants then shared knowledge and experience from their home countries about green economy implementation and the costs of unsustainability. Issues discussed included the impact on quality of life and health, the loss of ecosystem services (preservation needing to be considered along with mitigation and adaptation strategies), international security issues surrounding fisheries and freshwater conflicts, the perception amongst the poor that over consumption is a sign of success, exporting dirty technology to other countries as domestic practices improve (for example, China has begun selling polluting generators to East Timor whilst China uses clean generators), and the secondary effects from “sustainable policies” (for example, the World Bank restriction on palm oil has led to less scrupulous companies becoming involved).

The delegates then turned to a discussion on recent projects such as a “greening” young minds project in China, along with organic agriculture and renewable energy projects. A delegate spoke of a national



program in the Philippines to support the use of organic ingredients in medicine. Delegates also mentioned areas that require continued governmental focus. These included ensuring that investment policies that support a green economy are consistently applied across sectors, communicating the green economy message to the community, advocating for businesses to be more environmentally responsible, and funding the search for alternative sources.

Action items to foster green economies in the Asia Pacific region included:

- learning about traditional/indigenous communities’ nature – based values and self-sufficiency;
- bridging the gap between large institutions and sustainable communities through partnerships; and
- linking positive examples to organizations interested in sustainability.

## FINANCE AND ECONOMICS / 14

### Summary

- Businesses should focus on social entrepreneurship and take a longer term view which considers the social good and impact on the economy.
- International organizations can increase their role by improving their connections with local organizations and providing advice on sustainable investment in sectors such as infrastructure and education.

The conversation started with a discussion of how there needs to be better connections between international organizations (such as the G20, IMF, and the World Bank) and local organizations so that money transfers to organizations are more transparent and accountable. Advice on business practices and sustainable investment in infrastructure and education can also bridge the gap between local economies and these global organizations.

Companies should focus not only on profit but also on their social responsibilities such as micro-financing businesses. One delegate provided the positive example of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia which only operates in micro lending yet is one of the best banks in Asia. Delegates then discussed the definition of social entrepreneurship and agreed that it was too broad. They concluded that there are three types of entities: (a) small and medium businesses in an economy requiring micro-loans from investors, the government and banks; (b) social enterprises which solve a social problem with a business or technological innovation that results in social good; and (c) philanthropic organizations which promote their specific missions, for example, education and healthcare in emerging economies.

Delegates accepted that for large corporations balancing return with social responsibility has always been a challenge. Some questioned whether their priority should be generating profit or contributing to the community. Some factors they

noted to consider were: (1) growth; (2) integrity; and (3) the social good, such as, creating jobs, impact on the economy, and geographical concern.

There is a mismatch of expectations between the government, investors, and social enterprises. This causes conflict because the social good (the objective of social enterprises) and profit maximization are diametrically opposed. In other cases, it’s the government and multinational cooperations that are at odds balancing long and short term goals.

The challenge with private-public partnerships (PPP) is to create an equal system with the government, private partners, and private sector players as the PPP project will often create competition for other players.

To conclude, several action items were suggested:

- to introduce a new measurement of success for investors which is tied to the social enterprise space;
- to create a better knowledge management framework that aligns the objectives of corporations, governments, entrepreneurs, social enterprises and private-public partnerships with each other; and sets up linkages between funding and delivery of outcomes; and
- to commence initiatives to encourage governments and corporations to take a longer term view in social activities.



## ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY / 15

### Summary

- To be effective, civil society organizations need to be legitimate, trustworthy, and adept at stakeholder consultation. They should also ensure that their programs are aligned to the domestic country's interests and do not follow a particular foreign entity's agenda.

The discussion of the role of civil society inevitably centers on the relationship between government and civil society organizations. This breakout discussion reframed idealistic assumptions to more pragmatic ones and returned to fundamental questions such as what is civil society? And what are the roles of government, the private sector, and civil society organizations?

