



Socialist Bulletin

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The Headlines

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ASUU, FG, 2027 ELECTIONS AND THE LOOMING STRIKE ACTION IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), led by Comrade Chris Piwuma, has renewed its resolve to fight for autonomy and welfare of lecturers in Nigerian public universities. At its National Executive Council (NEC) meeting held at the University of Abuja on 8–9 August 2026, ASUU condemned the delay in paying three and a half months of withheld 2022 salaries and the poor implementation of the December 2025 FGN-ASUU agreement. State universities remain worst hit, with less than 10% of

them endorsing the agreement despite governors admitting to improved federal allocations and internally generated revenue. Consequently, ASUU authorized 20 state universities to embark on industrial actions. Already, Nasarawa State University, Keffi (NSUK), Kaduna State University (KASU), and universities in Bayelsa and Plateau have gone on strike, while 17 others prepare to follow. The 2025 FGN-ASUU agreement itself was born out of industrial action. At its NEC in Ibadan in August 2024, ASUU issued a 21-day strike notice over is-

sues lingering since 2009.

If the current strike escalates, it will mark the 18th ASUU strike since 1999, the last being the 240-day action in 2022. Public university calendars have been repeatedly disrupted; only six of the past 25 years were strike-free. Students admitted for four-year programs often spend eight years before graduation. With 328 universities now in Nigeria—182 of them private—stable education has become a privilege of the wealthy, while children of low-income families remain trapped in unstable public institutions.

Today, students in state universities face uncertainty about their graduation timelines. President Tinubu had promised an end to industrial crises and full implementation of the 2025 agreement. Yet one year later, these promises remain unfulfilled. Many Nigerians believe the government is unwilling to fund public universities adequately. Left-wing intellectuals argue that the political class deliberately pauperizes lecturers, keeping them dependent and liable for electoral manipulation.

As the 2027 elections draws near, President Tinubu's

ASUU, FG, 2027 ELECTIONS ...

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All Progressives Congress (APC) government need to be reminded that industrial actions by trade unions, particularly the strike action by ASUU, was part of the issues that facilitated its coming to power. The industrial issues were on the front burner of national discourse during the electioneering campaigns of the pre 2015 elections. For example, in 2014, ASUU and other university based unions were on strike for almost 9 months, while the federal government spent about ₦9 billion convening

the National Conference. The labour issues accumulated, and were so intense that about 132, 228 workers went on strike in 2015 alone. Most of these workers were employees of public universities.

History underscores the political weight of ASUU strikes. Labour crises helped propel APC to power in 2015. Despite more Naira in revenue from devaluation, many state universities still refuse implementation of the 2025 agreement. Unless urgent action is taken, Nigeria risks yet another prolonged shutdown of its public universities, deepening the cycle of instability and eroding the nation's educational foundation.

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DEKERA MASS KIDNAPPING: SOCIALIST LABOUR DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ACTION TO RESCUE OVER 600 CITIZENS

By AY Struggle

The mass killing and kidnapping of over 600 citizens in a single day by armed bandits in Dekera, Borgu Local Government Area of Niger State, is another brutal demonstration of the complete failure of the Nigerian ruling class to guarantee the most fundamental right of the people—the right to life and security.

SOCIALIST LABOUR has consistently warned that the Nigerian state cannot continue to treat the security of ordinary citizens as a secondary issue while political elites remain surrounded by security personnel and public resources. The Dekera

tragedy, coming after the kidnappings in Orire Local Government Area of Oyo State and Borno State, exposes a security system that has repeatedly failed the working people. The continued captivity of victims abducted in Borno makes the situation even more alarming.

The persistent activities of armed bandits around the Old Oyo National Park axis demonstrate that this is not an isolated security incident but part of a wider and deepening crisis. Communities such as Dekera, Zana and Sabon Gida in Borgu Local Government Area ha-

ve geographical links to the northern and western extent of the Old Oyo National Park. Despite repeated attacks, the government has failed to develop a coordinated and sustainable strategy capable of dismantling the networks operating across the region.

SOCIALIST LABOUR rejects the idea that deploying more troops, without addressing the structural weaknesses of the security system, is sufficient. The overstretching of the military makes the case for democratically controlled community-based policing, properly trained, equipped and accountable to the peop-

le. Effective local intelligence can help prevent attacks, identify criminal networks and facilitate the rapid apprehension of perpetrators.

