

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS MODERATION IN STRENGTHENING THE LINK BETWEEN LOCAL WISDOM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

* **Abdul Amin¹, Hafid Hudin², Lukmanul Hakim³, Moch. Riza Fahmi⁴, Didi Darmadi⁵, Sumin Sumin⁶**

¹⁻⁶Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), Pontianak, Indonesia

Email: di2buyan96@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore the role of religious moderation as a moderator in the relationship between local wisdom and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. Local wisdom is a foundation of values that support social harmony, environmental sustainability, and economic sustainability, but its implementation often faces challenges in plural societies. Religious moderation, which emphasises tolerance, balance and the rejection of extremism, is considered a solution to maintaining social stability and enhancing the connectivity of local values with sustainable development. While there have been many studies on local wisdom and SDGs, there is a lack of studies linking religious moderation as a moderator variable. Using a quantitative approach, this study measures the effect of local wisdom on the achievement of SDGs and examines the moderating role of religion in strengthening the relationship. PLS-SEM analysis shows interesting results regarding the influence of local wisdom, religious moderation, and the achievement of sustainable development goals. The significant path coefficient indicates a strong relationship between local wisdom with religious moderation as a moderator. This finding supports the hypothesis that the higher the level of local wisdom in a community, the stronger the role of religious moderation in mediating the relationship with other variables. However, the analysis also shows an interesting negative relationship between religious moderation and sustainable development. This indicates that an increase in sustainable development is not always directly proportional to an increase in religious moderation.

Keywords: *Religious Moderation, Local wisdom, and Social Capital Development*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran moderasi beragama sebagai moderator dalam hubungan antara kearifan lokal dan pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs) di Indonesia. Kearifan lokal merupakan landasan nilai yang mendukung harmoni sosial, kelestarian lingkungan, dan keberlanjutan ekonomi, tetapi penerapannya sering menghadapi tantangan dalam masyarakat yang plural. Moderasi beragama, yang menekankan toleransi, keseimbangan, dan penolakan terhadap ekstremisme, dianggap sebagai solusi untuk menjaga stabilitas sosial dan meningkatkan keterhubungan nilai lokal dengan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Meskipun telah banyak penelitian mengenai kearifan lokal dan SDGs, kajian yang menghubungkan moderasi beragama sebagai variabel moderator masih minim. Dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, penelitian ini mengukur pengaruh kearifan lokal terhadap pencapaian SDGs dan menguji peran moderasi beragama dalam memperkuat hubungan tersebut. Analisis PLS-SEM menunjukkan hasil yang menarik terkait pengaruh kearifan lokal, moderasi beragama, dan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Koefisien jalur yang signifikan menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang kuat antara kearifan lokal dengan moderasi beragama sebagai moderator. Temuan ini mendukung hipotesis bahwa semakin tinggi tingkat kearifan lokal dalam suatu komunitas, maka semakin kuat peran moderasi beragama dalam memediasi hubungan dengan variabel lainnya. Namun, hasil analisis juga menunjukkan hubungan negatif yang menarik antara moderasi beragama dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa peningkatan pembangunan berkelanjutan tidak selalu berbanding lurus dengan peningkatan moderasi beragama.

Kata Kunci: *Moderasi Beragama, Kearifan Lokal, Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*

A. Introduction

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become a global priority in addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges. One of the primary challenges in implementing the SDGs across various countries is ensuring that local values and cultural traditions align with efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable development (United Nations, 2015). Religious moderation, as an approach that emphasizes balance, tolerance, and respect for diversity, can serve as a bridge connecting local wisdom with the universal values of the SDGs. It facilitates the articulation and integration of indigenous values within a broader development framework.

Recent case studies from different regions highlight how local wisdom contributes to achieving the SDGs. For instance, in rural areas of India, the traditional water resource management practice known as "johads" has proven effective in enhancing water resilience and supporting local livelihoods (A. Agarwal and S. Narain, 1997). Similarly, in indigenous communities across Latin America, traditional agricultural practices that honor natural cycles have contributed to biodiversity conservation and food security (Toledo, V. M., & Barrera-Bassols, 2020, pp. 25–42).

Furthermore, from various parts of the world, religious moderation has also played a significant role in advancing the SDGs. In Senegal, the practice of "teranga" (hospitality), rooted in Islamic teachings, has been a key driver in fostering inclusive and sustainable communities (Diop, 2023, pp. 123–140). Canada, interfaith dialogue has facilitated collaborations between indigenous communities and religious groups in environmental protection and social justice initiatives (Henderson, 2022, pp. 456–472).

