

Public Policy Implementation for Resilient and Sustainable Communities: A Case Study of Surabaya's Deradicalization Efforts

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ABSTRACT:

This study investigates the implementation of deradicalization policies in Surabaya, Indonesia, by reframing them as governance mechanisms that contribute to urban resilience and sustainable community development. A qualitative case study approach was applied, combining document analysis, semi-structured interviews, field observations, and focus group discussions. Data were analyzed using thematic coding and the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña to capture governance dynamics, actor interactions, and community outcomes. The results show that deradicalization policies in Surabaya extend beyond security objectives. They strengthen interfaith dialogue, reduce stigma against reintegrated individuals, and enhance collaboration between government agencies, civil society, and communities. These outcomes contribute to resilience by fostering social cohesion, adaptive capacity, and inclusive governance. Despite limited resources and bureaucratic challenges, the policies demonstrate how non-traditional security initiatives can support sustainability agendas. This study extends environmental governance and resilience scholarship by positioning deradicalization as a cross-sectoral policy instrument. It highlights that addressing social vulnerabilities is essential for sustainable urban development, offering a new perspective on the integration of security and sustainability. The findings provide actionable insights for policymakers to strengthen multi-actor governance, embed participation, and integrate security policies with broader sustainability strategies.

Keywords: Deradicalization policy, community resilience, sustainability, environmental governance, Surabaya

1. Introduction

Urban areas are increasingly recognized as critical spaces where the challenges of sustainability, environmental governance, and social resilience converge. Rapid population growth, climate change, and ecological pressures have positioned

cities at the forefront of global sustainability debates (Bai, 2020; UN-Habitat, 2020). In this context, the concept of *urban resilience* has gained prominence as a framework for ensuring that cities can adapt, absorb, and recover from diverse forms of disruption (Bueno & al., 2021; Rezvani & al., 2023). While resilience was once associated

primarily with technical and infrastructural systems, contemporary perspectives highlight its dependence on the strength of social institutions, trust networks, and inclusive governance mechanisms (Amegavi, 2024; Meerow & Newell, 2019; Nikpour, 2023). Recent studies on urban sustainability stress the importance of integrating social and environmental dimensions to ensure long-term resilience. The ability of a city to withstand climate-related disasters, for instance, is shaped not only by infrastructure but also by the capacity of communities to act collectively and inclusively during crises (Keating, 2025; Shi, 2023). This perspective calls for resilience strategies that combine ecological protection, infrastructural innovation, and social policy interventions. Within this framework, community security emerges as an integral component of environmental governance, since fragmented or vulnerable communities are less capable of sustaining adaptive responses to environmental pressures (Elmqvist, 2021; Lowe, 2025; Yu, 2024). Parallel to these developments, environmental governance scholarship emphasizes the significance of collaborative and participatory approaches in achieving sustainability outcomes. Empirical evidence demonstrates that stakeholder engagement, when moving beyond symbolic consultation, is a strong predictor of governance success (Newig, 2023; Van Assche et al., 2020). Effective governance thus relies on transparency, accountability, and the involvement of diverse actors ranging from state institutions to grassroots organizations. Such collaborative arrangements not only enhance environmental policy implementation but also strengthen social trust and cohesion factors widely recognized as prerequisites for sustainable development (Ayambire, 2025; Bulkeley, 2022; Lv, 2024). Despite the growing recognition of resilience and participatory governance, one area remains underexplored: the intersection between non-traditional security threats and environmental sustainability. Issues such as violent extremism and radicalization are frequently framed within the domains of national security or law enforcement. Yet, when these threats manifest in urban settings, they destabilize communities, weaken trust, and disrupt

