



Research Paper

## Impact of Recurrent Waves of Jailbreak by Terror Cell Groups on the Nigeria Security Architecture

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### Abstract

The incessant demands by terrorist cells for the release of their members was a vital indicator overlooked by the intelligence community to scale up awareness level of other security agencies alongside the hardening of all Correctional facilities housing members of terror cells. Spiraling impact of this intelligence failure misnomer could be seen in the uncommon uptick of attacks on Correctional facilities across Nigeria which not only aggravate community security via recidivism, but exposes and deepen the vulnerability of the Nigeria security architecture. It was against this background, that this study leverages on the Recapture Regulatory Theory to investigate impact of recurrent waves of jailbreak by terror cell groups on the Nigeria security architecture. This study employs Krejcie and Morgan (1970) scientific sampling technique and ordinary Least squares Regression on 384 data elicited through purposively administered questionnaire leveraging on snowballing for residents around correctional facilities also publicly available archive documents of secondary data were consulted. This study deconstructs National security architecture into community security and the Nigeria security agencies dysfunctional relationship as impacted by the recurrent waves of jailbreak by terrorist groups. Results that emanate from this study revealed that recurrent waves of jailbreak positively influences community security as people see the need to align to secure their community from fugitives while the incessant jailbreak is a reflection of the poor interagency cooperation among Nigeria security agencies as the security architecture amplifies almost stand-alone agency's functionality while efforts of systemic integration foot dragover the decades. This study submits that the erstwhile impregnable air of secured environment enjoyed by communities around Correctional facilities is long gone due to incessant attacks. The study recommends that both Federal and State government should formalized community security into the heartbeat of National Security architecture and digitalized Correctional facilities security. Study recommends that until all federal security agencies are incorporated into Nigeria Security Council, interagency cooperation will remain as lip service.

**Keywords:** Intelligence Failure, Recapture Regulatory Theory, Security Architecture.

Received 02 August, 2022; Revised 14 August, 2022; Accepted 16 August, 2022 © The author(s) 2022. Published with open access at [www.questjournals.org](http://www.questjournals.org)

### I. Introduction

With over 7,000 inmates forcefully released into the society through the spawning jailbreak epidemic besetting jail facilities of the Nigeria Correctional Services (NCoS) of which many of such attacks were said to be masterminded by different terror groups; Boko Haram, Islamic State of West African Province (ISWAP), and unknown Gunmen. This upticks in jailbreak has not only trigger palpable fear in neighbouring countries of Jihadist entry from Nigeria (World Africa, 2022; Aljazeera, 2021), it has further aggravated human security in Nigeria and amplify the vulnerability of the Nigeria security architecture.

Human security which captures threats to the survival, livelihood and dignity of people, deeply contest the traditional concept of national security through military security, by asserting that the appropriate referent for security should be at the human, rather than national level (United Nation Human Security Unit, 2014). It is a people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented security approach, which submits that people should be free from fear of wants and lacks before, during and after a crisis as seen in the UN General Assembly's (2012) resolution 66/290. The waves of jailbreak in Nigeria could be seen aggravating community security; one of the measurable constructs of human security. The palpable fear jailbreaks, has injected into the minds of citizenry could be seen in both reactive and proactive measures employed across communities.

Global practice has shown that terror suspects are always kept in well-fortified and isolated places such as the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp where the United States government keeps high-risk suspects in a military facility that is located away from the people so as to lessen fear and panic (Kupoluyi, 2015). Uninformed relocation of detained Boko Haram suspects from the northern part of the country to Ekwulobia Prison in Anambra State, not only spark controversy, panic and protests in the commercial city Onitsha, as many businesses and markets were closed down, but also showed the gross infrastructural deficits of government Correctional facilities even in warehousing hardened criminals and terrorists, as evidence abounds that high risk criminals could be taken anywhere without recourse to Correctional facilities' security vulnerability, high possibility of radicalization, and proven fear and panic transmittable among the people.

