

COMMUNITY-BASED TERRITORIAL DEFENSE: STRENGTHENING CIVIL PARTICIPATION IN SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL SECURITY IN BORDER AREAS

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Abstract

Border areas face increasingly complex security challenges that cannot be effectively addressed through state-centric approaches alone, highlighting the need for inclusive strategies that incorporate local communities. Civil participation plays a critical role in enhancing situational awareness, early threat detection, and collaborative security practices. This study aims to examine the role of community-based territorial defense in strengthening civil participation and improving national security outcomes in border areas. A mixed-methods design was employed, combining quantitative survey data from 200 border residents with qualitative insights from community leaders and security personnel. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics alongside thematic analysis to capture both measurable trends and contextual dynamics. Findings indicate that active community participation significantly correlates with improved perceived security, reduced localized threats, and enhanced coordination with security institutions. Institutional trust and access to training emerge as key predictors of participation, while social cohesion strengthens sustained engagement. The study concludes that community-based territorial defense provides an effective and context-sensitive framework for enhancing national security by integrating local knowledge, institutional support, and participatory governance. Sustainable implementation requires structured programs, trust-building mechanisms, and alignment with socio-cultural conditions in border regions.

Keywords: Border Security, Community-Based Defense, Civil Participation, National Security, Territorial Defense.



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INTRODUCTION

National security in contemporary geopolitical contexts is increasingly shaped by complex, multidimensional threats that extend beyond conventional military confrontations (Andreucci et al., 2025). Border areas, in particular, represent strategic zones where issues of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and socio-economic vulnerability intersect (Alves De Francesco, 2025). These regions often face challenges such as illegal cross-border activities, smuggling, human trafficking, and limited state presence (Berlusconi et al., 2025). Traditional defense approaches that rely primarily on military deployment are insufficient to address these dynamic and localized threats (Sieder, 2026). The evolving nature of security risks necessitates the incorporation of broader societal actors, particularly local communities, in safeguarding national borders.

Community-based territorial defense emerges as a strategic paradigm that integrates civil participation into national security frameworks (Meyer & Sérandour, 2025). Local populations possess contextual knowledge, geographical familiarity, and social networks that are essential for early detection and response to security threats (Nuñez Fadda & Gloss Nuñez, 2026). Their involvement enhances situational awareness and contributes to more adaptive and resilient defense mechanisms (Huayhua Lévano et al., 2025). This approach aligns with contemporary security models that emphasize human security, participatory governance, and decentralized resilience (López Arboleda & Vélez-Torres, 2026). Strengthening civil engagement in border security therefore represents both a practical necessity and a strategic innovation.

Border communities are not merely passive recipients of security policies but active stakeholders whose roles influence the effectiveness of national defense (Lukin et al., 2025). Socio-cultural dynamics, economic conditions, and levels of trust in state institutions shape the extent of their participation (Jacobo-Marín, 2025). Regions with strong community cohesion and institutional support demonstrate higher levels of engagement in safeguarding territorial integrity (Alcantar, 2026). Understanding how civil participation can be effectively mobilized and sustained is critical for developing integrated security strategies (Lázaro Aquino, 2025). This study situates community-based territorial defense within the broader discourse of national resilience and participatory security.

Current national security strategies often exhibit a centralized and top-down orientation that limits the active involvement of local communities in border defense (Yuriyovich et al., 2024). Military and governmental institutions dominate decision-making processes, while civil participation remains underutilized or symbolic (Centro de Estudios Antropológicos y Arqueológicos (Ecuador) & Lager, 2025). This imbalance reduces the effectiveness of security measures, particularly in areas where state presence is limited and local knowledge is crucial (Kurniawan et al., 2024). The lack of structured mechanisms for integrating community input into security frameworks represents a significant operational gap.

Existing initiatives aimed at involving communities in border security are frequently fragmented and lack consistency (Wong, 2025). Programs may vary in scope, implementation, and sustainability, leading to uneven outcomes across different regions (Chiengkul, 2025). In some cases, community participation is constrained by insufficient training, limited resources, and unclear roles (Sederholm et al., 2025). These challenges hinder the development of a cohesive and effective community-based defense system (Corradi, 2025). Addressing these limitations requires a systematic understanding of the factors that influence civil engagement in security practices.