governance systems, thereby undermining pathways to sustainability (Djalante, 2020; Shi, 2023). This observation opens an important research agenda that examines how policies aimed at preventing or mitigating security risks can also contribute to building resilient and sustainable urban communities. Deradicalization policies, in particular, have rarely been examined through the lens of environmental sciences or urban governance. Traditionally, they are assessed in terms of their ability to reduce extremism, rehabilitate individuals, and safeguard public safety. However, by fostering social cohesion, reducing stigma, and strengthening adaptive capacities, such policies also establish enabling conditions for sustainable development (Pelling, 2021; Rölfer, 2022; Woodruff, 2021). In cities like Surabaya, Indonesia's second-largest metropolitan area, deradicalization initiatives can therefore be reframed as part of broader strategies that integrate security, resilience, and sustainability within a single governance framework. Indonesia offers a compelling case for this line of inquiry. As a rapidly urbanizing country with significant social and environmental challenges, it faces the dual task of managing ecological risks while addressing vulnerabilities linked to social fragmentation. Surabaya, in particular, has both a history of exposure to radicalization and a track record of urban governance reforms aligned with sustainability agendas (Anguelovski, 2020; Nations, 2022). Examining deradicalization policies in this city provides insights into how security-oriented governance arrangements can generate co-benefits for environmental sustainability by enhancing resilience and reducing systemic vulnerabilities. The relevance of this research is therefore twofold. First, it expands the literature on environmental governance by situating social stability policies, such as deradicalization, within sustainability debates. This reframing highlights how resilience depends not only on ecological and infrastructural robustness but also on inclusive governance and cohesive communities. Second, it provides an empirical contribution through the case of Surabaya, illustrating how the integration of non-traditional security and sustainability agendas can produce innovative

governance solutions. By demonstrating that deradicalization policies can be understood as instruments of environmental governance, this study offers fresh insights for scholars and actionable lessons for policymakers seeking to build resilient and sustainable urban communities.

2. Methodology

2.1. Conceptualizing Urban Resilience

The concept of urban resilience has evolved considerably in the last decade. Initially framed around the ability of physical systems to absorb shocks, resilience is now widely understood as a multi-dimensional construct encompassing ecological, economic, and social domains. Scholars emphasize that a resilient city is not merely one that withstands disturbances but also adapts and transforms to secure long-term sustainability (Bueno & al., 2021; Rezvani & al., 2023). This perspective is reinforced by Ahern and Cilliers (2019), who link resilience to urban ecology and design, emphasizing that ecological systems and built environments must be co-designed to achieve sustainable cities. This broader perspective highlights the importance of community trust, social inclusion, and governance capacity as equally vital to physical infrastructure in shaping resilience outcomes (Amegavi, 2024; Nikpour, 2023). The incorporation of social dimensions into resilience frameworks is particularly significant for cities in developing contexts, where vulnerability often stems from social fragmentation as much as from environmental hazards. Meerow and Newell (2019) further highlight this complexity by raising the critical question of “resilience for whom, what, when, where, and why?”, thereby reminding scholars and practitioners to address equity and justice when applying resilience frameworks.

Recent research has underscored the growing need to operationalize resilience through measurable indicators. The development of ISO 37123 on resilient cities, as well as the increasing application of composite indices, reflects this shift toward standardization (Chiroli, 2023). However, debates remain about how to capture

the intangible aspects of resilience, such as adaptive governance and community cohesion, that are not easily quantifiable (Keating, 2025). These concerns are central to the present study, which examines deradicalization policies as a means of strengthening the social dimension of resilience.

2.2. Environmental Governance and Participatory Approaches

Environmental governance is increasingly recognized as a critical determinant of sustainability outcomes. Effective governance involves the design and implementation of rules, institutions, and processes that ensure environmental resources are managed sustainably while balancing competing social and economic demands. Evidence suggests that participatory approaches enhance governance quality by building legitimacy, trust, and shared ownership of decisions (Newig, 2023). Importantly, studies show that the most predictive factor for positive outcomes is not merely consultation but the meaningful delegation of decision-making power to stakeholders (Van Assche et al., 2020). Collaborative governance models also emphasize the role of networks and multi-actor coalitions. In the context of climate resilience, participatory processes are linked to greater adaptive capacity and more equitable distribution of resources (Lv, 2024). Governance arrangements that encourage grassroots involvement can also prevent social exclusion, which has been identified as a driver of environmental degradation and policy failure (Ayambire, 2025). The implication is that governance cannot be divorced from social inclusion, as community engagement provides the foundation for both effective environmental management and sustainable urban resilience.

