



**Journal of Social Transformation, Governance and Public
Administration (JSTGPA)**
Volume 2 Issue 2-2026
e-ISSN 3116-2916

<https://jstgc.minduraresearch.com/journal/index>
Submitted 3-2-2026: | Accepted: 5-8-2026 | Published 6-30-2026

EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF CAFGU ACTIVE AUXILIARIES IN COMMUNITY PEACE AND SECURITY

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Abstract

This study explored the lived experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries (CAAs) in promoting peace and maintaining community security in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas of Apayao, Philippines. Anchored on Human Security Theory, Hybrid Security Governance Theory, Social Exchange Theory, and Transformative Peace Education Theory, the study employed a qualitative transcendental phenomenological design. Fourteen CAFGU members, along with key informants and community participants, were engaged through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings revealed two major interrelated themes: Community Safety and Security and Community Engagement and Development. The first theme highlights CAAs' core security functions, including patrolling remote areas, monitoring threats, providing event security, responding to incidents, and coordinating with barangay officials. Their visible presence fostered deterrence of threats and enhanced residents' sense of safety and psychological assurance. The second theme underscores their expanded role in community development through participation in clean-up drives, disaster response, barangay governance support, conflict mediation, and trust-building activities. These engagements strengthened social cohesion, cooperation, and communication between security actors and community members. Overall, the study demonstrates that CAFGU Active Auxiliaries function as hybrid security actors who integrate enforcement and community engagement roles. Their contributions reinforce both physical security and social resilience, underscoring that sustainable peace in rural and conflict-affected areas is achieved through collaborative, community-embedded security governance.

Keywords: *CAFGU Active Auxiliaries, community security, peacebuilding, hybrid security governance, lived experiences, Apayao, community engagement, human security*

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Journal of Social Transformation, Governance, and Cultural Studies
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Introduction

Across the globe, the pursuit of sustainable peace in conflict-affected and marginalized regions increasingly emphasizes the critical roles of community-based and hybrid security actors (Höpken, 2024; Kamoun, 2025). Evidence from Africa, South Asia, and Latin America demonstrates that lasting peace relies not only on formal state forces but also on locally embedded intermediaries who maintain community security, mediate disputes, and foster public trust in areas where government presence is limited (Sheranova, 2020; Tad-awan & Marinas, 2026). Global peacebuilding models further highlight that effective peace interventions are grounded in the lived realities of grassroots security practitioners and community actors (Mac Ginty & Richmond, 2013; Bargués, 2020). These perspectives underscore that sustainable peace emerges through the interaction between formal security institutions and local actors with strong cultural and community connections (Richmond, 2013; Igbuzor, 2011).

In the Philippine context, hybrid security governance is a defining feature of peacebuilding, particularly in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs) (Adam et al., 2014; Cruz, 2025). The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) established the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) Active Auxiliaries to support internal security operations and community-based peace efforts (Burkes, 2014; Oreta, 2022). Over time, CAFGU Active Auxiliaries became embedded within local communities, assisting in patrol operations, maintaining peace and order, supporting disaster response activities, and coordinating with barangay officials during community events and emergencies (Hall, 2007). Despite their visibility in grassroots peace and security efforts, limited scholarly attention has examined their lived experiences and perspectives as community-based security actors.

The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), particularly the Province of Apayao, provides an important context for examining these experiences. Apayao is characterized by mountainous terrain, Indigenous communities, and remote settlements that present unique security and governance challenges. In these areas, CAFGU Active Auxiliaries regularly conduct patrols, assist in maintaining order during barangay activities, coordinate with local officials, and support peacekeeping initiatives in vulnerable communities.

Despite these operational responsibilities, CAFGU Active Auxiliaries continue to function within complex social and security environments that require balancing military obligations with community engagement. Their experiences in navigating remote deployments, interacting with residents, responding to local concerns, and sustaining peace at the grassroots level remain insufficiently explored. Understanding these lived experiences is essential in generating insights into community-based peacekeeping and in developing culturally grounded peace education initiatives.



Thus, this study aimed to explore the lived experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries in promoting peace and maintaining community security in Apayao. Specifically, it sought to examine their experiences in community peacekeeping, security operations, and community engagement.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on Human Security Theory, Hybrid Security Governance Theory, Social Exchange Theory, and Transformative Peace Education Theory.