Prisonescape tends to arouse public fear, community residents around correctional facilities resented the potential threat that escapees imposed on the community, palpable fear of the unknown escapees profile; rapist, serial killer, kidnapper, terrorist, ritual killers, knowing well, there exist high tendency of recidivism. Resident could be seen been wary of schools security, home and economic security not to mention the endless reactive policing of stop and search by security agencies after long hours of unchallenged activities of jail breaking. The incessant jailbreak could further rally minds of Nigerians to accept the urge of self-protection as a mode for survival, which could signpost the loss of faith in the government to tackle insecurity (Peterside, 2022). A vigilante-style protection system may emerge from the seeming collapse of the nation's security architecture which has been grossly faulted to be too unitary in nature to address a complex federation like Nigeria (MaiBasira, 2022).

The national security architectures which entail administration, decision-making, oversight structures and institutions, as well as national policies, strategies and plans (Bearne *et al.*, 2005), is a security template which transmits the resilience, co-ordination and response rate of a nation to insecurity management. The Nigeria national security architecture apart from been concentric and of unitary nuances has been faulted of been archaic to manage a federation size, model and complexity like Nigeria. While the United States have had cause to restructure its security in response to informed analysis of an anticipated threat to national security or established attacks, by evolving the Department of Homeland Security which incorporate 22 federal security agencies into a single cabinet department. Nigeria's security architecture, apart from the 1985 decimation of the National Security Organisation (NSO) has only witnessed few administrative upgrades that are seen as handouts, unreflective in the face of the herculean security challenges terribly troubling the corporate sustenance of the Nigerian State and wholesomely failing in achieving the needed inter agency cooperation of security agencies therein.

The abysmal failure of the national security architecture in achieving inter agency cooperation could be seen in the incessant attack of correctional facilities by terror cells with poor repellent and response rate from other security agencies. Inter-agency cooperation in Nigeria is mostly seen as reactive measures at the outbreak of ethno religious, communal clash and of recent in display of show of force as deterrence during electoral process, secessionism warning signal or juicy counterinsurgency codenamed operation. It is disheartening that interagency cooperation could hardly be seen or amplified in intelligence sharing, investigations, prosecution hence such disconnectedness seen and actively explored by the underworld also quicken and aggravate the prevailing sense of insecurity in the nation (Geodfrey-Ordu, 2019), not to mention infiltration of security agencies recruitment by insurgents (Oke, 2022)

Interestingly, allegations are rife as to recruitment of pro Boko Haram members in NCoS, since most job slots in Nigeria are for highest bidders and political office holders, which grossly skip background profiling, some pro terror cells members were exposed by gun usage dexterity displayed during training, but hurriedly swept under the carpet to avoid getting negative media attention. This has also brought more aspersions on the Operation Safe Corridor which handles deradicalisation, rehabilitation, and reintegration of repentant insurgents, despite been grossly unwelcome by victimized citizens who submitted they cannot afford to live with former members of a sect that killed their families and relatives (Oke, 2022). This further exposed the lack of interagency cooperation as criminals easily escaped the watchful eyes of agencies due to their stand-alone status

Furthermore, another possible factors aggravating incessant jailbreaks in Nigeria could be the unwholesome incarcerations of Awaiting Trials Members (ATM) in correctional facilities for unspecified periods of time alongside convicts, and the overpopulation of inmates who can leverage on numerical strength (Tsuwa & Okoh, 2016). These do not only expose inmates to being hardened but tendency of being radicalized in a correctional facilities whose warehousing structure does not compartmentalized incarcerated terrorists from offenses, all these further aggravate the criminal justice processes which dragon for years, making jailbreak a moral justification of forceful liberation of inmates, an options (Oluwadare & Agboola, 2011).

The abysmal tendencies of the NCoS to also colour inmates protests as attempted prison break thereby taking cursory minds away from the agitated plight of the inmates has not helped matter even as the press has also been found culpable in this respect. The Abakaliki prison protest in August 2016, over poor feeding ration,

was mistaken for a jailbreak attempt by the prison guards which led to the killing of some inmates, the Edo State-Ubiaja, Medium Security Custodial Centre. The living conditions in Nigeria Correctional facilities is enough to encourage jailbreaking (Egbejule & Dividson, 2021; Eze, 2016).