2.3. Sustainability Policy and Urban Systems

Sustainability policies are increasingly framed as system-wide interventions that address ecological integrity, social equity, and economic vitality. Contemporary scholarship points to the necessity of integrating these dimensions into coherent urban strategies (Frantzeskaki, 2021; Zucaro, 2025). In practice, this means connecting policy initiatives across sectors such as energy,

transportation, and housing to build cohesive urban systems that support resilience. For example, studies on circular economy adoption in urban contexts demonstrate how resource efficiency policies contribute not only to environmental protection but also to community well-being and economic resilience (Liu, 2025). Health and social policies are also increasingly understood as part of sustainability agendas. Research highlights the interdependence of environmental quality, urban design, and public health outcomes (Taylor, 2021). Similarly, Anguelovski et al. (2020) introduce an environmental justice perspective, showing how nature-based solutions and sustainability policies must account for social inclusion to avoid reproducing inequalities in urban systems. Similarly, the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the role of cities in integrating global targets into context-specific strategies (Lowe, 2025). These developments signal a convergence between sustainability and social policy, where community resilience is both an outcome and a driver of sustainable urban development.

2.4. Linking Non-Traditional Security to Resilience and Sustainability

Although much of the sustainability literature focuses on ecological and infrastructural challenges, there is growing recognition that social vulnerabilities can critically undermine urban resilience. Epidemics, social unrest, and radicalization are among the risks that can destabilize communities and weaken governance systems (Shi, 2023). In this sense, non-traditional security threats intersect with sustainability because they compromise the capacity of cities to maintain cohesion and adapt to change. Policies that reduce these vulnerabilities therefore contribute indirectly, but significantly, to environmental governance and sustainable development. Deradicalization policies represent a particularly relevant case. While typically analyzed within the security or criminal justice literature, such policies also foster social inclusion, reduce polarization, and strengthen trust in institutions. These outcomes are aligned with the social dimensions of resilience identified

in environmental studies (Rölfer, 2022; Woodruff, 2021). By addressing root causes of fragmentation, deradicalization can be reframed as part of urban sustainability strategies. This reframing situates deradicalization not only as a counter-extremism measure but also as an enabler of community resilience that supports sustainable urban governance.

2.5. Governance Capacity and Policy Effectiveness

The effectiveness of resilience policies depends heavily on governance capacity. Comparative analyses reveal that cities with robust governance arrangements are better able to integrate resilience into urban planning, adapt policies to changing conditions, and engage diverse stakeholders (Rölfer, 2022; Yu, 2024). Policy coherence across sectors further enhances these outcomes, reducing fragmentation and ensuring synergies between security, social, and environmental agendas (Zhang, 2024).

In this regard, deradicalization policies can be viewed as governance experiments that test the ability of states and communities to coordinate across multiple institutions. Surabaya, for instance, illustrates how collaboration between government agencies, civil society, and local communities contributes to more effective implementation. These processes resonate with the literature on collaborative environmental governance, which highlights the centrality of multi-actor coordination in achieving sustainability (Lv, 2024; Newig, 2023).

2.6. Gaps in the Literature

Despite these convergences, research explicitly linking deradicalization to environmental sciences remains limited. Most resilience studies focus on climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, or ecological restoration. While social dimensions are increasingly acknowledged, few analyses connect non-traditional security policies to sustainability outcomes. This gap is significant, as social stability is a precondition for environmental sustainability, yet it is often treated as external to environmental governance debates (Keating, 2025; Shi, 2023). By analyzing deradicalization policies through the lens of urban resilience, this study contributes to filling

this gap. It positions deradicalization as an instrument of environmental governance, expanding theoretical discussions and offering practical insights into how social and environmental policies can be integrated for sustainable community development.

2.7. Analytical Framework for the Present Study

Building on these strands of literature, the present research adopts a framework that views deradicalization policies as mechanisms for strengthening community resilience and, by extension, contributing to sustainable urban development. This framework is informed by three interrelated insights. First, resilience must be understood holistically, incorporating social as well as ecological dimensions. Second, governance effectiveness and participatory approaches are critical to achieving sustainability outcomes. Third, non-traditional security threats are integral to the resilience agenda because they directly affect the adaptive capacity of communities. By situating deradicalization within this framework, the study contributes to bridging environmental sciences and public policy scholarship, offering a novel perspective on the interplay between security, governance, and sustainability.

