After many months of preparation and planning - and many days of traveling and what seemed like countless takeoffs and landings of a variety of Boeing-made aircraft - we finally arrived at our final destination of Banda Aceh late Sunday afternoon. I have eagerly anticipated this moment from back in July 2006, when I was chosen to take part in this site investigation representing my Boeing colleagues.

As we walk across the tarmac, the weather is surprisingly mild after the heat of Jakarta, our first stop in Indonesia. The sun seems brighter here, the air less heavy. It's a good start.

Flying into the Aceh airport from the larger city of Medan about 300 miles southeast, I was excited by what looked to be a field of green rice paddies, which indicated to me that the area was coming back, albeit slowly, from the destruction of more than two years before.

These feelings were tempered somewhat by the devastation we witnessed as we drove through the city this morning closer to the “ground zero” of the coastline. New homes and those in various stages of construction stand side by side with those hopelessly destroyed. Debris and rubble of all kinds still mar the shores. Abandoned and damaged boats sit on dry land, far from the water.

In fact, one of our first site visits was to a 3,500-ton barge housing an offshore power station that apparently rode the waves more than two miles inland and was dropped into the middle of a small neighborhood, crushing people, buildings and cars. The unmoving barge now provides much-needed electricity to the homes in the area.

While it stands as proof of the incredible power of nature, in many ways, this “electric boat,” as they call it, is a symbol of the resiliency and determination of the Acehnese people - making what is essentially a burial ground into something useful and life-giving.

That's one thing you notice here right away - the warmth of the people, their optimism and their ready smiles. They seem truly happy to see you. Even after one of the greatest disasters of recorded history, not to mention more than 30 years of military conflict, the people here radiate hope - the most necessary tool of survival.

After a while, we made our way to the offices of Mercy Corps, our host for the first few days of our investigation. There we met a group of very impressive, high-energy people, equal parts American-born and native Indonesians, some of whom have been here for nearly the whole duration since the disaster.

After an extensive presentation from the office leadership and much interesting discussion, I'm pleased to report that the people making use of our $1.8 million contribution to Mercy Corps are intense, resourceful and experienced individuals. Everyone shares an unswerving dedication to restoring the...
resourceful and experienced individuals. Everyone shares an unswerving dedication to restoring the livelihoods of those the disaster spared regardless of the potential dangers and their own discomfort.

I also was reassured to note that the more than 400 Mercy Corps staff members in Banda Aceh are good businesspeople as well. My evidence is the rigorous compliance, financial, accounting, and monitoring and evaluation systems and processes they put in place almost immediately upon their arrival on the scene.

"Our intent is to innovate on, maximize and leverage what we are doing every day," Sasha Muench, deputy director of the organization’s Aceh program, explained to our group.

Later in the day, we had the opportunity to meet a few beneficiaries of Mercy Corps’ Financial Access program, which guarantees loans to small-business owners to help them start or rebuild their businesses.

One such beneficiary is a woman named Ms. (or "ibu," as they say here) Suwarsi, who started her tofu-making business in 1997, only to have it destroyed by the tsunami. She lost all of her production machinery and tools as well as her raw material.

She managed to reopen her business in June 2005, but found she needed help to be successful. Later that year, a loan facilitated by Mercy Corps (of what equated to just over $2,700) enabled her to ramp up production by 50 percent and employ six other people. Now she produces about 400 kilograms (roughly 900 pounds) of tofu a day, which she distributes locally and down the coast by ferry.

A member of our group asked Suwarsi if she felt like life was finally "back to normal" for her now, expecting to hear about how she felt after going through such an ordeal. She responded that she was still not happy with her company’s output. Thinking that she may have misunderstood, our group member pressed the translator to ask the question again.

The answer was the same: "I would like to increase production by at least another 50 percent. I should be producing at least 800 kilograms by now."

When you think about it, a true businessperson could not possibly answer anything else.