The need for this study could be apparent with the understanding that jailbreaks by terror cells does not only serve as a metric of how human security fare in a sovereign state but it transmits greater implications for counterinsurgency, state-building measures and a signpost for weak State viz a viz the operating national security architecture. While a decrease in levels of insurgent violence, terror cells bombings could be seen as indicators of success in counterinsurgency operations. Empirical Nigerian studies have revealed a significant relationship between jailbreaks and overpopulation of correctional facilities; Aluko and Okolie-Osemene, 2019; Tsuwa & Okoh, 2016; Oluwadare & Agboola, 2011, prison breaks and terror cells involvement Cloen *et al.* (2018); while there exist dearth of studies measuring the impact of jailbreaks on human security and national security architecture and it is this gap in literature that this study sets out to fill.

This study provides answers to the following hypothesis;

**H<sub>01</sub>:** Recurrent waves of jailbreak by terror cells does not significantly impact on Community security in Nigeria

**H<sub>02</sub>:** Recurrent waves of jailbreak by terror cells has no significant impact on Nigeria Security Architecture in Nigeria

## **II. Literature Review**

### **Jail Break**

A jail, Prison or Correctional facility is a place where individuals are physically confined or interned and usually deprived of a range of personal freedom; and this forms part of the criminal justice system of a country (Oye & Inuwa, 2015). It is a government owned facility which warehouses convicted and awaiting trial individuals for a specific period of time in order to correct the ills of the society, discourage deviant tendencies, punish offenders, while preparing them for reintegration into society. Jailbreak is the aggressive use of an illegal means or force to achieve self-liberation from prison in avoidance of punishment. Jailbreak could be violently executed or otherwise. Most jailbreaks in Nigeria are facilitated from outside the Correctional facilities by armed insurgents, “unknown Gunmen” through the deployment of deadly weapons and explosives, to set free members and recruit more into their fold. Terror cells in Nigeria has employed violent jail break to rescue her members and recruits new members (Manu, 2022).

### **Nigeria Security Architecture**

The national security architectures entail administration, decision-making, oversight structures and institutions, as well as national policies, strategies and plans in the management of insecurity (Bearne *et al.*, 2005). This study sees it as a security template warehouses involving security agencies, whose administration and oversight structures which transmits the resilience, co-ordination and response rate of a nation to insecurity management. The Nigeria Security architecture is said to be concentric and too unitary to respond to the complex need of a federating state like Nigeria (Mai Bashira, 2022). The security architecture could also be seen to harbor less integrated and self independent federal agencies with no provision for fusion centres to encourage intel sharing and collaboration (Mungadi *et al.*, 2022).

### **Intelligence Failure**

Intelligence failures occurs when there exist a failure to process and analyse information correctly, a failure to disseminate and share information and a failure to act on intelligence (Stark, 2020). Pathetically, the Nigeria security architecture could be seen fraught with such through blame trades and political statement during the 2022 Kuje jail break. While NCoS maintained it did not have any intelligence report that the Kuje Correctional Centre, Abuja could be attacked by terrorists, except gathered intelligence about the custodial centre in Bauchi (Abubakar, 2022; Nigeria Correctional Service, 2022), in a contradictory assertion the Department of State Service (DSS) insisted that NCoS had sufficient intelligence on plans by criminal elements to attack critical infrastructure of which DSS backed such Intel’s with implementation strategies (Ejiofor & Afunanya, 2022).