Border areas also face socio-economic challenges that impact community willingness and capacity to participate in national defense (Ramli et al., 2026). Economic marginalization, limited access to education, and weak institutional support can reduce motivation and trust in state-led initiatives (Hamad & Saeid, 2025). Diverse cultural and ethnic contexts further complicate the design of inclusive participation models (Quillatre, 2025). The absence of

context-sensitive frameworks that align security objectives with community needs underscores the need for research that bridges policy and practice in community-based territorial defense.

This study aims to examine the role of community-based territorial defense in strengthening civil participation in safeguarding national security in border areas (Pessôa-Lopes et al., 2024). The research seeks to identify key factors that influence community engagement, including socio-cultural, economic, and institutional variables (2025). Emphasis is placed on understanding how local communities contribute to early threat detection, information sharing, and collaborative security practices (Vadivelu, 2024). The study positions civil participation as a critical component of effective and sustainable national defense strategies.

Another objective of this research is to analyze the interaction between state institutions and local communities in the implementation of territorial defense initiatives (Angie et al., 2024). The study explores how policies, training programs, and communication channels shape the effectiveness of community involvement (Kubashev, 2025). Attention is given to identifying best practices and challenges in fostering collaboration between military, governmental, and civil actors (Spence, 2025). Insights from this analysis aim to inform the development of more integrated and responsive security frameworks.

The research also seeks to develop a conceptual model that integrates community participation into national security strategies in a systematic and scalable manner (Zhu et al., 2025). This model is intended to bridge theoretical perspectives on participatory security with practical considerations in border management (Araújo & Campos, 2025). Findings are expected to provide recommendations for policymakers, security practitioners, and community leaders (Khripkova et al., 2025). The objective reflects a broader goal of enhancing national resilience through inclusive and adaptive defense mechanisms.

Current literature on national security and border management has largely focused on state-centric approaches, emphasizing military capabilities and policy frameworks (Szymański, 2025). While recent studies acknowledge the importance of community involvement, detailed analyses of how civil participation can be operationalized remain limited (Elouladi & Elmadani, 2026). Existing research often lacks empirical depth and fails to capture the complexities of local contexts (Hussein et al., 2025). This gap restricts the development of actionable strategies for integrating communities into territorial defense systems.

Research on community-based security initiatives tends to be fragmented across disciplines, including sociology, political science, and security studies (Yambayamba et al., 2024). Interdisciplinary integration is often insufficient, resulting in isolated insights that do not fully address the multifaceted nature of border security (Almaari, 2025). Studies may examine social cohesion or institutional trust without linking these factors to concrete security outcomes. The absence of comprehensive frameworks that connect these dimensions represents a significant gap in the literature.

Limited attention has been given to the specific challenges and opportunities associated with border areas in developing regions (Fernández-Osorio et al., 2025). Many studies are based on contexts with strong institutional capacity, which may not be applicable to regions with limited resources and diverse socio-cultural dynamics. The lack of context-specific research on community-based territorial defense in such settings highlights the need for studies that address local realities (Anaya Jiménez & Ali, 2025). This research aims to fill this gap by providing a nuanced analysis of civil participation in border security.

This study introduces a novel perspective by conceptualizing community-based territorial defense as an integrated framework that combines civil participation with national security strategies (“Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Committee Against Torture (CAT) in Achieving State Compliance,” 2025). The research moves beyond traditional state-centric models by emphasizing the active role of local communities in safeguarding territorial integrity (Minari & Pisani, 2026). This approach highlights the importance of leveraging local

knowledge, social networks, and community resilience in addressing security challenges. The focus on border areas further enhances the originality of the study by addressing a critical yet underexplored context.

The study contributes methodologically by integrating interdisciplinary perspectives and combining qualitative and contextual analysis to examine community participation in security practices (Eze et al., 2024). This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the interactions between social, economic, and institutional factors (Newo et al., 2024). The development of a conceptual model provides a structured framework that can be adapted to different contexts (Caulker et al., 2026). This methodological contribution enhances the practical applicability of the research.