The growing insecurity is producing fear, anger and a dangerous erosion of confidence in the state. When government cannot protect its citizens, the people are inevitably pushed towards self-help and social disorder.

SOCIALIST LABOUR demands the immediate rescue of the over 600 Dekera victims, the protection of vulnerable communities, the arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators, and a fundamental transformation of Nigeria's security architecture in the interests of the working and oppressed masses.

The lives of ordinary Nigerians must never be cheaper than the privileges of the ruling elite.

FUEL SUBSIDY SAVINGS, LIES, DAMNED LIES, AND STATISTICS

By Izielen Agbon



“There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics.” – Benjamin Disraeli

The Nigerian ruling class under the Tinubu administration has intensified its Goebbels-style propaganda, repeating falsehoods until they appear as truth. Confronted with rising costs of living, hunger, poverty, and growing opposition from the working class, the regime sought to justify its two infamous anti-people policies: PMS price hikes and Naira devaluation. Between May 2023 and December 2025, the Naira collapsed from ₦460.70/\$1 to ₦1,455/\$1, while PMS prices soared from ₦238.11 to ₦1,048.63 per litre.

On August 19, 2026, Finance Minister Taiwo Oyedele claimed ₦15.8 trillion (\$10.86 billion) was “saved” from subsidy removal between June 2023

and December 2025 — about \$350 million monthly.

He alleged ₦5.4 trillion went to the federal government and ₦10.4 trillion to states and local governments. These figures were nothing but “lies, damned lies, and statistics,” with no tangible impact on workers or the economy.

Food inflation illustrates the deception. In May 2023, food inflation stood at 24.82%. By May 2024, it had risen to 40.66%. In December 2025, the NBS reported 10.84%, but this was due to rebasing the Consumer Price Index. Using the old base year, the real figure was 44.16%. Workers faced skyrocketing costs for food, transport, housing, education, and healthcare, while 63% of Nigerians — about 153 million people — lived below the poverty line.

The Minister claimed sub-

sidy savings funded wage adjustments and minimum-wage increases. Yet real wages declined. The minimum wage rose nominally from ₦30,000 (\$65.11) in May 2023 to ₦70,000 (\$48.11) in December 2025, a sharp fall in real value. This exposed the lie that subsidy savings benefited workers.

FAAC allocations also reveal the illusion. In May 2023, Akwa Ibom and Rivers received ₦28.7 billion and ₦28.0 billion respectively. By December 2025, allocations rose nominally to ₦42.9 billion and ₦54.7 billion, but in dollar terms had shrunk to \$29.49 million and \$37.59 million. Gombe and Ogun experienced similar declines. The supposed increase in state revenues was a mirage created by Naira devaluation.

The truth is simple: there were no subsidy savings

because there was no subsidy in the first place — only corruption. The Farouk Lawan Committee in 2012 exposed \$6.8 billion in false subsidy claims. Under the Direct Sales, Direct Purchase (DSDP) scheme, NNPC made profits on PMS importation yet still claimed subsidies. In 2019, it made \$71.94 million profit but claimed the same amount as subsidy. In 2020, it made \$490.57 million profit but claimed \$370.47 million subsidy. In 2021, it made \$2.063 billion profit but claimed \$2.898 billion subsidy.

The so-called subsidy was a cesspool of bourgeois corruption. The ruling class used PMS price hikes and Naira devaluation to transfer wealth from workers to elites, entrenching capitalist domination. The propaganda of “savings” is nothing but lies, damned lies, and statistics.

LEST WE FORGET SADISTIC MILITARY DICTATORS

By Femi Falana



Out of sheer amnesia, some voices have continued to glorify the defunct military junta, including the murderous Sani Abacha regime.

However, the survivors of the IBB and Abacha killer squads, and the family members of those who were shot dead or bombed for defending human rights and democracy, are not likely to join in the celebration of sadistic dictators who derived maximum pleasure in the execution and torture of citizens. As far as the survivors are concerned, those who canonise the murderers are dancing on the graves of patriots.

Notwithstanding the limit-

ations of our rickety democratic rule, many lawyers are smiling to the banks. Yet it is sad to note that some have conveniently forgotten that during the years of the locusts, numerous obnoxious decrees ousted the jurisdiction of the courts and penalised citizens for challenging anything done or purported to have been done by discredited dictators and their minions. Decrees were even promulgated with retrospective effect to justify executions. It is on record that activist lawyers were arrested and detained for defending opponents of the military oligarchy.