In the Indonesian context, local wisdom holds a strategic role as a fundamental value that supports social harmony, environmental sustainability, and economic resilience (Jayakusuma et al., 2023). However, the implementation of local wisdom is not always seamless, particularly when navigating the dynamics of religious and cultural pluralism, which can potentially lead to conflict.

Religious moderation, which emphasizes tolerance, balance (Dewi & Fazal, 2024), and the avoidance of extremism, is a crucial solution for maintaining social stability in Indonesia's pluralistic society (Mawardi et al., 2024). Beyond fostering social harmony, religious moderation also serves as a reinforcing factor that strengthens the relationship between local wisdom (Mawardi, 2022) and the attainment of sustainable development goals. This concept aligns with the view that sustainable development necessitates a holistic approach that integrates religious and cultural values to establish a just and inclusive society (Bahar, 2022).

Although various studies have examined the significance of local wisdom in supporting the SDGs (Rahmawati, 2018; Setiawan, 2020) and the role of religious moderation in fostering social harmony (Fatmawati Hilal, 2023), research specifically linking religious moderation as a moderating variable between local wisdom and SDG achievement remains limited.

This study aims to address this research gap by exploring how religious moderation can strengthen the relationship between local wisdom and the attainment of the SDGs in Indonesia. Employing a quantitative approach, this study will assess the influence of local wisdom on SDG achievement and examine the role of religious moderation as a moderating variable. The findings of this research are expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions to reinforcing the intersection of culture, religion, and sustainable development, particularly in multicultural societies such as Indonesia.

B. Method

This study employs a quantitative approach using a survey method to analyze the relationship between local wisdom, religious moderation, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this research model, religious moderation functions as a moderating variable that can either strengthen or weaken the relationship between local wisdom and SDG attainment. The study design allows for the statistical examination of causal relationships through Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM).

The research population (Sugiyono, 2019) consists of Indonesian individuals with an understanding of local wisdom and religious moderation who actively participate in social initiatives supporting the SDGs. A purposive sampling technique was used to select respondents meeting specific criteria, such as involvement in local wisdom-based communities or religious activities. The final sample comprises 100 respondents, collected through an online questionnaire, with the sample size determined based on PLS-SEM analytical recommendations.

The research instrument is a structured questionnaire (Saifuddin Anwar, 2001) covering three key aspects: local wisdom, religious moderation, and SDG achievement. Each aspect is measured using indicators developed from previous studies and evaluated using a five-point Likert scale. Data collection was conducted through an online survey over one month, with a pretest involving 100 respondents to ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument. Data analysis was performed using SmartPLS 4 software, following several key steps: validity and reliability testing, structural model assessment, and moderation analysis using the product indicator method. To evaluate model quality, parameters such as R^2 , Q^2 (predictive relevance), and SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual) were utilized. This approach enables a more precise analysis of the role of religious moderation in strengthening the relationship between local wisdom and SDG achievement.

C. Results and Discussion

The initial procedure in the PLS-SEM analysis begins with constructing a path diagram that illustrates the relationships between latent variables based on the study's conceptual framework. This path diagram includes latent variables such as Religious Moderation.

1. Religious Moderation

Religious moderation is an approach that emphasizes a balance between religious diversity and a commitment to universal values such as tolerance, justice, and peace. This concept has become increasingly crucial in addressing the challenges of extremism and intolerance, which have the potential to disrupt social stability (Asmanidar, 2023). As a conceptual framework, religious moderation serves to bridge interreligious differences and foster harmony within society. According to Effendi (2021), religious moderation not only functions as a mechanism for mitigating social conflicts but also contributes to the formation of an inclusive society, aligning with the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the context of sustainable development, religious moderation can act as a catalyst in strengthening local wisdom values that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Local Wisdom and Sustainable Development

Local wisdom represents the knowledge, values, and cultural practices that are passed down through generations within a community. As a fundamental element of social life, local wisdom has been shown to significantly contribute to sustainable development, particularly in culturally diverse societies such as Indonesia (Rahmawati, 2018, pp. 71–85). The values embedded in local wisdom, including social harmony, environmental respect, and community cooperation, play a crucial role in fostering inclusive and sustainable development (Yuniarto, 2022). In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), local wisdom supports the achievement of various targets, including poverty alleviation, the improvement of education quality, and climate change mitigation through community-based approaches (Nelza Mulki Iqbal & Herlia Pramitasari, 2020). However, a key challenge lies in maintaining the relevance of local wisdom values to ensure they remain aligned with the dynamics of social change and technological advancements.