The justification for this study lies in the increasing complexity of security challenges and the limitations of conventional defense approaches. Effective national security requires the inclusion of diverse actors and the integration of local perspectives into strategic planning. Strengthening civil participation in border defense not only enhances security outcomes but also promotes social cohesion and trust in state institutions. This research therefore contributes to the development of more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable security systems in contemporary geopolitical contexts.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study adopts a mixed-methods research design specifically utilizing an explanatory sequential approach to examine community-based territorial defense and its impact on national security in border areas (M. Freeman, 2005). The design begins with quantitative data collection to measure levels of community participation and institutional engagement, followed by a qualitative phase to explore contextual dynamics and lived experiences (Steshyts & Suhoniak, 2025). By integrating perspectives from security studies, sociology, and governance, the research aims to identify statistical patterns while providing a deep, context-sensitive understanding of the motivations and challenges faced by local actors.

Research Target/Subject

The population for this study encompasses residents of selected border areas, local security personnel, and representatives from governmental and community organizations involved in territorial defense. Using a stratified purposive sampling technique, the study ensures diverse representation across various demographics and institutional roles. The quantitative sample consists of approximately 200 respondents from multiple border communities, while the qualitative sample includes key informants such as community leaders and security practitioners selected for their direct involvement and specialized knowledge of regional security activities.

Research Procedure

The research procedure follows a systematic, two-phase explanatory sequential flow, beginning with the administration of structured Likert-scale questionnaires to approximately 200 respondents across selected border communities. Once the quantitative data is compiled, the study transitions into the qualitative phase, where in-depth interviews are conducted with key informants, including community leaders and security practitioners, in secure settings to ensure reflective and open responses. Concurrently, document analysis is performed on policy reports and governance records to provide a grounded context for the primary data. The process concludes with the integration of both data sets during the interpretation phase, where statistical trends are synthesized with narrative evidence, all while maintaining strict ethical standards regarding informed consent and participant confidentiality.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The study utilizes three primary instruments: structured questionnaires, semi-structured interview guides, and document analysis protocols. The questionnaire employs a Likert-scale format to measure participation, trust, and perceived effectiveness, having been validated through pilot testing and expert review. The interview guides are designed to elicit in-depth reflections on security challenges and state-community collaboration, while the document analysis protocol focuses on policy reports and governance records. Reliability and validity are maintained through triangulation of data sources, internal consistency testing, and peer debriefing.

Data Analysis Technique

The analysis process integrates both statistical and thematic methods to provide a comprehensive synthesis of findings. Quantitative data are processed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, such as correlation and regression analysis, to identify relationships between key variables. Qualitative data are analyzed through thematic coding to uncover recurring patterns and narrative insights. Finally, these two data sets are integrated during the interpretation phase, allowing the researcher to validate numerical trends with qualitative evidence for a holistic assessment of territorial defense.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The dataset combines survey responses from 200 residents in border areas with secondary security reports and administrative records related to community-based territorial defense initiatives. Key variables include levels of civil participation, perceived security effectiveness, institutional trust, and frequency of community–state collaboration. Descriptive statistics indicate moderate to high levels of community engagement, particularly in activities such as information sharing, neighborhood monitoring, and participation in local security programs. Variation across regions reflects differences in socio-economic conditions and institutional support.

Table 1. Community Participation and Perceived Security Effectiveness in Border Areas

Indicator	Percentase (%)
Active Participation in Security Activities	68
Trust in Security Institutions	61
Perceived Improvement in Local Security	73
Participation in Training Programs	54
Community–State Collaboration Frequency	66

Descriptive findings show that 68% of respondents actively participate in local security-related activities, while 73% perceive improvements in security conditions. Trust in institutions remains moderate, suggesting that engagement is influenced by both perceived effectiveness and relational factors. Participation in formal training programs is comparatively lower, indicating a potential gap in capacity-building initiatives.