In the same vein, a faith based negotiator, claimed the same terror group that attacked the Abuja-Kaduna bound train attacked Kuje prison, despite a hindsight of intel shared with all the relevant security agencies, the National Assembly leadership, the committee that was constituted by Chief of Defense Staff, and other stakeholders, but nothing was done to avert the attack (Premium Times, 2022). Condemningly, the DSS after sharing such purported intel with NCoS and with lead agency for Critical Assets protections; Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps and with the Nigeria Police, as lead agency for Internal Security, never witnessed any responses from these agencies in terms of simulation drills for backups and responses yet went to sleep despite the huge budgetary commitment to security funding while Nigerians are been fed with lip service of political statement. Surely, this could be a signpost for needed review of the response capabilities of the Nigeria Security

architecture. Similarly, Intelligence organisations, are not much better. As they often hoard information to appear more effective and protect their operational budgets (Stark 2020).

### **Inter Agency Cooperation**

Inter-agency collaboration could be seen as a system whereby, investigators, prosecutors, prisons, government institutions, social works agencies, corporate and private work together for the achievement of a particular goal. Linder (2002) submitted that collaboration is when people from different organizations produce something through joint effort, resources and decision making and share ownership of the final product or service. Collaboration across agency help in investigating matters between the agencies bring down the difficult storm and diffuse political risks (Godfrey-Ordu, 2019). Federal security agencies inter agency cooperation has always been marred with unhealthy rivalry and competitions in seeking government funding, tagged juicy operations and hardly about public safety service unto the people. The absence of fusion centre in Nigeria security settings also amplify lack of readiness to settle down for inter agencies cooperation (Mungadi, 2020). The visible disconnectedness among security agencies are not unknown to insurgents, terror cells and criminals who actively explore such gaps.

### **Community Security**

Community security (CS), one of the seven pillars of human security, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are "free from fear". CS is not dealing with security creation on a national level, instead it focuses on short- and long term solutions to security problems in specific communities. It does not just refer to individual community members, but refers to all actors, groups and institutions within the specific geographic space. It therefore also includes civil society organizations, the police and the local authorities that are responsible for delivering security and other services in that area. Awareness in Communities are created through social media (whatsapp, facebook ..) uniform whistles and whistling pattern, establishing a community watch, improve lighting, clean up for neighborhood visibility, address empty buildings that could serve as base for miscreant, hire a license security service (Brunton-Smith & Jackson, 2011)

Community security refers to the approach to implement human security, human development, and state building concepts at local level. It aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. It goes beyond crime prevention and safety, it actually deepens cohesive, vibrant and participatory communities (Petersilia, 2000).

### **Factors Aggravating Incessant Jailbreak in Nigeria**

#### **Unregulated Property Acquisitions/Lettings around Correctional Facilities**

Jailbreakers do not arrive from the moon to execute violent jailbreaks. It is believed that they reside and observe not too far from targeted Correctional facilities for countdown to the zero hour, as they require time to plan, meet, procure and prepare explosive devices, and travel time to and from the selected target. These events are further constrained by the distances among the residences of the terrorists, where they meet and plan, where they procure or manufacture their explosives, and the distance to the target. An abysmally low community security, coupled with unregulated property lettings, poor background search for property acquisition around Correctional facilities further aggravate jailbreak risks. Study submits that one-half of the terrorists studied resided, planned, and prepared for terrorism relatively close to the eventual target (Smith *et al.*, 2006).

#### **Absence of Dynamic Security System**

This is a global practice that goes beyond the physical barriers to prevent inmates escape but depends on correctional staff alertness through interaction with prisoners, awareness of what is going on in the prison and who ensure that prisoners are kept active in a positive way. This summarises the basic knowledge of what operates in a prison against which the whole range of activity making up the life of a prison takes place (Innovative Prison System, 2020; Onah *et al.*, 2019). It focuses on positive relationships, communication and interaction between the staff and prisoners; professionalism; gathering relevant information; gaining insights into and improving social climate of the punitive institution and exchange of the information among all employees. This is not achievable in an overpopulated facility as obtainable in Nigeria where NCoS staff are thinly overstretched

#### **Proliferation of Settlements around Correctional Facilities**

A major predictor of crime and criminalities is the proliferation of slums and blight settlement. Condemningly, most of Nigeria's Correctional facilities are surrounded with residential building sprouting up to

enjoy security benefits of such establishment; such perceptions has since receded due to the incessant waves of jailbreak