The working definition the group started with was that Civil Society Organisations are “groups that claim to represent or act in the interests of causes or populations to promote their interest outside of dominant political structures.” Delegates further defined civil society organizations as having a role of filling the gap when governments fall short and intervening and collaborating to align views. Civil society organizations fill those gaps with initiatives and programs. They have a role in economic and democratic development as well as in regional and international advocacy in relation to human rights, or even climate change issues. Where there are disagreements between government and various groups of society, civil society organizations can act as mediator. In this case it is very important that those organizations are legitimate (in terms of truly representing the people they claim to represent), trustworthy, and effective communicators with the various stakeholders. Civil society organizations should position themselves (and should be seen



to be positioned) as a partner to government. In the end, civil society organisations work for the benefit of society and therefore for the good of government. Delegates also recognized that the private sector plays an equally important role where civil society needs are larger than what any one group can meet.

With respect to legitimacy, it was noted that failure to represent legitimate numbers of those affected will result in the failure of the program or the bills or laws which that organization proposes. In several countries, civil society organizations are often seen as foreign interests and therefore they must ensure that they run programs that fit with the domestic country's interests or problems.

## CULTURE/ARTS / 16

### Summary

- The perception of the arts as a leisure-based activity has resulted in a lack of support from the state and investors.
- Indirect censorship in the form of grants has restricted artists in the creation process.

*“Tradition is a language handed down to us; but we have to write our own stories”*

The above quote was discussed during the culture and arts session. The practitioners amongst the group shared their thoughts particularly in relation to a strong push towards re-contextualising traditional art into contemporary themes. They also spoke of bi-cultural influences.

Delegates then discussed some of the obstacles to a flourishing cultural arts programme such as the perception of the arts as merely an entertainment, leisure-based activity and hence expendable. It also has the perception of being associated with exclusive, elitist communities making it irrelevant to the everyday person. One delegate referred to Maslow's hierarchy of needs and placed arts on the higher level of needs. Another delegate noted that an inability to produce measurable and quantifiable outputs made it less attractive to potential investors.

There was an engaging discussion on the role of the state in regulating and controlling the arts. There was a shared perception that indirect censorship in the form of grants and their terms and conditions as well as the state's regulations controlled the artists in the creation process. Funding could be used as a punitive measure to monitor artistic performances and products. In several countries, there was also the need to convince the authorities of the 'safeness' of the arts.



Given the discussion surrounding the need to preserve and at the same time develop culture and the arts, delegates agreed that they needed to lead a process to build support. They suggested building support from the grassroots levels such as looking to communities to fund and house artists. They also suggested using social media (such as Facebook and Twitter) to promote the arts and collaboration with multi-disciplined professionals who can help artists translate their creations for audiences.

# THE TWO ASIAs/ 17

- What strategies can help us foster equitable growth in the Asia Pacific region and help more people move out of hunger and poverty?
- What specific examples of successful and sustainable efforts are being implemented?
- How can countries in the region work together to achieve one Asia?

## Summary

- Women play a major role in society and are being given chances and opportunities across Asia to better the situation for themselves and their families through new channels, networks, and credit options.
  - Communities and networks all across Asia are aiding the poor by including them in decision making processes, health benefits, and the power to make change.
  - Using available resources within and outside Asia can prove helpful the current situation.
  - Education is the key to greater opportunity.
  - Government policies have also been changed to promote transparency and the involvement of society in decision making.
- Despite the unprecedented economic growth in Asia in recent decades, the fact that two-thirds of the world's poor live in Asia requires an effective solution to lessen the inequality in countries and bridge the two Asias.
- Specific strategies can be grouped into a number of different categories:
- Empowering women
  - Connecting communities and organizing networks to provide a positive social impact
  - Mobilizing expatriates and Asians who are abroad to harness networks and resources
  - Enhancing the government and education systems
- As women play a pivotal role in the everyday lives of families, it would be essential to aid them in order to better their surroundings. Often, helping them would be as simple as giving women appropriate channels and opportunities. In the Philippines, for example there is a

micro venture effort, where they help mothers or local community stores in reaching a sustainable situation by providing capital, training, and the establishment of networks to provide access to products otherwise inaccessible. In India, the Government has instituted a program allowing ninety percent loans of whatever is deposited in the bank by poor women to be used for capital and other business efforts. In Mozambique, there is a charity which funds school fees for girls to better equip them for the future.