The explanation of these results suggests that community engagement is driven by direct exposure to security threats and the perceived benefits of participation. Higher levels of perceived security improvement reinforce continued involvement in defense activities. Trust in institutions appears to be a mediating factor that influences both willingness to participate and the effectiveness of collaboration.

Lower participation in training programs indicates structural limitations such as access to resources and program availability. Informal mechanisms of engagement, including social networks and local leadership, play a significant role in sustaining participation. These findings highlight the importance of combining formal and informal approaches in community-based territorial defense.

Further descriptive analysis reveals that participation levels are higher in communities with stronger social cohesion and established communication channels with security institutions. Regions with frequent interaction between local leaders and state actors demonstrate more consistent engagement. Demographic factors such as age and education also influence participation, with younger and more educated individuals showing higher involvement.

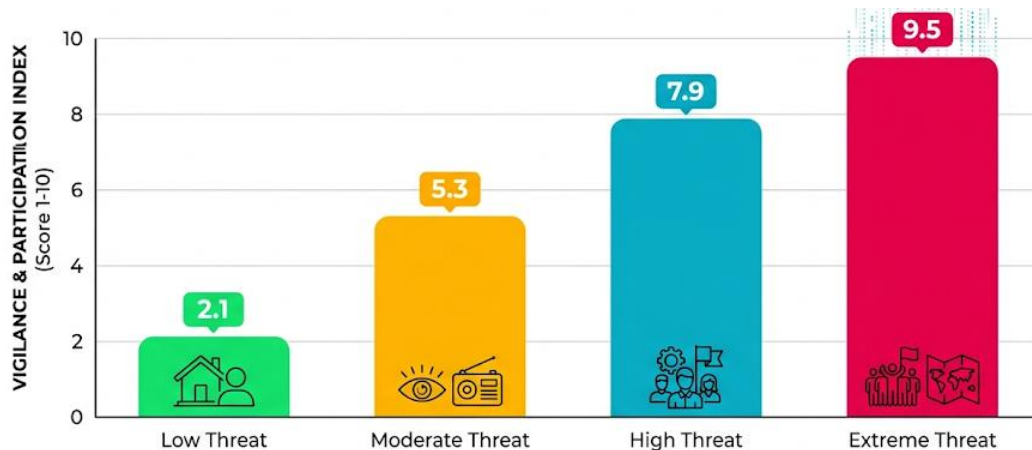


Figure 1. Perceived Cross-Border Threats and Community Engagement

Data also indicate that communities experiencing higher levels of cross-border threats exhibit increased vigilance and participation in defense activities. This pattern suggests that perceived risk directly influences engagement levels. Differences across regions emphasize the need for context-specific strategies in promoting civil participation.

Inferential analysis using regression modeling identifies institutional trust and access to training as significant predictors of community participation, with p-values below 0.05. The model explains approximately 49% of the variance in participation levels, indicating a moderate predictive relationship. Correlation analysis reveals a positive association between participation and perceived security effectiveness ($r = 0.64$).

Interaction effects indicate that the relationship between participation and security outcomes is strengthened in communities with higher levels of institutional support. The presence of structured programs and clear communication channels enhances the impact of community engagement on security. These findings suggest that both individual and systemic factors contribute to effective territorial defense.

Relational analysis demonstrates a dynamic interplay between community participation, institutional trust, and security outcomes. Increased participation leads to improved information flow and early detection of threats, which in turn enhances perceived security. Institutional trust reinforces this cycle by encouraging sustained engagement and collaboration.

Structural relationships further indicate that training programs mediate the effect of institutional trust on participation. Communities with access to training exhibit higher confidence and competence in security-related activities. This mediation highlights the importance of capacity-building in strengthening community-based defense systems.

Case study analysis from a border village illustrates the practical application of community-based territorial defense. The village established a local monitoring group that collaborates with security forces, resulting in a 40% reduction in reported cross-border

incidents over a one-year period. Community members actively participate in surveillance and reporting activities.

Another case study from a coastal border area highlights the role of local leadership in mobilizing community participation. The establishment of regular security forums facilitated communication between residents and authorities, leading to improved coordination and faster response to security threats. Participation rates in this community increased by 25% following the initiative.