### **Prevalence of Drug Substance Racquet around Correctional Facilities**

Another paradigm is the trafficking of drugs by a visitor to an inmate, which should definitely result in the inmate being placed on restricted contact visits or their visitor being thoroughly searched prior to the visit (UNODC, 2015). The uncontrolled and unregulated access to hard substance; alcohol, Methamphetamine, Tramol, Tranabolic steroids, Club drug, Cocaine, Heroin, Inhalant, Marijuana, and narcotic are some of the illicit substances that produce figment of the evil imagination of jailbreak (Abiodun *et al.*, 2021).

### **Overpopulation of Nigeria's Correctional Facilities**

Consequently, prison congestion which makes Inmates to astoundingly outnumber Correctional staff indirectly encourages inmates consider prison break. Nsukka prison initially constructed for 180 inmates now accommodates over 500, Koton Karfe prison, originally designed for 180 inmates, presently has over 360 inmates while the Enugu prison which was built for 638 inmates now has about 1,800 inmates, while Ikoyi prison of initial 800capacity brims with over 3200 inmates, all with overbearing on the infrastructure, cell spaces, water, health (Aljazeera 2021; Folaranmi, 2017; Eze, 2016).

### **Weak Inter-Agencies Synergy and Poor Techno Assets**

Insurgents are well aware of the stand-alone attitude of Nigeria security agencies and the unhealthy violent and non-violent rivalries among security agencies including the military. Insurgents are well aware that intelligence failures characterizes the Security agencies community such that the presence of two or more security agencies within same axis does not make them impregnable neither does it assured coordinated response when under attack, hence such profiled vulnerability added to the insurgents confrontational attitude is enough to carry out attacks.

### **Infiltration of the Nation's Security Network by Insurgents and Drug Cartels**

Severally, serving officers have been found deeply implicated with insurgents, kidnapers, bandits, pirates, human trafficking, drug barons, and such infiltration reinforce the notion that insiders information are rightly available to smoothen the operations of insurgents who are deeply networked with the underworld of drugs, gun running, kidnapping. Most of the federal security agencies recruitments are extensively blighted by sales to members of the terror cells. This infiltration capabilities further aggravate the vulnerability of Correctional facilities across the Nation.

### **Empirical Review**

Aluko and Okolie-Osemene (2019) investigated threat to Nigeria's internal security as occasioned by recurrence jailbreak. The study leveraged on synthesised primary and secondary sources of data including key informant interviews and literature. Study submitted that embarking on prisons reforms as an option for checkmating jailbreaks as such would make prisons officials more accountable than what is presently obtainable. Study focused on inmate human rights and internal security but did not focus on Nigeria Security architect and human security of which this study considers.

Abiodun *et al.* (2021) employed mixed research design to investigate the nexus between prison intelligence security strategies and the recurrent waves of jailbreak on Nigeria Correctional facilities. The study applied descriptive and content-analysis techniques with the aid of primary and secondary data. Study posited that corruption, ineffective Correctional Service Arms Squad and Intelligence unit, have weakened the Nigerian Correctional facilities' security and led to incessant jailbreaks in Nigeria. Study did not link up Correctional facilities with the Nation security architecture not accounted for human security impacted by jailbreak of which this study highlights

Cloen *et al.* (2018) leveraged on comparative study of Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Nigeria to examine non violence jailbreak approach by terrorists groups. Study employed an original dataset consisting of all known prison break attempts carried out by a terrorist organization between 2001 and 2015. Study submitted that insurgents engage in nonviolent tactics when the prison official are infiltrated or bought over as such will incentivizes terror cells to limit violent activity. Study did not engage the human security impact of violent jailbreak which this study engaged.