3. Results

This study employed a qualitative case study design to investigate the implementation of deradicalization policies in Surabaya, Indonesia. The case study design was selected because it allows for an in-depth exploration of complex governance processes within their natural setting. A qualitative approach was particularly appropriate for capturing the meanings, perceptions, and dynamics that shape policy outcomes, which often cannot be adequately represented through quantitative methods. Surabaya was chosen as the research site due to its strategic importance as Indonesia's second-largest city, its history of radicalization incidents, and its active engagement in governance reforms that link security, resilience, and sustainable urban development.

The research relied on multiple sources of data, combining observation, interviews, document analysis, and focus group discussions. This triangulated approach enhanced the credibility of findings and provided a comprehensive understanding of policy implementation across different levels of governance and community participation. Table 1 summarizes the main techniques of data collection, the participants or sources involved, and the purpose of each method.

Table 1. Data collection techniques applied in the study

Method	Description	Participants/Sources	Purpose
Observation	Attending public lectures, coordination meetings, and community workshops	BNPT officials, municipal authorities, community groups	Capture dynamics of policy implementation and community interaction
In-depth interviews	Semi-structured, open-ended, sometimes repeated for clarification	35 respondents including officials, educators, NGOs, ex-offenders	Explore perceptions of policy effectiveness and governance mechanisms
Document analysis	Review of regulations, reports, meeting notes, and media articles	Government archives, NGO reports, press coverage	Trace policy design and public discourse surrounding deradicalization
Focus group discussions	Group dialogues with diverse stakeholders	BNPT, police, TNI, NGOs, educators, former radicals	Validate findings and generate collective reflections

Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

Participants were drawn from a broad spectrum of stakeholders to ensure the inclusion of diverse perspectives. The study involved 35 informants consisting of government officials, security actors, religious leaders, educators, parents, students, representatives of civil society organizations, and former convicted extremists

who had participated in reintegration programs. This diversity enabled the research to capture multiple layers of policy implementation, ranging from formal governance structures to grassroots community dynamics. A summary of the participants is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Profile of research participants

Category	Number of Respondents	Example of Roles/Positions
Government officials	7	BNPT officers, municipal policymakers, education department
Security sector (police, TNI)	6	Counter-terror police, district army officers
Community and religious leaders	5	Kyai, pastors, neighborhood heads, interfaith activists
Educators and students	6	Teachers, parents, university students
Civil society organizations	6	Peacebuilding NGOs, community activists
Former convicted extremists	5	Individuals in reintegration programs
Total	35	

Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

Data analysis followed the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), which integrates data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing into an iterative process. Interview transcripts, observation notes, and documents were coded thematically, combining deductive codes based on the research objectives with inductive codes emerging from the field.

Patterns were then displayed in matrices and narrative summaries to facilitate interpretation. The analysis emphasized three dimensions: governance structures and actor networks, implementation strategies, and outcomes related to community resilience and sustainability. The stages of analysis are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Data analysis process

Stage	Activities	Output
Data reduction	Coding transcripts, notes, and documents into thematic categories	Thematic clusters
Data display	Organizing information into matrices and visual summaries	Identification of relationships
Conclusion and verification	Comparing themes, triangulating across sources, refining insights	Validated interpretations

Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

The trustworthiness of the research was reinforced through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability measures. Triangulation of data sources and methods, prolonged engagement in the field, and member checks with participants enhanced credibility. Detailed documentation of procedures ensured

dependability, while reflexive notes and an audit trail supported confirmability. Thick descriptions of the Surabaya context further enabled transferability, allowing readers to assess the applicability of findings to other settings. Given the sensitivity of the topic, ethical considerations were central to the research design. Informed