Explanation of case study findings indicates that localized leadership and structured communication mechanisms are critical for effective implementation. Communities that integrate defense activities into existing social structures demonstrate higher levels of engagement. Institutional support enhances these efforts by providing resources and legitimacy.

Contextual factors such as cultural norms and economic conditions influence the success of community-based defense initiatives. Communities with strong collective identity and shared responsibility are more likely to sustain participation. These findings underscore the importance of aligning security strategies with local contexts.

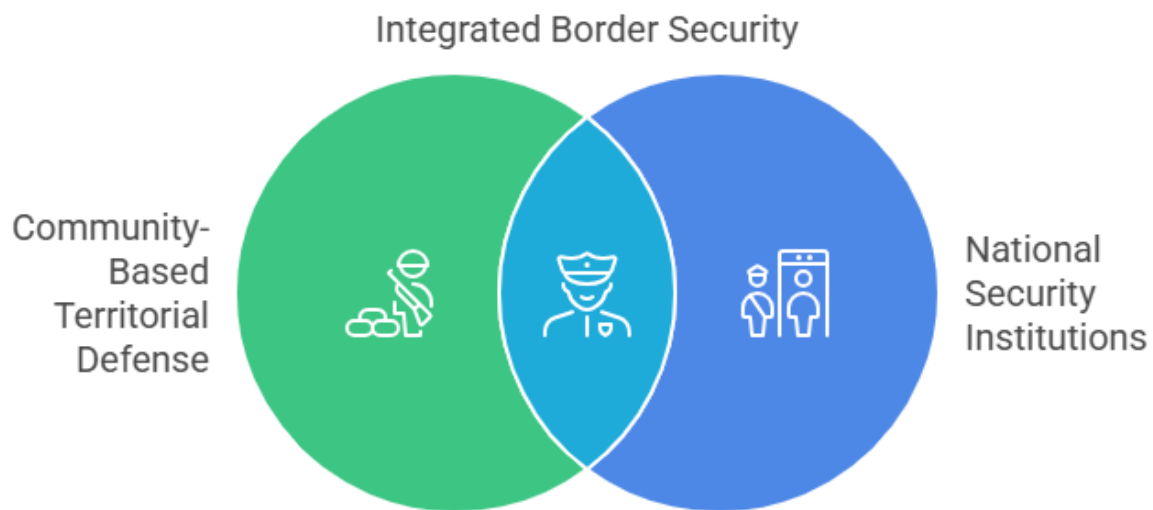


Figure 2. The Synergy of Community and National Security

Interpretation of the overall findings suggests that community-based territorial defense significantly contributes to strengthening national security in border areas. Civil participation enhances early threat detection, improves coordination with security institutions, and fosters a sense of shared responsibility. These outcomes demonstrate the practical value of integrating communities into defense strategies.

Synthesis of results indicates that the effectiveness of community-based territorial defense depends on the interaction between individual engagement, institutional support, and contextual factors. Sustainable participation requires not only awareness and motivation but also structured programs and trust-building measures. These findings support the development of integrated security frameworks that combine state capacity with community resilience.

The findings demonstrate that community-based territorial defense significantly enhances civil participation and contributes to improved security outcomes in border areas. Quantitative results indicate that active community engagement, supported by institutional trust and collaborative mechanisms, leads to higher perceived security effectiveness. Reduction in localized security incidents and improved information flow highlight the operational value of involving civilians in territorial defense. The results confirm that civil participation is not merely complementary but integral to effective national security strategies in border contexts.

Patterns observed across different regions reveal that participation levels are influenced by socio-cultural cohesion, institutional support, and perceived threat intensity. Communities

with stronger social networks and frequent interaction with security institutions exhibit more consistent engagement. Variations in training access and communication structures further explain differences in participation outcomes. These findings indicate that community-based defense is context-dependent and requires tailored approaches to maximize effectiveness.