Under the climate of fear that characterised military

rule, critics were roped into phantom coup d'états while activists were charged with treasonable felony. Some were driven into exile. Dele Giwa and Bagauda Kauto were bombed for publishing stories said to have embarrassed the dictators and their families.

Likewise, journalists such as Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor (Guardian), Kunle Ajibade (The News), Chris Anyanwu (TSM), George Mbah (Tell), and Ben Charles Obi (Weekend Classique) were jailed by special military tribunals.

In marking General Babangida's 85th birthday, President Tinubu claimed his 8-year rule left "enduring

marks on Nigeria's political, economic and geographic landscape." Yet that regime pauperised the people with the World Bank-inspired Structural Adjustment Programme and made corruption the directive principle of state policy.

The Pius Okigbo Panel indicted Babangida for the criminal diversion of \$12.2 billion out of \$12.4 billion in two dedicated CBN accounts. His comrade-in-arms, General Sani Abacha, was reported by Transparency International to have looted between \$3 billion and \$5 billion during his despotic reign.

While it is legitimate to criticise the neoliberal policies of the Bola Tinubu administration, which have increased the number of multidimensionally poor citizens from 133 million to 141 million, comrades and colleagues must refrain from glorifying fascists who subjected the Nigerian people to terrorist attacks, brutal assassinations, prolonged detention, and mass poverty in the midst of plenty.

BUDGET IS NO PROBLEM FOR INCREASE IN ARMY JOBS AND PAY

By Amina Usman



In late July and early August, Tinubu announced a significant increase in the size of the army and then a pay increase for soldiers. This will increase the military's annual wage bill by at least 40%, but in this case budget constraints do not appear to be a problem.

The army is to recruit 28,000

BUDGET IS NO PROBLEM...

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extra soldiers and create four new army divisions by the end of the year. The pay rise, from 1st September, elevates the military's annual wage bill from ₦660 billion to ₦924 billion.

This is a 40% increase in costs when the army's budget for this year was only increased by 2%. When the minimum wage is increased for civilians, governors and ministries often claim that

cannot be actually implemented until the budget has been increased. We should remember – if the budget does not matter for the army, then any pay increases can be paid immediately.

Any budget adjustments can be made immediately.

As part of this process, it was admitted that some soldiers now earn less than ₦50,000. So the minimum wage has

yet to be increased for soldiers two years after it became law. In addition, private's pay is only to be increased to ₦100,000. This is inline with the Governors Forum who recently called for the minimum wage to be increased to this amount. This demonstrates that we will need robust action from the NLC/TUC to win a living wage.

We have to learn the lessons from the increases in the army staff and pay rates. Budgetary constraints are

not a reason for postponing a pay rise. If they can do it for the army they can do it for other ministries, departments and agencies. But we should be warned, the Government is not serious about an increase in the minimum wage. Obviously, No-one can survive on a salary of ₦100,000.



OIL EXPORTS HAVE NOT BENEFITED THE COMMON PEOPLE OF NIGERIA

By Amina Usman

Comparisons between the quality of life in Nigeria and Ghana suggest that the average Nigerian has seen little benefits from the huge oil exports over the last 60 years or more.. The corrupt elite in Nigeria have stolen almost all the oil wealth and continue to benefit at the cost of the common people.

Ghana only started exporting oil around 2010, fifty years after Nigeria. Oil exports are still a tenth of the level in Nigeria. (Ghana has gold, but this has provided far less government income than the oil in Nigeria). Yet the GDP per person in Ghana is only 15% less than in Nigeria. More important for the common people, the minimum wage in the two countries is about the same.

Life expectancy at birth is 10 years higher for Ghanaians at around 65 years (slightly higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa). Whilst



the average child in Nigeria can only expect to live to be 55 years. Child mortality in Nigeria is around four times higher than in Ghana. Of 1,000 children born in Nigeria nearly 120 will probably die before their fifth birthday. In Ghana, on average, only 35 will die. This is much better than the average for sub-Saharan Africa of 71 children dying before their fifth birthday.

Similarly, maternal mortality in Ghana is only a quarter of the level of that in Nigeria. In Nigeria nearly 1000 women die for every 100,000 births. In Ghana the figure

is less than 250 deaths. The average for sub-Saharan Africa is between that of Ghana and Nigeria at nearly 450 deaths.

