The 2010 Mentawai tsunami earthquake costed around 450 lives. BMKG (Metrological Climatological Geophysical Agency) assigned M7.2, but the tsunami heights were 4 to 7 m, larger than that expected from its magnitude. As we conducted survey in Mentawai in Nov 2010, we gradually noticed existence of disaster vulnerable people including pregnant women and children; ethnical, linguistic and religious minority in Indonesia. Those communities were originally mountain residents though they live close to sea. They are Christians hence there is no Islamic mosque in western coast of Pagai, while mosques with speakers are one of main infrastructures to transmit tsunami early warning for communities in Indonesia. The official warning from BMKG reached the Mentawai regency office, but did not reach communities for lack of communication tools. Some residents saw text of tsunami warning on TV. However, the communities speak local dialect and some of them especially women cannot read characters. It was doubtful everyone could read the text.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami revealed Indonesia was vulnerable for natural hazards. Tsunami early warning system, infrastructures for mitigation, some platforms of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and various DRR education programs have been supported by international society for 6 years. The Mentawai earthquake revealed that warning and education systems have not been completed in remote area. It is time to change tsunami warning system and correct education to seamlessly reach vulnerable people. Grassroots activities were effective in Mentawai. Education to mothers is necessary to protect their children in order to reduce sacrifices of vulnerabilities.