Inferential analysis strengthens these observations by identifying institutional trust and training access as key predictors of participation. The moderate correlation between participation and perceived security outcomes suggests that engagement contributes meaningfully to improving local security conditions. The mediating role of training programs highlights the importance of capacity-building in enhancing both confidence and competence among community members. These results emphasize the interplay between individual readiness and systemic support.

Case study findings provide concrete evidence of how community-based initiatives operate in practice. Local monitoring groups and structured communication forums demonstrate measurable reductions in security incidents and improvements in coordination. Increased participation following targeted interventions illustrates the responsiveness of communities to inclusive security strategies. These findings collectively confirm the effectiveness of integrating civil participation into territorial defense systems.

Comparison with existing literature reveals alignment with studies emphasizing participatory security and community resilience as critical components of modern defense strategies. Previous research has highlighted the limitations of purely state-centric approaches, particularly in geographically complex and resource-constrained border areas. The present findings reinforce this perspective by demonstrating the tangible benefits of community involvement. The study extends prior work by providing empirical evidence linking participation to measurable security outcomes.

Differences emerge in the level of empirical integration, as many previous studies rely on conceptual or policy-oriented analyses without incorporating quantitative and contextual data. The current study contributes by combining statistical analysis with case-based insights, offering a more comprehensive understanding of community-based defense. This approach enhances the reliability and applicability of findings across diverse contexts. The integration of multiple data sources represents a methodological advancement in the field.

Comparative analysis with interdisciplinary research in governance and development studies indicates that community participation is a key driver of sustainable outcomes across sectors. Similar patterns are observed in areas such as disaster management and public health, where local engagement enhances effectiveness and resilience. The findings align with this broader body of research, suggesting that participatory approaches are universally relevant in addressing complex challenges. The study situates community-based defense within this wider framework of collaborative governance.

Contrasts with traditional security models highlight the shift from centralized control to distributed responsibility. Conventional approaches often prioritize hierarchical structures and formal authority, while community-based defense emphasizes shared responsibility and local initiative. The findings suggest that integrating these models can create more adaptive and responsive security systems. This contrast underscores the need for rethinking national security strategies in light of evolving threats.

Reflection on the findings suggests that the effectiveness of community-based territorial defense signifies a broader transformation in the conceptualization of national security. The results indicate that security is increasingly understood as a shared responsibility that extends beyond state institutions. This shift reflects a move toward more inclusive and participatory models of governance. The findings highlight the importance of recognizing communities as active agents in safeguarding national interests.

The study also signals the critical role of social capital in shaping security outcomes. Strong community networks, trust, and collective identity contribute to sustained participation

and effective collaboration. These social dimensions enhance the capacity of communities to respond to security challenges. The findings suggest that strengthening social cohesion is as important as enhancing institutional capacity.

Observed patterns indicate that trust in institutions functions as a foundational element in mobilizing civil participation. Communities that perceive security institutions as reliable and supportive are more likely to engage actively in defense activities. This relationship underscores the importance of building and maintaining trust as part of security strategies. The findings reveal that trust is both a prerequisite and an outcome of effective collaboration.

Interpretive reflection further suggests that the uneven distribution of participation reflects broader socio-economic disparities in border areas. Communities with limited resources and access to training face greater challenges in engaging effectively. This observation highlights the need for targeted interventions that address structural inequalities. The findings point to the importance of integrating development and security policies.

The implications of this study extend to policy development, institutional practice, and community engagement strategies. Policymakers can leverage these findings to design inclusive security frameworks that incorporate community participation as a core component. Institutional strategies should prioritize training, communication, and resource allocation to support local engagement. The results provide a basis for reconfiguring national security policies to reflect participatory principles.

Practical implications include the need to develop structured programs that facilitate collaboration between communities and security institutions. Regular training sessions, communication platforms, and joint initiatives can enhance coordination and effectiveness. These measures can help institutionalize community-based defense practices. The findings suggest that sustainability requires ongoing support and adaptation.

Educational implications involve raising awareness and building capacity within border communities. Programs that enhance understanding of security challenges and provide practical skills can increase participation and effectiveness. Education plays a critical role in fostering a culture of shared responsibility. The study highlights the importance of integrating security education into community development initiatives.