Human Security Theory emphasizes the protection of individuals and communities from threats to safety, dignity, and well-being (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2022). In the context of this study, the theory explains how CAFGU Active Auxiliaries contribute to maintaining peace and security in geographically isolated communities through patrol operations, monitoring, and peacekeeping activities.

Hybrid Security Governance Theory explains that security in rural and conflict-affected communities is achieved through the interaction of formal state institutions and community-based actors (Wando, 2025). CAFGU Active Auxiliaries operate within this hybrid framework as community-embedded security personnel who coordinate with the AFP, barangay officials, and local residents in maintaining peace and order.

Social Exchange Theory (Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005) highlights the importance of trust, reciprocity, and cooperation in sustaining relationships between security actors and communities. Through regular interaction, coordination, and responsiveness to community concerns, CAFGU personnel establish trust and strengthen community cooperation in maintaining peace and security.

Transformative Peace Education Theory (Turay & English, 2008) emphasizes that peacebuilding is grounded in lived experiences, dialogue, and reflective learning. The experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries provide valuable insights into grassroots peacekeeping and community engagement, which may serve as foundations for culturally responsive peace education initiatives in Apayao.

Collectively, these theories provide a framework for understanding the lived experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries as community-based security actors involved in maintaining peace, order, and community trust in geographically isolated communities.



Methodology

Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research design using transcendental phenomenology to explore the lived experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries (CAAs) in Apayao. Anchored on Moustakas' phenomenological framework, the study focused on describing participants' experiences in community peacekeeping, security provision, conflict mediation, and community engagement while minimizing researcher bias through epoché (Drarusi, 2025). The phenomenological approach enabled an in-depth understanding of how CAAs interpreted and gave meaning to their experiences within geographically isolated and conflict-affected communities.

Research Locale

The study was conducted in selected patrol bases in the Province of Apayao, namely the Katablangan Patrol Base in Conner and the Marag Patrol Base in Luna. These areas were selected due to their history of localized security challenges, geographical isolation, and active engagement of CAFGU units in community peacekeeping activities.

Participants of the Study

The participants consisted of fourteen (14) active CAFGU Active Auxiliaries selected through purposive sampling, with seven (7) participants from Katablangan Patrol Base and seven (7) from Marag Patrol Base. Inclusion criteria required participants to have at least two years of service and direct involvement in peacekeeping and community security activities. Key informants included Delta Company Commanders and Battalion Commanders assigned in the study areas. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving barangay officials and community elders was also conducted to validate emerging themes and contextualize findings.

Data Gathering Procedure

Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews, Focus Group Discussions, key informant interviews, and document analysis. Necessary approvals from military authorities and local government units were secured prior to data collection, and informed consent was obtained from all participants. Semi-structured interviews elicited firsthand accounts of participants' lived experiences in community security and peacekeeping. FGDs captured community perceptions regarding the presence and roles of CAFGU personnel, while key informant interviews provided operational insights from military leaders. Relevant policies and operational records were reviewed to support triangulation and contextual validation.

Research Instruments

The study utilized semi-structured interview guides, FGD protocols, key informant interview guides, and a document review checklist. The primary interview guide focused on



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participants' experiences in peacekeeping, community interaction, and challenges encountered during service. Questions were translated into Ilocano and Filipino to ensure clarity and authenticity of responses.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis (Clarke & Braun, 2017). Interview transcripts, FGD notes, and documentary records were repeatedly reviewed to familiarize the researcher with the data. Initial codes were generated and clustered into themes reflecting the lived experiences and challenges encountered by CAGU Active Auxiliaries. Themes were refined and interpreted to identify their implications for community peacekeeping and security. Triangulation of interviews, FGDs, and documentary evidence strengthened the credibility and validity of the findings.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical standards in qualitative research were strictly observed. Participants voluntarily signed informed consent forms, and confidentiality, anonymity, and the right to withdraw were ensured throughout the study. Ethical clearance was obtained from the appropriate institutional review body, and participants' narratives were presented with sensitivity and respect considering the security-related nature of their experiences.