In Nigeria, around a quarter of primary aged children are out of school. In Ghana the figure is only one in ten. Across sub-Saharan Africa the figure is around a fifth, better than Nigeria, but not as good as Ghana.

So despite exporting 10 times as much crude oil than Ghana, for fifty years longer, the common people of Nigeria are worse off in some critical areas as indicated by these national economic indicators.

the call for socialism, a system that puts human needs. Despite that national wealth being 15% less, the minimum wage in Ghana is only slightly less than in Nigeria. In terms of health and education, the people of Ghana are far better off.

Nigeria and Ghana face the same world. While external conditions differ, they are not solely responsible for national differences. Domestic capitalist ruling class failures are major factors in explaining these differences between Ghana and Nigeria.. It is the corrupt elite of Nigeria that are to be blamed for the harsh conditions that the people of Nigeria face relative to those in Ghana. Ghana is not wonderful, but generally better than the average for sub-Saharan Africa. If Ghana can do so much better we need to demand change for the people of Nigeria.

A major increase in the minimum wage will allow children to feed better, and allow their families to afford decent education and health services. We are not asking for the impossible.

THE INFLATION SQUEEZE AND PHANTOM AGENCIES: CAPITALISM'S WAR ON THE POOR

By Maxwell Adeyemi

The ruling class has created one of the worst inflation crises in decades. Prices of food, fuel, transportation and electricity have skyrocketed, pushing millions deeper into poverty. Families earning ₦150,000–₦250,000 monthly once considered middle class, now struggle to afford basic necessities.

Inflation is not a natural disaster; it is the direct result of deliberate policies embraced by Tinubu's administration. The removal of fuel subsidies and the devaluation of the Naira have driven prices sharply upward. Petrol rose from ₦770 per litre in July 2024 to between ₦1,227 and ₦1,250 per litre by May 2026. Food inflation peaked at 40.87% in June 2024, and even by April 2026 remained at 16.06% year-on-year. These figures show how government choices have deepened hardship for ordinary people.

The impact on families is devastating. Local rice, a staple food, sold at ₦1,850 per kilogram in both July 2024 and April 2026, but wages did not keep pace with rising costs elsewhere. The Wage Indicator Foundation calculates that the minimum living wage in Abuja in 2026 was ₦320,000 per month, with Lagos at ₦290,000 and other states ranging between ₦280,000 and ₦342,000. Yet the national minimum wage remains far below these survi-



val levels, leaving millions unable to afford basic necessities.

Tinubu's government has the freedom and resources to raise wages to at least ₦300,000, but chooses not to. Instead, austerity measures have been used to protect the interests of the ruling class, while workers are told to tighten their belts. Inflation is therefore not just an economic issue; it is class politics. It reflects a deliberate transfer of wealth from workers to elites. The rot goes deeper. The exposure of multiple fake government agencies, detected only after nearly four years, at the tail end of this administration underscores how corruption and fraud are institutionalized under capitalism.

Billions were siphoned through phantom institutions while citizens went hungry. These fake agencies were not isolated accidents; they were part of a deliberate machinery of looting, tolera-

ted and instituted within the governance structure for years while common people starved.

Workers and the poor were told to tighten their belts and believe in the system, yet the ruling class fattened itself through deception. Inflation is the visible symptom; corruption is the hidden machinery. Together, they form a war economy where the poor are casualties and the rich are generals. The government's late-stage "discovery" of phantom agencies only proves that the so-called "savings" from subsidy removal and austerity were never reinvested in the people; they were stolen away by the very political class who claim to be working for the electorate.

The solution is clear: reclaim public control over resources, invest in food sovereignty, and guarantee living wages. Inflation must be fought not with technocratic fixes but with systemic change.

Workers must demand price controls on essentials, expansion of public services, and redistribution of wealth from corporations and corrupt elites to communities. The scandal of phantom agencies should fuel mass anger and protests, not resignation. It is proof that the system is rotten to its core.

Inflation exposes the cruelty of capitalism, but it also creates conditions for resistance. As hardship deepens, above profit becomes not just desirable but necessary. The inflation squeeze, combined with the scandal of phantom agencies, is a wake-up call: The nation cannot survive on neoliberal lies and capitalist theft. We must break with this system, dismantle corruption, and build a society where no one goes hungry while the rich feast.