Connecting communities and organizing networks are seen all over Asia. There are efforts in India where proper channels are being established to distribute what is made in rural areas more effectively. There is also a social experiment in New Zealand called 'Foster NZ', which promotes an external center of persuasion to influence the government and organizations. They aim to encourage people to have power within themselves to go out and seek a center of influence for their own benefit. In India



there is a grass-roots development program which aims to decentralize the decision making process to instigate a better social system. Even corporations and corporate supply chains in India are being used to amplify the social impact of their actions. Unilever in India, for example, provides health benefits and educational programs to domestic employees of officers. In addition, small business owners are given incentives to stay loyal to Unilever's products in return for a health program.

Education can also improve low socioeconomic situations by equipping people with the knowledge and skills to improve their wellbeing for the future. There are now activities such as Barcamp and the development of micro archives which can be used to share information. There is also an effort underway to share the best technology to decrease the knowledge gap. In Nepal, to improve the quality of education for the poor, technology is being infused with best practices for teaching. But in

Cambodia, because a large number of the population is not familiar with technology, efforts are underway to teach people basic money management skills.

Another possible solution might be the modification of governing system. There is a participatory process of implementing and enacting new laws in Pakistan and India, getting people involved in governance and therefore favorable policies. There is also the Right to Information Act which advocates transparency to ensure that funds for development will actually reach the poor.



## 2010 ASIA SOCIETY-BANK OF AMERICA MERRILL LYNCH PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD / 18

The Asia Society-Bank of America Merrill Lynch Public Service Award is aligned with Asia Society's Asia 21 Young Leaders' initiative to support organizations that make an outstanding contribution to communities and the public in the Asia-Pacific region by reaching underprivileged socio and economic groups. Past winners include an HIV/AIDS children's foundation in China, a social development initiative to help victims of prostitution in India, and HIV/AIDS organization in Iran, and a rehabilitation centre for women and children prisoners in Nepal.

The assessment criteria for selecting the winner is based on: innovative approach, quantifiable impact of the initiative, its growth potential and its overall sustainability. The winner is selected by the Asia 21 current class of fellows, and is given a USD\$10,000 grant along with support from the Fellows Class in areas the organization needs.

The winner of the 2010 Asia Society-Bank of America Merrill Lynch Public Service Award is The Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics (HOME), a charity that responds to the special

needs of migrant communities in Singapore. The award was accepted by Bridget Tan, who started HOME in 2004 with the belief that the right to Dignity of Work, Dignity of Person and the Dignity of Life are fundamental human rights.

Migrant populations in many countries are often discriminated against when it comes to fundamental human rights. Intimidation, insufficient food, poor quality meals, and unhygienic and poorly ventilated accommodations, are just some of the complaints reported to HOME from domestic workers.

HOME works with government agencies, civic groups, corporations and other community partners to provide social integration services for emigrants and immigrants and to provide humanitarian assistance for 'crisis' migration. HOME's program includes paralegal assistance to help migrants who have experienced injustice and abuses, conflict resolution, shelter housing for destitute and abused men and women migrants in Singapore, and help lines and help desk services for emergency assistance.

HOME also provides accessible training opportunities for migrant domestic workers through the HOME learning campus because HOME believes that it is essential for migrants to develop new skills, gain confidence in their abilities and have a say in their future. The available vocational skills training includes IT, languages, cooking, baking, cosmetology, dressmaking, aromatherapy and care giver's training.

[www.home.org.sg](http://www.home.org.sg)



*Bridget Tan, whose organization HOME Singapore, was the winner of the 2010 Asia Society-Bank of America Merrill Lynch Public Service Award*

# PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECTS/ 19

- The delegates formed groups to focus on specific public service projects throughout the following year.
- Presentations were delivered describing each group's project.

## Group 1 Asia 21 Social Entrepreneurs Network

Social entrepreneurship, as a growing movement emerging across the Asia Pacific region, has increasingly taken on an important role in society as it uses market driven business models to address critical social and environmental issues. A new generation of social entrepreneurs are playing a critical role in promoting public empowerment, sustainable development and environmental protection.

To further this movement and facilitate exchange among social entrepreneurs, the project, with support from the Asia Society Philippines Center, will work to empower social enterprises and facilitate the mobilization of resources from the best venture philanthropists and donors within the Asia Society network to support Asian social entrepreneurs.