Results

Lived Experiences of CAFGU Active Auxiliary Members in Advancing Peace and Reinforcing Community Resilience in Apayao

CFG 1. *"Kas pannakipagpaset iti militar, kanayon kami nga tumulong kadagiti barangay babaen ti panangited seguridad no adda kasapulan. Agpatrolya kami kadagiti nasulineka a luglugar tapno malapdan ti kaadda dagiti New Peoples Army ken mapagtalinaed ti talna iti komunidad. Saan met a malipatan dagiti naisangsangayan nga okasyon wenno programa ti barangay, nangnangruna no adda dadakkel a panagtataripnong. Kas pagarigan, idi naangay ti Rescuelympics, dakami ti natudingan a mangsiguro iti kinaurnos ken kinatalged dagiti sumali ken umili. Ti presensyami ket saan laeng a maipanggep iti panagbantay, no di ket iti panangted met iti talged ken talna tapno masigurado iti amin a sitwasyon."*

(English translation: "As part of our duties in the military, we regularly assist barangays by providing security whenever needed. We patrol remote and hard-to-reach areas to prevent the presence of the NPA and maintain peace in the community. We also make it a point to be present during special events and barangay programs, especially during large gatherings or activities. For example, with the upcoming Rescuelympics, we are assigned to ensure the safety and order of participants and residents. Our presence is not just about guarding; it is also about giving people a sense of trust and assurance that there is someone ready to respond to any situation.")

CFG 2. *"Kas kanyami nga CAFGU, aktibo kami a tumulong iti komunidad babaen ti clean-up drives. Agbisita met kami kadagiti barangay no adda session wenno pagtitipon tapno tumulong iti panagdulin ken panag-ayos ti paligid, lalo iti barangay hall. Babaen daytoy, makatulong kami iti pannakapagtalinaed ti kaurnos ken kappia iti komunidad ken maipakita ti pannakikadua ken pannakikaykaysa kadagiti tattao."*

(English translation: "As a CAFGU member, we actively assist in community activities such as clean-up drives. We also regularly visit barangays during sessions or gatherings to help clean and organize the surroundings, especially in the barangay hall. In this way, we help maintain order and peace in the community, while also showing solidarity and care for the people.")

CFG 3. *"Bilang CAFGU, aktibo akong tumutulong sa mga gawaing pang-komunidad, tulad ng clean-up drives. Madalas akong bumibisita sa mga barangay kapag may session o pagtitipon upang tumulong sa paglilinis at pag-aayos ng barangay hall at iba pang paligid. Para sa akin, ang mga ganitong gawain ay hindi lamang nakakatulong sa pisikal na*



kaayusan ng komunidad kundi nagpapakita rin ng malasakit at pakikiisa sa mga kababayan."

(English translation: "As a CAFGU member, I actively participate in community activities such as clean-up drives. I also regularly visit barangays during sessions or gatherings to help clean and organize the barangay hall and other community areas. For me, these activities not only contribute to the physical order of the community but also demonstrate care and solidarity with fellow residents.")

CFG 4. *"Bilang miyembro ng CAFGU, tumutulong ako sa pagpapanatili ng kaayusan at kalinisan sa barangay. Kabilang dito ang paglahok sa clean-up drives at mga programa para sa kapaligiran, pati na rin ang regular na pagpapatrolya upang masiguro ang kaligtasan at katahimikan ng komunidad. Ang mga gawaing ito ay nagbibigay ng katiyakan sa mga residente na may nagbabantay at tumutulong sa pagpapanatili ng kaayusan sa paligid."*

(English translation: "As a CAFGU member, I actively participate in maintaining order and cleanliness in the barangay. This includes joining clean-up drives and environmental programs, as well as regularly patrolling to ensure the safety and peace of the community. These activities give residents reassurance that there are people who care for their safety and help maintain order.")

CFG 5. *"Bilang miyembro ng CAFGU, nakikibahagi ako sa pagpapatrolya sa kagubatan upang hindi lumapit ang mga kalaban at mapanatili ang katahimikan sa aming lugar. Bukod dito, nagbibigay din kami ng seguridad sa mga okasyon o programa sa barangay at tumutulong sa paglilinis at iba pang gawaing pang-komunidad kapag kinakailangan ang aming tulong. Para sa akin, ang mga gawaing ito ay paraan upang mapanatili ang kaayusan, maipakita ang malasakit sa kapwa, at siguraduhing ligtas ang aming komunidad."*

(English translation: "As a CAFGU member, I participate in patrolling the forested areas to prevent enemy intrusion and maintain peace in our community. We also provide security during barangay programs and events and help with cleaning or other community activities when needed. For me, these activities are a way to maintain order, show care for others, and ensure the safety of our community.")