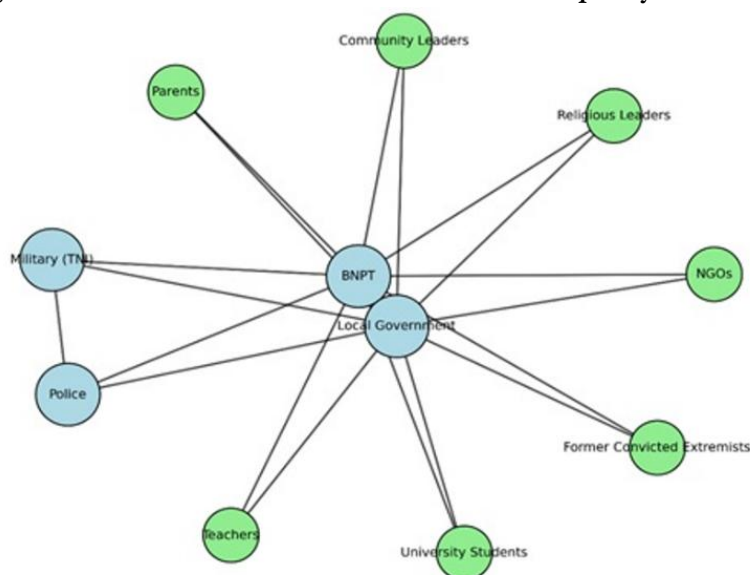
consent was obtained from all participants, who were assured of confidentiality and the right to withdraw at any time. Pseudonyms were used to protect identities, particularly of former radicals and individuals in sensitive institutional positions. Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant institutional review board before fieldwork began. By situating deradicalization policies within the analytical framework of urban resilience and environmental governance, this methodology highlights the interplay between security and sustainability. The inclusion of diverse stakeholders, triangulation of methods, and systematic data analysis ensure that the findings are robust and relevant to ongoing debates in environmental sciences. While the study is context-specific, its design provides analytical generalization that enriches theoretical discussions on governance and resilience in urban settings.

4. Discussion

The implementation of deradicalization policy in Surabaya reveals that the programs were designed not only to respond to security threats but also to prevent their recurrence by strengthening social resilience. Policy documents and interviews with government officials indicate that initiatives under the coordination of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) emphasize education, community dialogue, and

reintegration. Schools, religious institutions, and civil society organizations became central arenas where counter-narratives were developed and disseminated. While the stated purpose was to curb radical ideologies, the data show that these programs also contributed to building trust, fostering tolerance, and reinforcing the social fabric dimensions that are critical for sustainable urban communities. The governance of deradicalization policy is highly multi-actor in nature. As illustrated in Figure 1, the core agencies BNPT, the local government, the police, and the military functioned as central nodes within the network. Around these nodes, supporting actors played vital roles in operationalizing the policy. Religious leaders provided moral legitimacy, NGOs facilitated advocacy and grassroots outreach, educators incorporated counter-radicalization content into curricula, and families acted as the frontline of prevention and reintegration. Even former convicted extremists were engaged as resource persons, offering their testimony to dissuade others from radical pathways. This configuration illustrates the essence of collaborative governance: security is safeguarded not by the state alone but through coordinated efforts with society at large. The network enhances resilience by distributing responsibilities and embedding legitimacy in diverse layers of the community.

Figure 1. Governance network of deradicalization policy in Surabaya



Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

The findings also emphasize the role of participation and community engagement. Interviews with community leaders reveal that religious authorities and grassroots organizations were instrumental in mobilizing participation in public dialogues and workshops. Observations during field activities show that these spaces of dialogue reduced distrust between citizens and the state, making governance interventions more acceptable. Nevertheless, participation was uneven across neighborhoods. Certain communities expressed skepticism, particularly when they perceived programs as government-driven rather than community-owned. These dynamics suggest that while participation is a strength of the Surabaya model, its sustainability depends on continuous efforts to embed trust and ensure inclusiveness.

In terms of outcomes, the deradicalization policy in Surabaya generated effects that transcend security boundaries. Participants frequently pointed to strengthened interfaith dialogue, improved tolerance, and reduced stigma toward former extremists. Governance outcomes included more coordinated action between national and local institutions, stronger links between security actors and civil society, and a broader sense of shared responsibility. From a sustainability perspective, these outcomes represent enhanced adaptive capacity, improved inclusiveness, and prevention of community fragmentation. Table 4 provides a synthesis of these outcomes across social, governance, and sustainability dimensions.