In addition, the project will involve members and supporters of the Asia Society to advocate for social entrepreneurship, and build on the existing network of Asia 21 Fellows and Delegates who have been identified and nurtured by the Asia Society since 2006 from across the

US and Asia. These Fellows and Delegates who have been actively taking on leadership roles in their respective countries and sectors through social entrepreneurship and public service, shall provide the spark within their immediate spheres which will serve as a strong foundation for the social entrepreneurship to take root on. The collaborations and partnerships between and among them shall harness their competencies and resources more efficiently and for greater impact.

## Group 2 Women Leaders of New Asia Initiative

The Asia Society's Women Leaders of New Asia Initiative seeks to develop and promote a community and network of senior women leaders from the Asia-Pacific region across all sectors. Through sharing experiences, personal stories and reflections, this core group helps prepare the next generation of Asian women to navigate the path to successful leadership. As Asia's dominance in global affairs grows, this network will provide a bridge to organizations in America that have cultural, political or business connections to Asia. Going forward, the women leaders network will develop ideas for and plan an Asia Society Asia 21 women's network session for the San Francisco APEC Women's Forum that will focus on issues relating to the empowerment of next generation women leaders in the Asia Pacific and present the recommendations developed by the working group; and send an official Asia Society Asia 21 women's network delegation to participate in the APEC Women's Forum

The project will be implemented using three simultaneous approaches:

An "Enabling Women" Web Portal, a private Asia 21 portal to enable, inspire and reach out to women leaders in the Asia 21 network; a Women's Blog, with the primary purpose to create a community among the larger Asia 21 group of delegates by sharing events and news centered around women's empowerment; and an APEC Women and the Economy Summit, where young women leaders from the Asia 21 network will contribute to the policy making of the APEC process for inclusive, sustainable, and balanced growth in the region.

## Group 3 Connecting Young Thinkers

This is a continuing project from the 2009 KL Summit which aims to connect young people from the high school and university age range (15-22 years old) throughout the Asia-Pacific.

It will engage outstanding young thinkers, who will be the next generation of leaders across the region, by developing an online network and discussion platform using widely known social media, facilitating exchanges of their opinions and ideas on contemporary issues facing the Asia-Pacific, and helping them develop substantive knowledge and skills by engaging in thoughtful discourse with their peers in other countries.

With their different environments and socio- cultural backgrounds, the young people will provide multi-faceted perspectives and opinions in dealing with their respective daily situations. Eventually, the discussions are expected to expand further into contemporary social issues within their society or at the national level. The young thinkers will have the opportunity to reach and involve in discussions other Asia 21 leaders by connecting this social media page to the existing Asia 21 leaders network.

The project team will also set up a web page and approach selected schools, universities, and relevant organizations to promote the program. A final review will be conducted before the team reconvenes at the 2011 Asia 21 Young Leader Summit.

## Group 4 Our Air, Our Asia

Asian cities suffer some of the worst air pollution in the world. This situation is expected to worsen in the future, threatening to contribute to climate change and endanger the health of 1.8 billion people (UN, 2010 figures) who live in Asia's urban centers. Continued rapid population growth, and corresponding reliance on motor vehicles and industrial emissions, will result in deteriorating air quality unless control strategies are developed and implemented. Therefore, it is imperative to raise further public awareness on the severity of air pollution in Asian cities. This project aims to raise awareness on the problem of air pollution in Asia and play a role in building Asian cities with cleaner air by monitoring the Air Quality Index (AQI) / Air Pollution Index (API) in Asia's big cities. Hoping to encourage society to pay more attention to air quality issues, particularly in Asia, the project will develop a website that provides daily AQI/API information.

The project hopes to become a one-stop website where residents of major urban centers in Asia can easily access the AQI/APIs of their respective cities. It will be the first ever website that



## Group 5 LeadCap

brings together all available AQI/API data in many locations throughout Asia—the fact that a reader can so easily compare his/her city's AQI/API with another city's can add further pressure for governments of cities not faring so well to act. Many Asian cities also do not have reliable AQI/API data and, even in cases where they do have reliable AQI/API data, do not make it easily accessible to the public. This project will explicitly state whenever there's bad or no AQI/API data in order to shame governments who do not make air pollution data easily available

LeadCap is an ongoing web-based project in India, with support from Microsoft, that shares and celebrates acts of leadership to empower grassroots leaders. This web-based project is updated on a weekly basis and shares community leadership examples through articles and videos.