CFG 6. *"Bilang coordinator sa Marag Patrol Base, nakikibahagi ako sa iba't ibang gawain sa barangay na tumutulong sa pagpapanatili ng kalinisan at kaayusan. Kabilang dito ang pagtulong tuwing may mga pagpupulong, barangay sessions, o general assemblies. Ang aktibong pakikilahok sa mga ganitong gawain ay nakakatulong upang mapanatili ang*



kaayusan at katahimikan sa barangay, at nagpapakita rin ng malasakit sa kapwa residente."

(English translation: "As a coordinator at the Marag Patrol Base, I participate in various barangay activities that help maintain cleanliness and order. This includes assisting during meetings, barangay sessions, or general assemblies. Active participation in these activities helps maintain peace and order in the barangay while also showing care and solidarity with fellow residents.")

CFG 7. *"Aktibo akong nagpapatrolya sa paligid ng mga komunidad upang mapanatiling ligtas at maayos ang probinsya ng Apayao. Bukod sa regular na pagpapatrolya, nakikibahagi rin kami sa iba't ibang gawain sa lahat ng sektor, tulad ng bayanihan, mga rescue operations sa mga naapektuhan ng kalamidad tulad ng bagyo, at iba pang gawaing may kinalaman sa aming tungkulin. Ang mga aktibidad na ito ay nakakatulong sa pagpapalakas ng seguridad at pagtutulungan sa komunidad."*

(English translation: "I actively patrol the communities to help keep Apayao safe and orderly. Beyond regular patrols, we also participate in various activities across all sectors, such as bayanihan efforts, rescue operations for those affected by calamities like typhoons, and other duties related to our responsibilities. These activities help strengthen security and cooperation within the community.")

CFG 8. *"Sa amin po, madalas akong naka-assign sa pagpapatrolya sa barangay, lalo na sa mga medyo tahimik na lugar. Nakikipag-usap din ako sa mga residente para malaman kung may problema. Minsan nakikipag-coordinate ako sa barangay officials kapag may concern. Importante sa amin na maagapan agad ang mga isyu."*

(English translation: "I am often assigned to patrol the barangay, especially in quiet areas. I also talk to residents to know if there are problems. Sometimes I coordinate with barangay officials when there are concerns. It is important for us to address issues early.")

CFG 9. *"Ang role ko po ay mas nakatuon sa pagbabantay at pag-monitor ng sitwasyon sa barangay. Hindi lang patrol, kundi pakikinig din sa mga hinaing ng mga residente. Nakikipag-ugnayan ako sa barangay kung may problema. Sa ganitong paraan, mas mabilis ang aksyon."*

(English translation: "My role focuses on monitoring the situation in the barangay. It's not just patrol but also listening to residents' concerns. I coordinate with the barangay if there are problems. This allows faster response.")



CFG 10. *"Madalas po akong naka-deploy sa mga liblib na lugar kaya importante ang pagiging alerto. Tumutulong din ako sa pag-report ng mga sitwasyon sa barangay. Nakikipag-usap ako sa mga residente para updated kami. Mahalaga na alam namin ang nangyayari sa paligid."*

(English translation: "I am often deployed in remote areas, so being alert is important. I also help report situations to the barangay. I talk to residents so we stay updated. It's important to know what's happening around us.")

CFG 11. *"Sa araw-araw po, tumutulong ako sa pagbabantay at pag-iikot sa barangay. Nakikipag-ugnayan din ako sa mga residente kung may alitan. Minsan tumutulong sa pagresolba ng maliit na issue. Mahalaga na mapanatili ang kaayusan."*

(English translation: "Daily, I help monitor and patrol the barangay. I also coordinate with residents if there are conflicts. Sometimes I help resolve minor issues. Maintaining order is important.")

CFG 12. *"Ang role ko po ay tumulong sa security lalo na kapag may events o gatherings sa barangay. Nakikipag-coordinate din ako para sa crowd control at kaayusan. Minsan sumasama rin ako sa pagpapatrolya kapag kinakailangan. Importante ang presence namin sa ganitong mga sitwasyon."*

(English translation: "My role is to help provide security during barangay events or gatherings. I also coordinate for crowd control and order. Sometimes I join patrols when needed. Our presence is important in these situations.")