Godfrey-Ordu (2019) examined causes of rivalries and clashes among security agencies set up to contain insecurity despite calls for inter-agency collaboration and coordination in Nigeria. Study engaged triangulation methods in analysis with field work survey. Findings from study established that inter agency collaboration is bedeviled by unhealthy comparisons and the feeling of superiority complex by one organization against the

other, lack of effective agencies to coordinate these groups, finally. Study did not showed how competitions for juicy operations above securing safety and interest of the populace aggravate lack of inter agency cooperation. Mungadi *et al.* (2020) investigated in an explorative study the roadmap to tackling insurgency, armed banditry and kidnapping in the north west region of Nigeria. The study engaged qualitative research design with findings that revealed that a strengthened collaborative efforts of law enforcement agencies and telecoms operators, and adoption of a community participatory policing strategy can significantly reduce insurgency, armed banditry and kidnapping in the North West region. Study submitted that the counterinsurgency operations call for a multipronged approach with States, federal forces and international allies. While study focused on North West, this work examines terror cells attacks on Correctional facilities in Nigeria.

Smith *et al.* (2006) in an exploratory study examined pre-incident indicators of terrorist incidents through behavioral and geographic patterns to routinized preparatory conduct for terror attack within the United States. The study collected geospatial data on some 515 terrorists' residences. Findings from the study showed that on average, terrorist planning process for specific acts began, on average of 2-3 months prior to the commission of the terrorist incident. Study's spatial analysis showed that terrorists typically live relatively close to the incident target. Study submitted that both preventative efforts and post-incident investigations should focus upon local events and persons as the primary source of information about terrorist activities on a target.

### **Theoretical Framework**

#### **Regulatory Capture Theory**

Regulatory capture theory is a set of interrelated assumption employed to explain and understand how regulatory agencies are captured by the regulated concerns or interests, thereby distorting the original intention of government for creating the agencies. The theory is associated with earlier works of laureate economist George Stigler (Kenton, 2019; Dal Bó, 2006)). When a special interest seizes regulatory agencies to further their own interest against the public interests for which they are established, the regulatory agencies are said to have been captured (Onuoha, 2008). Thus, a government agency suffering regulatory capture is called captured agency (Kenton, 2019). While all these are internal causes of jailbreak it would be pertinent to note that insurgency, proliferation of firearms, criminal activities, economic, political and social crisis has led to many jailbreaks in recent times and this is external to the correctional service. Therefore,

However, the regulatory capture occurs because groups or individuals with a high-stake interest in the outcome of policy or regulatory decisions can be expected to focus their resources and energies in attempting to gain policy outcomes they prefer (Lee, 2006), and this can happen by successfully infiltrating the recruitment process of NCoS, thereby aiding the inmates escape from the various custodies in Nigeria. Jailbreaks occur in the Nigerian correctional facilities as a result of a failing counterinsurgency operations and intelligence failures which further reflect the individuality status of Nigeria security agencies

### **III. Methodology**

This study employs survey research design using descriptive research design. This study focuses on the six geo political zones, North Central (NC), North West (NW), North East (NE), South West (SW), South East (SE) and South-west with specific interest in in NC, NE SE and SS due to the prevalence of violent jail breaks alluded to terror cells and unknown gunmen. The study, along with purposive administration of questionnaire also engage snowballing of online survey in getting response from residents particularly around correctional facilities. The population of this study is a finite population and is large, therefore, the entire population is not studied. This study employs scientific sampling technique determination of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) that recommends a sample size of 384 for a population above 1million.

This study purposefully selects eight (8) Correctional facilities with varied degree of violent Jailbreaks by insurgents. Kogi- Koto-Karfe Medium Security Prisons and Kuje Medium Facility in North Central; North East; Jimeta prison and Bauchi correctional centre. In South East; Owerri prison and Abakalilki Prison. While in South South; Benin-Oko Prison and Yenagoa-Okaka Medium Prison. Using uniform proportional technique, the study sampled 48 respondents in each of the Correctional facilities domain; host communities, staffer of Nigeria Correctional Service, Nigeria Police, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Department of State Service and Nigeria Army. This study employs the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique to determine the impact of recurrent waves of jailbreak by terrorist cell groups on the Nigeria security architecture

The functional representation of the model for the study is given below;

$$RWJB = f(\text{COMS}, \text{INAC}) \dots \dots \dots \text{eq(i)}$$

Linearizing equation (1) above produces multiple regression model as thus:

$$RWJB = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{COMS} + \beta_2 \text{INAC} + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{eq(ii)}$$

Where;

RWJB = Recurrent Waves Jailbreaks

$\beta_0$  = is the constant or coefficient of intercept.