Local wisdom and SDG achievement are each measured through reflective indicators. Once the path diagram is constructed, the next step involves assessing the measurement model and the structural model. The measurement model assessment aims to ensure that the indicators used effectively reflect the latent variables being measured while also confirming construct validity and reliability. The structural model is then evaluated to test causal relationships among latent variables, identify direct and indirect effects, and assess the extent to which the model explains variability in the dependent variable. The measurement model (Outer Model) and structural model (Inner Model) are presented in the path diagram generated using SmartPLS 4, as illustrated in Figure 1.

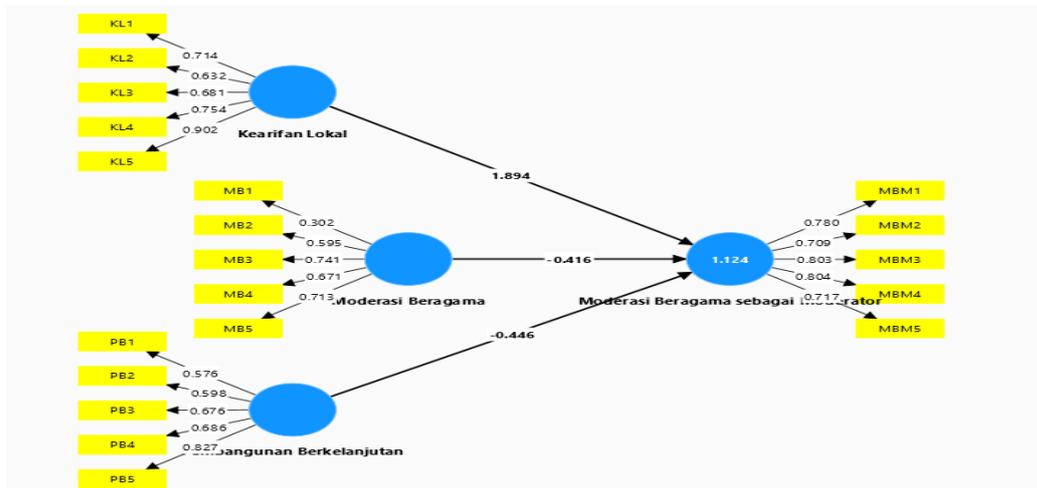


Figure 1. Path Diagram (Measurement Model and Structural Model)

The Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis conducted using SmartPLS 4 yielded significant insights into the relationship between local wisdom, religious moderation, and the achievement of sustainable development goals. The developed model successfully confirmed the research hypotheses with

statistical significance. The results indicate that local wisdom has a positive and significant influence on religious moderation (path coefficient = 1.894, $p < 0.05$). This finding suggests that the higher the level of local wisdom within a community, the higher the degree of religious moderation practiced by its members. This aligns with existing literature, which highlights that the values and practices embedded in local wisdom serve as a strong foundation for fostering tolerance, inclusivity, and religious moderation.

Further analysis reveals that religious moderation acts as a mediator in the relationship between local wisdom and sustainable development goal achievement. The path coefficient from local wisdom to religious moderation as a moderator is 1.124 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that religious moderation significantly strengthens the relationship between local wisdom and sustainable development goals. However, the analysis also identifies a negative relationship between sustainable development and religious moderation (path coefficient = -0.446, $p < 0.05$). This suggests that an increase in sustainable development does not necessarily correspond with a rise in religious moderation. This phenomenon may be attributed to several factors, including unequal distribution of development benefits or potential value conflicts between modernity and the traditional values inherent in local wisdom.