CFG 13. *"Sa amin po, hindi lang patrol kundi pakikipag-close din sa komunidad ang ginagawa namin. Nakikipag-usap kami sa mga tao para makuha ang tiwala nila. Nakakatulong ito sa pag-report ng mga issue. Mahalaga ang magandang relasyon sa komunidad."*

(English translation: "Our work is not just patrol but also building rapport with the community. We talk to people to gain their trust. This helps in reporting issues. Good relationships are important.")

CFG 14. *"Tinutulungan namin ang barangay sa pagbabantay lalo na sa mga liblib na sitio. Nakikipag-ugnayan din kami sa mga residente para updated sa sitwasyon. Minsan tumutulong sa pag-report ng incidents. Mahalaga ang pagiging alerto sa trabaho."*

(English translation: "We help the barangay monitor remote sitios. We also coordinate with residents to stay updated. Sometimes we help report incidents. Being alert is important in our work.")



Table 1. Lived Experiences as a CAFGU Active Auxiliary in Promoting Peace and Strengthening Community Resilience in Apayao

Core Ideas (with CFG Code)	Sub-Theme	Major Theme
Provision of security in barangays; presence during events (CFG1)	Security Provision in Community Activities	Community Safety and Security
Patrolling remote and hard-to-reach areas to prevent threats (CFG1, CFG5, CFG10, CFG14)	Surveillance and Preventive Security	Community Safety and Security
Ensuring peace and order through regular patrols (CFG4, CFG7, CFG11)	Routine Peacekeeping Efforts	Community Safety and Security
Providing security during events and gatherings (CFG1, CFG5, CFG12)	Event Security and Crowd Control	Community Safety and Security
Monitoring and reporting community situations (CFG9, CFG10, CFG14)	Situational Awareness and Reporting	Community Safety and Security
Early response to issues and coordination with barangay officials (CFG8, CFG9)	Responsive Coordination Mechanisms	Community Safety and Security
Participation in clean-up drives and environmental programs (CFG2, CFG3, CFG4)	Environmental Maintenance Initiatives	Community Engagement and Development



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Core Ideas (with CFG Code)	Sub-Theme	Major Theme
Assisting in barangay sessions, meetings, and assemblies (CFG2, CFG6)	Institutional Support to Barangay Governance	Community Engagement and Development
Involvement in community work (cleaning, organizing surroundings) (CFG2, CFG3, CFG5)	Community Service Participation	Community Engagement and Development
Participation in bayanihan and disaster response (CFG7)	Humanitarian and Disaster Response Efforts	Community Engagement and Development
Maintaining cleanliness and order in barangay facilities (CFG3, CFG6)	Community Order and Sanitation	Community Engagement and Development
Building trust and rapport with residents (CFG1, CFG13)	Trust-Building and Community Relations	Community Engagement and Development
Demonstrating care, solidarity, and unity with residents (CFG2, CFG3, CFG6)	Social Cohesion and Solidarity	Community Engagement and Development
Communication with residents to identify issues (CFG8, CFG9, CFG13)	Community-Based Information Gathering	Community Engagement and Development
Conflict mediation and resolving minor disputes (CFG11)	Conflict Resolution at Community Level	Community Engagement and Development



Core Ideas (with CFG Code)	Sub-Theme	Major Theme
Coordination with barangay officials and stakeholders (CFG8, CFG9, CFG12)	Inter-Agency and Local Coordination	Community Engagement and Development
Presence as reassurance for safety and trust (CFG1, CFG4)	Psychological Assurance and Public Confidence	Community Safety and Security

The narratives reveal that CAFGU members play a crucial role as frontline actors in maintaining peace and order in barangays, particularly in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. Their responsibilities include regular patrol operations, provision of security during community events, and monitoring of potential threats. These functions collectively contribute to deterrence, crime prevention, and the overall stability of communities.

The findings of the study reveal two dominant and interrelated themes: Community Safety and Security and Community Engagement and Development. These themes collectively define the evolving role of CAFGU personnel as grassroots actors in peacebuilding and local governance.