Table 4. Outcomes of deradicalization policy implementation in Surabaya

Dimension	Outcomes Observed
Social	Strengthened interfaith dialogue; reduced stigma; improved community trust
Governance	Enhanced collaboration between state and non-state actors; better inter-agency coordination
Sustainability	Increased adaptive capacity; prevention of community fragmentation; improved inclusiveness

Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain evident. Limited funding constrains the continuity of programs, while bureaucratic overlaps sometimes weaken inter-agency coordination. Stigma against former extremists, though reduced, has not been fully eliminated, creating barriers to their reintegration. Some respondents also expressed concern that deradicalization programs risk being politicized, undermining their legitimacy in the eyes of the community. These barriers reflect the fragility of multi-actor governance arrangements, particularly in contexts where security and sustainability agendas intersect.

The discussion of findings highlights the theoretical and practical significance of reframing deradicalization as a governance mechanism for resilience. The Surabaya case demonstrates that

policies designed primarily for security can generate co-benefits for urban sustainability. This resonates with resilience scholarship, which emphasizes that adaptive capacity and social cohesion are as critical as infrastructure and ecological management (Bueno & al., 2021; Elmqvist, 2021; Rezvani & al., 2023). Elmqvist et al.(2021) also underline the importance of bridging theory and practice, noting that resilience frameworks gain value only when translated into actionable governance strategies. Bulkeley et al.(2022) further reinforce this by showing, in their study of 100 cities, that integrating governance and resilience agendas is central to achieving sustainability transitions globally. By embedding deradicalization into the governance fabric of the city, Surabaya has effectively transformed a security agenda into a

broader sustainability initiative. The findings also reaffirm arguments from environmental governance research that meaningful participation is a key driver of legitimacy and effectiveness. In Surabaya, inclusion of diverse actors not only broadened the scope of interventions but also enhanced public trust. This aligns with studies showing that participatory governance strengthens adaptive capacity and supports long-term sustainability outcomes (Newig, 2023; Van Assche et al., 2020). The evidence here extends those insights by demonstrating that even policies situated in the security domain can benefit from, and indeed require, participatory approaches to achieve sustainability.

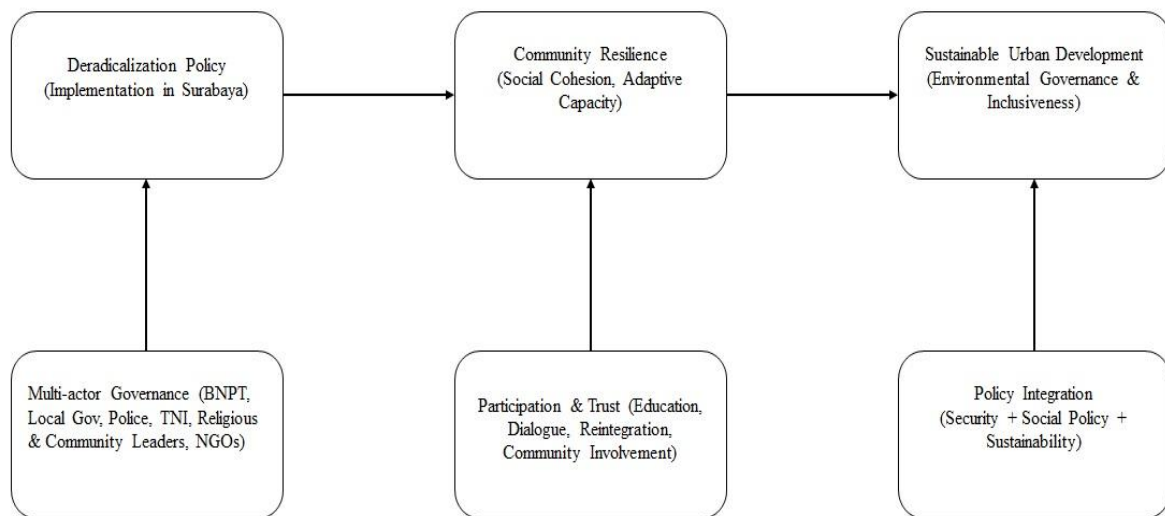
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Another important contribution of this study is the recognition of non-traditional security threats as sustainability issues. Radicalization, similar to epidemics or social unrest, undermines the resilience of communities by fragmenting social ties and destabilizing governance systems (Keating, 2025; Shi, 2023). The COVID-19 pandemic provided a vivid example of this intersection, as highlighted by Djalante et al.