Broader implications also include the potential for strengthening national resilience through localized engagement. Community-based defense contributes to early threat detection and rapid response, enhancing overall security. The integration of local knowledge and resources creates a more robust defense system. The findings emphasize the value of combining centralized and decentralized approaches.

The observed outcomes can be explained by the alignment between local knowledge and security needs. Communities possess detailed understanding of their environment, enabling them to identify and respond to threats more effectively. This contextual awareness enhances the efficiency of security measures. The findings reflect the advantages of leveraging local expertise.

Social and cultural factors also play a significant role in shaping participation. Shared values, norms, and identities encourage collective action and mutual support. These factors create a foundation for sustained engagement in defense activities. The findings indicate that cultural alignment is essential for successful implementation.

Institutional factors such as training, leadership, and communication influence the effectiveness of community-based defense. Supportive institutions provide the resources and guidance necessary for effective participation. Clear roles and responsibilities enhance coordination and accountability. These factors explain variations in outcomes across different regions.

Differences in participation levels can also be attributed to varying perceptions of risk and threat. Communities facing higher levels of insecurity are more likely to engage actively in defense activities. This relationship highlights the role of perceived urgency in motivating

participation. The findings underscore the importance of addressing both objective and subjective dimensions of security.

Future directions emerging from this study emphasize the need for developing integrated models that combine community participation with formal security structures. Further research can explore the long-term sustainability of such models and their adaptability to different contexts. Longitudinal studies would provide deeper insights into the evolution of participation and its impact on security outcomes. These efforts can inform the refinement of community-based defense strategies.

Implementation strategies should focus on enhancing institutional capacity and fostering trust between communities and security actors. Continuous training and feedback mechanisms can support effective collaboration. Partnerships between government agencies and local organizations can strengthen implementation. These approaches can help scale successful initiatives.

Policy development should prioritize the institutionalization of community participation within national security frameworks (Chavda & Mann, 2024). Clear guidelines and support mechanisms are necessary to ensure consistency and effectiveness. Monitoring and evaluation systems can track progress and identify areas for improvement (Yildirim, 2025). The findings support the integration of participatory approaches into formal security policies.

Long-term sustainability requires embedding community-based defense within broader socio-economic development strategies. Addressing underlying inequalities and improving access to resources can enhance participation. Integration of security and development initiatives can create more resilient border communities. The study provides a foundation for advancing such integrated approaches.

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study lies in demonstrating that community-based territorial defense functions as a critical and measurable determinant of security effectiveness in border areas, rather than a supplementary or symbolic component of national defense. Empirical results reveal that active civil participation enhances early threat detection, improves coordination with security institutions, and contributes to tangible reductions in localized security incidents. Distinctively, the study shows that institutional trust and access to training act as key drivers of participation, while social cohesion strengthens the sustainability of engagement. Differential outcomes across regions further indicate that community-based defense is highly context-dependent, requiring alignment with local socio-cultural and institutional conditions to achieve optimal impact.

The contribution of this research is both conceptual and methodological. Conceptually, the study advances the discourse on national security by reframing territorial defense as a collaborative system that integrates state capacity with community resilience, moving beyond traditional state-centric paradigms. This perspective emphasizes shared responsibility, localized knowledge, and participatory governance as foundational elements of effective security strategies. Methodologically, the study combines quantitative analysis of participation and security indicators with qualitative case-based insights, providing a multidimensional and empirically grounded understanding of community-based defense. This integrative approach offers a replicable framework for examining civil participation in security across diverse geopolitical contexts.

The study acknowledges several limitations that suggest directions for future research. Reliance on data from selected border regions may limit the generalizability of findings to other geopolitical contexts with different institutional capacities and socio-cultural dynamics. Cross-sectional data collection constrains the ability to assess long-term sustainability and evolving patterns of participation. Variability in program implementation and institutional support also introduces challenges in standardizing conclusions. Future research should

incorporate longitudinal designs, expand comparative studies across multiple border regions, and explore the integration of digital technologies and early warning systems in community-based defense, while also examining the interplay between security strategies and broader socio-economic development initiatives.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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