The theme of *Community Safety and Security* highlights the fundamental function of CAFGU members as frontliners in maintaining peace and order through patrolling, monitoring, and ensuring security during community events and activities. Their presence in barangays—particularly in remote and vulnerable areas—serves both preventive and deterrent purposes against potential threats. This finding is consistent with the principles of community policing, which emphasize proactive strategies such as visible patrols and community-based surveillance to reduce crime and disorder. Empirical evidence suggests that increased police visibility and active patrol significantly contribute to crime prevention and enhance public perception of safety (Borovec et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the role of CAFGU personnel as protectors aligns with the broader framework of public safety systems in the Philippines, where security is not solely the responsibility of formal police institutions but is shared among auxiliary forces and community actors. Studies on community policing within the Philippine context indicate that localized security actors enhance responsiveness and operational effectiveness due to their familiarity with the terrain and community dynamics (Whelan, 2017).



Beyond physical security, the findings also demonstrate that the presence of CAFGU personnel contributes to psychological assurance, fostering a sense of safety and trust among residents. This supports existing literature asserting that community policing improves not only actual safety outcomes but also citizens' perceptions of security and confidence in authorities—key components in sustaining peace and order (Alehegn, 2025).

Complementing this is the second major theme, *Community Engagement and Development*, which highlights the expanded role of CAFGU personnel beyond traditional security functions. Their active participation in community activities, environmental initiatives, governance processes, and relationship-building efforts reflects a shift toward a more holistic and participatory model of peacekeeping. This aligns with the concept of community policing as a collaborative partnership between law enforcement and citizens aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and promoting overall community well-being (Buçpapaj, 2024).

The narratives further demonstrate that CAFGU members actively engage in initiatives such as clean-up drives, outreach programs, and barangay assemblies, which foster social cohesion and collective responsibility. This is supported by empirical findings indicating that community participation strengthens peace and order by promoting shared ownership of safety and encouraging localized problem-solving mechanisms (Alehegn, 2025; Mbaraka, 2023).

Moreover, CAFGU involvement in governance-related activities underscores their role as intermediaries between the community and formal institutions, thereby enhancing communication and coordination. This finding is consistent with earlier studies suggesting that community-oriented policing in the Philippines promotes greater consultation, participation, and partnership between authorities and citizens, ultimately improving the quality of life within communities (Romano, 2022; Blanco, 2025).

The integration of security and engagement functions further reflects the importance of community mobilization, wherein local actors are empowered to participate in crime prevention and development initiatives (Sheridan & Corps, 2022). Existing research suggests that mobilizing community members—including auxiliary forces—leads to more sustainable peace outcomes, as it addresses both immediate security concerns and underlying social issues.

Taken together, these two major themes illustrate that CAFGU personnel operate within a dual framework of security provision and community development. Their effectiveness lies in their ability to integrate protective functions with participatory engagement, thereby fostering both peace and resilience at the grassroots level. This dual role reinforces the emerging perspective that sustainable peace is achieved not only through enforcement



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mechanisms but also through collaboration, trust-building, and active community involvement.



Conclusion

- CAFGU Active Auxiliaries play a vital role in maintaining peace, order, and community security in geographically isolated areas of Apayao through patrol operations, monitoring, and coordination with local communities.
- The lived experiences of CAFGU personnel revealed the themes of Community Safety and Security and Community Engagement and Development, highlighting their active involvement in peacekeeping and community-based activities.
- The presence and engagement of CAFGU members strengthened trust, cooperation, and community resilience, emphasizing that sustainable peace is reinforced through both security efforts and active community participation.

Recommendations

- The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) should strengthen logistical, operational, and manpower support for CAFGU Active Auxiliaries to enhance their effectiveness in maintaining peace and security in geographically isolated areas of Apayao.
- Local Government Units (LGUs) and barangay officials should strengthen collaboration with CAFGU personnel through regular coordination meetings, community-based peacekeeping activities, and participatory peace and order programs.
- The AFP and local government agencies should provide continuous capability-building programs on community engagement, conflict management, disaster response, and peacekeeping to further improve the competencies of CAFGU Active Auxiliaries.
- Community leaders and residents should sustain active participation and cooperation with CAFGU personnel in promoting peace, reporting security concerns, and strengthening community resilience initiatives.
- Academic institutions and future researchers should conduct further studies on community-based security systems and grassroots peacekeeping initiatives to support evidence-based policies and programs for sustainable peace and security.



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**Journal of Social Transformation, Governance and Public
Administration (JSTGPA)**

Volume 2 Issue 2-2026

e-ISSN 3116-2916

<https://jstgc.minduraresearch.com/journal/index>

Submitted 3-2-2026: | Accepted: 5-8-2026 | Published 6-30-2026

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