



# Environmental Movement in Indonesia

[Source: NYT](#)

**Religious leaders in Indonesia** are responding to the threats posed by [rising sea levels](#) and extreme weather events by actively shaping the [environmental movement](#).

- As the world's **largest exporter of coal and palm oil**, the country wields significant influence over the global [climate crisis](#).
- The archipelago nation is vulnerable to rising sea levels and [extreme weather events](#), while rural communities are affected by climate change-induced [droughts](#).
- In 2007, during the [UN Climate Summit in Bali](#), Indonesian religious leaders from diverse faiths presented an interfaith statement that emphasised the role of religious teachings and local wisdom in inspiring **grassroots action**.
  - This growing trend in Indonesia is the emergence of **“Green Mosques”** and **“Green Churches.”**
  - To reduce the **ecological footprint** a number of other steps have also been taken such as:
    - Installation of Solar Panels
    - Implementing Water Recycling Systems
    - Using Energy-Efficient Faucets
- **Indonesia** is also planning to [relocate its capital](#) from **Island of Jakarta to Borneo** due to severe congestion, [pollution](#), and rapid sinking, which is projected to submerge a significant portion of the city by 2050.

**Read more:** [Environmental Movements](#)

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