COMS = Community Security.

INAC = Inter Agency Collaboration

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_2$  = the corresponding coefficients for the respective independent variables.

$\varepsilon$  = stochastic error term

Reliability of the primary data was checked using Cronbach's alpha which indicates that Community Security (COMS) has a Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.953, 0.969 for Inter Agency Collaboration (INAC), while the overall questions had Cronbach Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.993. The measurement scales were reliable as all the Cronbach's value are well above 0.6 threshold which is the recommended coefficient for a given research instrument (Cuieford, 1965).

#### IV. Results and Analysis of Data

##### Correlation Matrix

		RWJB	COMS	INAC
<b>RWJB</b>	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	384		
<b>COMS</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.963**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	N	384	384	
<b>INAC</b>	Pearson Correlation	-0.954**	-0.678**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	384	384	384

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

The Correlation matrix presents the relationship among the variables. It is observed that the variables correlate fairly well. The correlation matrix shows the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables in the model. The result reveals a positive correlation between recurrent jailbreaks and community security, with the coefficient value of 0.963 and significant probability value of 0.000.

##### Test of Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.984 <sup>a</sup>	.762	.762	.10424	.762	2367.786	5	378	.000	.187

Source: SPSS Output, 2022.

a. Predictors: (Constant), COMS, INAC

b. Dependent Variable: RWJB

This indicates that an increase in jailbreaks will translate to increase in community Security in Nigeria. The relationship between jailbreaks and inter agency collaboration is negatively significant with coefficient of - 0.954 and significant probability value of 0.000. This translate to an increase in jailbreak will negatively impact on the National Security Architecture.

The Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ ) of 0.969 indicates that about 76% of community security unfolding and poor inter agency cooperation in Nigeria is likely explained by the recurrent waves of jailbreak. The remaining 24% are attributed to other independent variables that are not captured in the regression model. The fitness of the model could be seen in the F-Statistic of 2367.786 and its corresponding P-value of 0.000

**Multiple Regression Result  
Ordinary Least Square Regression Result  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.583	.040		14.736	.000	
	COMS	.733	.041	.906	17.770	.000	.031
	INAC	-.288	.044	-.343	-6.492	.000	.029

a. Dependent Variable: RWJB

**Source: SPSS Output, 2022.**

**V. Discussion of Findings**

The outcome from hypothesis one is that the recurrent waves of jailbreaks is positively increasing awareness for community security in Nigeria not only of communities hosting correctional facilities but with the fear of over 7000 inmates forcefully released back into the society. This finding which is first of its own presently stands alone.

The result from hypothesis two is that recurrent waves of jailbreakshas a negative effect on inter agency cooperation among security agency in Nigeria. The rational for this finding could be that the national security architect has not positioned these agencies to be interdependent but rather as a stand-alone agencies, it could also mean that the agencies are extensively disconnected from the communities they serve to protect. The finding is in tandem with the findings in the previous works of Mungadi *et al.* (20203);

**VI. Conclusions and Recommendations**

This study concludes that recurrent waves of jailbreak is quickening awareness beyond personal security into community security as a survival instinct. This translates to the need to factor community security into the heartbeat of the Nigeria security Architecture knowing well that human is now the best referent for security definition. The study also submits that poor interagency cooperation has been further exposed by the recurrent waves of jailbreak.

Based on the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made;

The study recommends that the Federal and States Government should structure, formalize and integrate community security into her security architecture, so as not to be a source of Short Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation.

The study recommends that Federal should elevate all her federal security agencies into the national security council and quash the existing superiority complex as security is no longer of war and armament while the establishment of security room need will be the first step of consolidating inter agency cooperation in Nigeria.

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