The project started after it was recognized that the two biggest impediments to empowering grassroots leaders were their fear of failure and lack of confidence. LeadCap aims to inspire others with stories of community leadership that can empower others to do the same. By sharing with grassroots leaders similar stories, where others have undertaken smaller but noteworthy acts, we can change their outlook. Delegates discussed extending the idea in the context of the Asia Pacific region, not just in India. The aim is to gather more inspirational stories about community leadership from other countries and bring more influence to those communities. This group has divided their responsibilities into marketing, editing, and technical roles to move the project forward.

It was agreed among the delegates that each will submit a story about community leadership in their countries. The editorial team will review the stories and decide a “leader of the month.” This group will establish a discussion channel e.g. via a mailing list to further monitor the progress of the project.

## Group 6 Songs of the Bird King

This project highlights the importance of our commitment to cultural and environmental sustainability in order to protect future generations. “Songs of the Bird King” started with a video clip telling a simple story about a relationship between a mother and a child within the Indian culture, where the mother tells her stories via songs. The key messages are not only about the negative environmental impact of an action, but also about the effects on a population and how this affects cultural sustainability.

This project will produce three compilation CDs in the next year and a half to feature music and culture from the Asia Pacific, to support indigenous peace efforts and children's communities in the region. The project team will request submissions from members of the Asia 21 network and related groups from the participating countries in the Asia Pacific.

Compilation CD 1 will be traditional Asian indigenous music, food and folkloric stories of nature the Asia Pacific. The compilation will include all of these in a collection focused on cultural and ecological preservation – the telling and sharing of music, food and nature.

Compilation CD 2 will feature modern Peace Songs from the Asia

Pacific. This will be a world beat recording including songs from various Asian countries.

Compilation CD 3 will feature Children's Music. This recording will include music performed by children, both instrumental and choirs.

The end goal is to master, produce and distribute the compilations in digital and limited hard copies.

## Group 7 Political Leaders Network

Asia is currently experiencing territorial frictions as a result of political disputes or claims over natural resources such as oil and gas. The group categorised the frictions into five regions: North East Asia; North Korea and South Korea; India, Pakistan and Bangladesh; South Central Asia and Tibet and China.

Everyone in the group shared the same desire to solve the territorial issues amicably in the interests of world peace. During the discussion, the group noticed their lack of understanding on the points of friction. The first step that the group decided to take is summarised in their statement, “The initial objective of this PSP is to utilise the Asia 21 Network in order to explore and educate themselves regarding territorial friction points within five key geographic areas: North East Asia; the Koreas; India, Pakistan & Bangladesh; South Central Asia; and Tibet & China.”

Their specific aim is to develop a better understanding of the issues involved. The group identified five key mechanisms that can be used to achieve their initial objective. As a first step, the group committed to share all information related to the frictions amongst themselves. The group will step up their own discussion blog in the Asia 21 Network blog that accommodates topical questions and answers among themselves. As the discussion in the

blog becomes more rigorous, the group will aim for further discussion via teleconferencing or roundtable discussion in the year 2011. With better knowledge and understanding of the points of friction, the group believes they will be well equipped to formulate the next steps.



# CAPTURED MOMENTS FROM THE SUMMIT/ 21



1. The New Zealand 21 team show their Haka moves with Asia Society's Jamie Metzl
2. Surupa Sen learns Batik drawing during a nightcap session
3. Jamie Metzl, Executive Vice President of the Asia Society and Asia Society Global Council Member Pia Alsik dance



4. Michael Fenzel and Alexandra Harney perform a Public Service Project Presentation
5. Patricia Gallardo leads a discussion in the Public Service Project breakout
6. John Piermont Montilla, Veronica Colondam, Suryani Senja Alias, and Lia Sunarjo
7. Karen Goulder-Pham and Mitchell Pham lead a dance session
8. Danny Levinson plays around
9. Public Service Project Presentation