(2020), who showed how resilience governance frameworks were mobilized to address global health risks confirming that social stability, security, and sustainability are deeply interconnected. Addressing radicalization through governance mechanisms therefore contributes not only to security but also to sustainability by reinforcing social cohesion and adaptive capacity. The Surabaya case illustrates this linkage vividly: when communities are cohesive and resilient, they are better equipped to manage environmental and social challenges in an integrated manner.

The analysis further reveals the importance of policy integration. Deradicalization in Surabaya was not implemented in isolation but intersected with educational initiatives, religious programs, and community development strategies. This reflects a broader lesson from sustainability literature: effective resilience building requires connecting policies across domains rather than operating in silos (Frantzeskaki, 2021; Liu, 2025). At the same time, the persistent challenges of resource constraints and bureaucratic fragmentation underscore the importance of institutional alignment and long-term political commitment.

To synthesize these insights, a conceptual framework was developed to illustrate the pathways through which deradicalization contributes to sustainable urban development. As shown in Figure 2, deradicalization policies strengthen community resilience by fostering social cohesion and adaptive capacity. This resilience then supports sustainable urban development through improved governance, inclusiveness, and stability. The framework also highlights three enabling factors: multi-actor governance, participation and trust, and policy integration. Together, these factors ensure that deradicalization transcends its security origins to become a cross-sectoral instrument of sustainability.

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework: Linking Deradicalization, Resilience, and Sustainability

Source: Author, based on fieldwork data (2024).

The theoretical contribution of this study lies in expanding the scope of environmental governance and resilience frameworks to incorporate non-traditional security policies. While most resilience studies focus on ecological adaptation and disaster management, the Surabaya case demonstrates that policies addressing radicalization can also be situated within sustainability discourse. Practically, the findings suggest that urban policymakers should treat social stability as a precondition for environmental sustainability. Integrating deradicalization into broader urban governance agendas offers a model for how security policies can yield co-benefits for sustainable development.

In conclusion, the findings and discussion provide strong evidence that deradicalization policies, when reframed as governance instruments, contribute meaningfully to community resilience and urban sustainability. Surabaya demonstrates that security and sustainability are not separate domains but deeply interconnected, with policies in one arena shaping outcomes in the other. The lessons derived from this case hold relevance for cities across the Global South, where social vulnerabilities and environmental challenges converge, and where integrated governance

strategies are urgently needed to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable communities.

5. Conclusion

The study set out to examine how deradicalization policies in Surabaya are implemented and how they contribute to broader agendas of resilience and sustainability. By analyzing policy documents, interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations, the research has shown that deradicalization is not only a matter of preventing violent extremism but also a governance process that builds stronger and more adaptive communities. When interpreted through the framework of urban resilience and environmental governance, the policy contributes to social cohesion, strengthens community trust, and enhances adaptive capacities. These outcomes illustrate that non-traditional security policies can play a vital role in shaping sustainable urban futures.

The evidence confirms that the Surabaya case is emblematic of how collaborative governance transforms the implementation of sensitive policies. The inclusion of religious leaders, community organizations, educators, parents, and even former extremists demonstrates that sustainability cannot be achieved without multi-actor involvement. Such collaboration bridges

the gap between top-down directives and grassroots realities, ensuring that policies are both legitimate and effective. This finding resonates strongly with international literature on environmental governance, which consistently highlights participation and trust as cornerstones of resilience.