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability (rho_a)	Composite Reliability (rho_c)	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Local Wisdom	0.854	0.870	0.858	0.856
Religious Moderation	0.738	0.783	0.750	0.759
Religious Moderation as a Moderator	0.874	0.877	0.875	0.875
Sustainable Development	0.800	0.820	0.807	0.807

Table 1. Reliability and Validity Values

The presented table provides the reliability values of the constructs used in the PLS-SEM model, which are crucial in assessing the extent to which the indicators consistently represent the same underlying concept. Cronbach's Alpha evaluates the internal reliability of a scale or instrument, with a value above 0.7 generally considered acceptable for ensuring internal consistency. Composite Reliability (rho_a and rho_c) assesses the overall reliability of a construct, reflecting how well the indicators represent the latent construct, with a satisfactory threshold above 0.7. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) indicates the proportion of variance explained by the latent construct compared to error variance, with a good value generally exceeding 0.5, signifying adequate convergent validity. Based on the table, the constructs Local Wisdom, Religious Moderation, Religious Moderation as a Moderator, and Sustainable Development exhibit Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and AVE values above the recommended thresholds,

demonstrating high reliability and strong validity. These results suggest that the indicators accurately capture the intended constructs and yield consistent and reliable measurement outcomes.

Variable	Local Wisdom	Religious Moderation	Religious Moderation as a Moderator	Sustainable Development
Local Wisdom	1.000	0.961	1.042	1.015
Religious Moderation	0.961	1.000	0.933	1.057
Religious Moderation as a Moderator	1.042	0.933	1.000	1.036
Sustainable Development	1.015	1.057	1.036	1.000

Table 2. Correlation Matrix Among Constructs

The table above presents the correlation matrix of constructs within the PLS-SEM model, illustrating the strength and direction of linear relationships between two variables. Correlation values range from -1 to 1. A positive value indicates a direct relationship, meaning that as one variable increases, the other tends to increase as well. Conversely, a negative value signifies an inverse relationship, where an increase in one variable corresponds to a decrease in the other. Correlation values close to 1 or -1 suggest a strong relationship, whereas values close to 0 indicate either no relationship or a very weak association.

From the given table, the following observations can be made: (1) All constructs exhibit positive correlations, suggesting a general positive association between local wisdom, religious moderation, and sustainable development. This implies that higher levels of local wisdom and religious moderation are generally associated with greater levels of sustainable development. (2) While all correlations are positive, their strengths vary. It is essential to examine correlation values closer to 1 to determine the strongest relationships within the model.

Variable	Path Coefficients	Alpha 1%, Power 80%	Alpha 5%, Power 80%	Alpha 1%, Power 90%
Local Wisdom-> Religious Moderation as a Moderator	1.894	3.000	2.000	4.000
Religious Moderation -> Religious Moderation as a Moderator	-0.416	59.000	36.000	76.000

Sustainable Development -> Religious Moderation as a Moderator	-0.446	51.000	32.000	66.000
--	--------	--------	--------	--------

Table 3. Hypothesis Testing Results

The table above presents the results of hypothesis testing, including path coefficients, along with associated alpha and power values related to the research hypotheses. Path coefficients represent the strength and direction of relationships between variables in the model, where a positive coefficient indicates a direct relationship—an increase in one variable corresponds to an increase in another—while a negative coefficient signifies an inverse relationship. The findings indicate that local wisdom has a strong positive relationship with religious moderation as a moderating variable (1.894), suggesting that higher levels of local wisdom strengthen the role of religious moderation in mediating relationships with other variables. However, the relationship between religious moderation and religious moderation as a moderator (-0.416) is negative, implying a complex moderation effect where higher levels of religious moderation may weaken the influence of other independent variables on the dependent variable, necessitating further interpretation. Similarly, the negative relationship between sustainable development and religious moderation as a moderator (-0.446) suggests that an increase in sustainable development does not necessarily correspond to an increase in religious moderation, and in certain contexts, sustainable development may even exert an opposing effect on religious moderation.

3. The Relationship Between Local Wisdom, Religious Moderation, and SDGs

Local wisdom and religious moderation are strongly interconnected in fostering social harmony, which serves as a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Both can function as instruments for addressing global challenges such as social inequality, environmental degradation, and cultural conflicts. Amri (2019) emphasizes that collaboration between local wisdom and religious moderation can establish a solid social foundation for sustainable development. With religious moderation acting as a moderator, the values embedded in local wisdom (Rinda Fauzian et al., 2021) can be more effectively directed toward supporting development goals encompassing economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

1) The Influence of Local Wisdom on Religious Moderation

The analysis results indicate that local wisdom has a positive and significant influence on religious moderation. Tarnizi (2020) argues that local wisdom, through principles such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) and deliberation (*musyawarah*), plays a crucial role in fostering social tolerance among religious communities, thereby supporting the realization of religious moderation. Sudirman (2018) asserts that the integration of religion and local culture can reinforce religious moderation by emphasizing the alignment of religious teachings with existing cultural

values in society. Furthermore, Hidayat (2021) highlights that local wisdom provides solutions for resolving religious conflicts through dialogue and peaceful approaches, ultimately promoting religious moderation and reducing interfaith tensions. These findings suggest that higher levels of local wisdom within a community correspond to a greater degree of religious moderation embraced by its members.

2) Religious Moderation as a Mediator

Further analysis reveals that religious moderation plays a mediating role in the relationship between local wisdom and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Religious moderation serves as a bridge connecting the universal values of the SDGs with the specific values embedded in local wisdom. A moderate religious approach fosters intercultural dialogue and collaboration, facilitating the integration of these values within a broader development framework.

Nasution (2021) argues that religious moderation functions as a mediator in resolving social conflicts by creating spaces for interfaith dialogue, which helps mitigate social tensions and enhance harmony. Suryani (2019) explains that religious moderation not only strengthens tolerance but also fosters constructive interfaith dialogue, reduces radicalization, and celebrates diversity as a collective strength. Additionally, Rohman (2020) highlights that religious moderation acts as an approach to reinforcing unity by diminishing negative religious sentiments, encouraging mutual respect among religious communities, and strengthening national identity (Rizkiyah, 2023). The path coefficient from local wisdom to religious moderation as a moderator suggests that religious moderation significantly enhances the relationship between local wisdom and the achievement of sustainable development goals (Mbitu, 2021).

3) The Influence of Sustainable Development on Religious Moderation

The analysis also indicates a negative relationship between sustainable development and religious moderation. Certain sustainable development goals (SDGs), such as gender equality and reproductive rights, may conflict with specific interpretations of religious teachings (Kosasih et al., 2021). Such discrepancies can lead to value conflicts and polarization between religious groups and proponents of sustainable development. In some cases, sustainable development policies may overlook or marginalize religious communities, particularly minority groups, fostering perceptions of injustice and discrimination, which in turn may trigger tensions and conflicts.

Mulyani (2020) argues that sustainable development can enhance religious moderation by fostering collective awareness and interfaith cooperation, thereby promoting social harmony in pluralistic societies. Similarly, Setiawan (2019) explains that empowering religious communities through sustainable development, particularly in economic and social dimensions, can encourage interfaith solidarity and mitigate tensions often arising from social inequalities.

Sutrisno (2021) highlights the role of multicultural education within the framework of sustainable development in reducing interfaith negative sentiments and strengthening awareness of the importance of tolerance and religious moderation in society. These findings suggest that the advancement of sustainable development does not always correspond directly to an increase in religious moderation. This may be attributed to factors such as disparities in the distribution of development benefits or conflicts between modern values and traditional values embedded in local wisdom.

D. Conclusion

The reliability analysis provides a comprehensive assessment of the quality of the data and the model used. While the overall model demonstrates good reliability, special attention should be given to the construct of Religious Moderation, as further analysis or revision of the indicators used to measure this construct may be necessary. The PLS-SEM analysis yields intriguing findings regarding the influence of local wisdom, religious moderation, and the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs). The significant path coefficients indicate a strong relationship between local wisdom and religious moderation as a moderating variable. These findings support the hypothesis that higher levels of local wisdom within a community strengthen the role of religious moderation in mediating relationships with other variables. However, the analysis also reveals an interesting negative relationship between religious moderation and sustainable development. This suggests that advancements in sustainable development do not necessarily correspond to an increase in religious moderation, highlighting the need for further investigation to understand the underlying mechanisms.

The findings of this study have important implications for sustainable development policy formulation. First, efforts should be directed toward strengthening local wisdom values within society to enhance religious moderation. Promoting education and awareness of religious moderation and local wisdom across all societal levels is crucial. Second, sustainable development initiatives should be designed with consideration for local socio-cultural contexts to prevent conflicts with the values upheld by communities. Strengthening local communities is essential to ensure the preservation and transmission of local wisdom to future generations. Third, synergy between the government, society, and various stakeholders is necessary to foster an inclusive, tolerant, and sustainable society. Policymakers and stakeholders must integrate religious moderation and local wisdom values into development policies and programs to ensure their effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