Another conclusion that emerges from the findings is the recognition that deradicalization policies create outcomes beyond the realm of security. Strengthened interfaith dialogue, reduced stigma against reintegrated individuals, and improved coordination between institutions all signal broader benefits for governance and society. These co-benefits reinforce the notion that addressing non-traditional security threats should be considered part of environmental governance, since community stability and inclusiveness are prerequisites for sustainability. By embedding deradicalization within the governance structures of the city, Surabaya has effectively reframed a security challenge as an opportunity for sustainable development.

However, the research also reveals persistent challenges. Limited resources constrain the continuity and scalability of programs. Bureaucratic fragmentation sometimes undermines coordination, while the persistence of stigma against former extremists continues to hinder full reintegration. Moreover, concerns about the political instrumentalization of deradicalization risk weakening legitimacy. These challenges remind us that resilience is not a static achievement but an ongoing process that requires continuous adaptation, investment, and trust-building. Without addressing these barriers, the sustainability of deradicalization efforts will remain fragile.

From a theoretical perspective, this study contributes to expanding the scope of resilience and environmental governance frameworks. Traditionally, research in these fields has focused on ecological systems, climate adaptation, and disaster management. The Surabaya case illustrates that non-traditional security policies often studied separately within security or political science can be fruitfully integrated into

environmental sciences when analyzed through their effects on social cohesion and adaptive capacity. This integrative approach enriches academic debates by bridging domains that are often treated in isolation. It demonstrates that the sustainability of urban communities depends as much on social stability as on ecological health or infrastructural robustness.

Practically, the study offers several implications for policymakers and practitioners. First, deradicalization should be recognized as a **policy instrument for resilience**. Its success is not measured solely by the absence of violent incidents but also by the presence of inclusive communities, active civil society engagement, and adaptive governance mechanisms. This broader evaluation allows policymakers to link security interventions to sustainability indicators, thereby integrating them into city development plans.

Second, the findings highlight the importance of multi-actor governance. Effective implementation requires collaboration across agencies and sectors, as well as meaningful involvement of civil society. Policymakers should invest in institutional platforms that facilitate coordination and trust-building among stakeholders. Without such platforms, policies risk remaining fragmented and losing legitimacy.

Third, participation and trust are critical for sustainability. Programs should not be designed as top-down interventions but rather co-produced with communities. This involves engaging religious leaders, educators, youth, and grassroots organizations in decision-making processes. By fostering ownership at the community level, policies are more likely to be sustainable and adaptive in the long run.

Fourth, policy integration is essential. Deradicalization should not be treated as a standalone security initiative but connected to broader social and environmental policies. For example, integrating deradicalization with educational curricula, social welfare programs, and urban planning can create synergies that amplify resilience. Such integration ensures that policies addressing security risks also contribute

to sustainable development goals, particularly those related to inclusive societies and safe cities.

Fifth, there is a need to strengthen long-term institutional commitment. The challenges identified resource limitations, bureaucratic overlaps, and political risks indicate that deradicalization requires sustained investment and depoliticized governance structures. Creating stable funding mechanisms, clarifying institutional responsibilities, and insulating programs from short-term political cycles would enhance their resilience.

At the international level, the Surabaya case provides valuable lessons for other urban centers grappling with both security risks and sustainability challenges. Many cities in the Global South face overlapping pressures of rapid urbanization, social inequality, and vulnerability to extremism. The evidence from this study suggests that addressing these challenges through integrated governance can generate co-benefits across domains. Deradicalization, when framed as part of sustainability strategies, can strengthen social fabrics, improve governance capacity, and

create enabling conditions for resilient urban futures.

For academic scholarship, this study opens new avenues for interdisciplinary research. Scholars of environmental sciences and public policy can collaborate to explore how other non-traditional security issues such as cyber threats, organized crime, or pandemics intersect with sustainability agendas. By examining these linkages, future research can provide a more comprehensive understanding of what it means to build truly resilient and sustainable cities.

In closing, the case of Surabaya demonstrates that deradicalization policies can and should be seen as part of environmental governance and urban sustainability. While challenges remain, the evidence shows that when policies foster participation, build trust, and integrate across domains, they not only mitigate security threats but also create resilient and inclusive communities. The lessons from this study extend beyond Surabaya, offering guidance for cities around the world that seek to bridge the divide between security and sustainability in the pursuit of a more resilient future.

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