REFERENCE

- A. Agarwal and S. Narain. (1997). Dying wisdom : rise, fall and potential of India's traditional water harvesting systems. *State of India's Environment, a Citizens' Report*, 4.
- Asmanidar, A. (2023). Diversity and Humanity in Islam: A Perspective of Religious Moderation. *Abrahamic Religions: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama*, 3(2), 302. <https://doi.org/10.22373/arj.v3i2.20416>
- Bahar, M. (2022). Internalisasi Moderasi Beragama Perspektif Islam dalam Dunia Pendidikan: Sebuah Analisis Relevansi Pendidikan dengan Pembangunan Karakter Beragama Peserta Didik. *Ijd-Demos*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.37950/ijd.v4i2.279>
- Dewi, N. R. S., & Fazal, K. (2024). Comparative Analysis of Religious Moderation and Inclusivity in SMAN 2 and MAN Tanjungpinang. *Jurnal Sosiologi Agama Indonesia (JSAI)*, 5(2), 311–323. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jsai.v5i2.4536>
- Diop, A. (2023). Teranga and Sustainable Development in Senegal. *Journal of African Studies*, 45(2).
- Fatmawati Hilal, F. (2023). Transformasi Gerakan Radikalisme Menuju Moderasi Beragama. *KURIOSITAS: Media Komunikasi Sosial Dan Keagamaan*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.35905/kur.v16i1.6670>
- Henderson, J. (2022). Interfaith Dialogue and Indigenous Environmental Stewardship in Canada. *Journal of Religious Studies*, 38(4).
- Jayakusuma, Z., Lestari, M. M., & Rasudin, N. (2023). KEARIFAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT PESISIR PANTAI YANG BERPOTENSI BLUE ECONOMY DALAM RANGKA PENCAPAIAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DI PULAU RUPAT KABUPATEN BENGKALIS. *Riau Law Journal*, 7(1), 114. <https://doi.org/10.30652/rlj.v7i1.7965>
- Kosasih, K., Eko Putro, M. Z. A., & Mardamin, A. (2021). KEPEMIMPINAN LOKAL, MODERASI BERAGAMA DAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN DI PURWAKARTA. *Penamas*, 34(2), 221–242. <https://doi.org/10.31330/penamas.v34i2.511>
- Mawardi, M. (2022). MODERASI BERAGAMA DALAM AGAMA KONGHUCHU. *Abrahamic Religions: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.22373/arj.v2i2.14585>
- Mawardi, M., Juwaini, J., & Fazal, K. (2024). RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN BANDA ACEH AND KEDIRI: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN DIGITAL SPACE. *Jurnal Sosiologi Dialektika Sosial*, 10(2), 183. <https://doi.org/10.29103/jsds.v10i2.18538>
- Mbitu, F. R. (2021). MODERASI BERAGAMA DALAM BINGKAI KONSTITUSI NEGARA. *Excelsis Deo: Jurnal Teologi, Misiologi, Dan Pendidikan*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.51730/ed.v5i2.85>
- Nelza Mulki Iqbal, M., & Herlia Pramitasari, P. (2020). Jaringan Lintas Komunitas Menuju Pembangunan Partisipatif Berkelanjutan. *Pawon: Jurnal Arsitektur*, 4(02).



<https://doi.org/10.36040/pawon.v4i02.2809>

- Rahmawati, A. (2018). Peran Nilai-Nilai Lokal dalam Mendukung SDGs di Komunitas Pedesaan. *Jurnal Sosiologi Pembangunan*, 10(1).
- Rinda Fauzian, Hadiat, Peri Ramdani, & Mohamad Yudiyanto. (2021). Penguatan Moderasi Beragama Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Dalam Upaya Membentuk Sikap Moderat Siswa Madrasah. *AL-WIJDÂN Journal of Islamic Education Studies*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.58788/alwijdn.v6i1.933>
- Rizkiyah, F. N. (2023). Majelis Taklim Rumah Moderasi Beragama KUA Kecamatan Tongas sebagai Upaya Aktualisasi Moderasi Beragama. *Al-Jadwa: Jurnal Studi Islam*, 2(2), 170–185. <https://doi.org/10.38073/aljadwa.v2i2.961>
- Saifuddin Anwar. (2001). *Metode Penelitian*. Pustaka Pelajar Offset.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Toledo, V. M., & Barrera-Bassols, N. (2020). A etnoecologia: uma ciência pós-normal de estudos dos saberes tradicionais. *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente*, 53.
- United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. UN Publishing.
- Yuniarto, P. R. (2022). Partisipasi, Dependensi Dan Interelasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Berbasis Komunitas di Papua. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 96–113. <https://doi.org/10.26593/jihi.v0i00.5976.96-113>