CLASS-BASED ARGUMENTS TO ADDRESS INSECURITY

By Amina Usman

Insecurity in Nigeria is rooted in poverty, unemployment, corruption, and social despair. When millions of families go hungry daily, crime becomes a tempting option. Even in developed economies, unemployment correlates with rising crime rates; in Nigeria, the situation is far more severe.

The NLC recently stated that about 65% of Nigerians, roughly 150 million people live in multidimensional poverty due to inflation, unemployment, and collapsing purchasing power. This is the real foundation of insecurity. It is caused by economic desperation. A single kidnapping can finance more sophisticated weapons. Many involved in crime are former police or military officers who know how to access arms. Poverty and unemployment remain the primary drivers of recruitment into criminal network.

Youth unemployment deserves special attention. A graduate unable to find work for years experiences frustration and hopelessness. This situation is particularly dangerous given Nigeria's demographics. Corruption worsens

resources meant for education, healthcare, employment opportunities and infrastructure. Citizens see leaders enriching themselves while commu-

at Lekki Toll Gate being one example. Security forces may suppress immediate threats, but they cannot resolve the root causes of insecurity. In reality, the

ulated community policing can help bridge the gap between citizens and formal agencies.

The demand for a ₦300,000 minimum wage is not ar-

bitrary — it reflects survival costs. The National Bureau of Statistics estimates that a healthy diet for a family of five costs nearly ₦400,000 monthly. Petrol prices mean ₦270,000 is needed just to match 2019 purchasing power. Oxfam recommends wages equivalent to per capita GDP, which would be ₦750,000. Against this backdrop, ₦300,000 is a

realistic survival wage, not a luxury.

Nigeria requires both effective security institutions and a transformative socio-economic programme. Security operations may suppress threats, but only improvements in wages, employment, healthcare, education, justice, and social protection can provide lasting solutions. The priority for workers and masses at the moment must be ensuring that labour unions, market women and civil society organisations lead a proper fight for a decent minimum wage, increased funding for public health and education, and an end to exploitative policies.



nities suffer, deepening resentment and insecurity. The justice system also fails to deter crime. Weak courts, poor prosecutions, and dysfunctional prisons create cycles of impunity. Strengthening prosecutions, ensuring speedy trials, and reforming prisons are essential steps toward restoring confidence in the rule of law.

The automatic reaction to massacres or kidnappings is often to demand more police or military action. But excessive militarisation has repeatedly led to civilian casualties and abuses. The EndSARS massacre

security apparatus often prioritises protecting elites over ordinary citizens. The situation becomes such that despite huge expenditures, security agencies have struggled to dismantle kidnapping and bandit networks.

Dialogue and reintegration programmes may sometimes reduce violence, but repeated negotiations risk legitimising criminal groups. Any engagement must be tied to accountability and prevention. Local communities, vigilante groups, and traditional institutions often play vital roles in preventing conflict. Properly reg-

THE POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS TO WIN ELECTION

By Biodun Olamosu



Most of the states in Nigeria are popularly referred to as “civil servants’ states”. This is mainly because the economies of the states are, in the main, driven by people working in both civil/ public service. This reality confers on them enormous power that many of them are not conscious of. Nevertheless, such power is obvious. This is the reason why workers’ power can be successfully exercised, especially during electoral contests. It is also the reason why workers should be interested in consciously distinguishing between the idea of working class-for-itself and working class-in-itself.

The concept of “working class in itself” reflects the state of the working class that does not define its interest and unite to fight for its class interests. The “working class for itself” reflects the state of the working class that has defined its interest and organises to unite and fight

collectively to advance its interest as a class. It’s by this act of struggling as a “working class for itself” that workers will become political and take a stand politically by enlisting as members of a political party of their choice rather than remaining as sympathisers or onlookers towards the contending ruling class gladiators.

Labour Party remains the natural habitat of the working class in actively participating in electoral politics. It’s high time the workers join the Labour Party to effect necessary reforms that would earn them some benefits in improving their living standards. A realization of improvements in living standards through struggles, will also contribute to raising self confidence, in believing in themselves as being capable of contesting and winning political offices. Oshiomhole was a bad example who was backed by the forces of Labour but didn’t believe in Labour Pa-

arty as a platform capable of guaranteeing his electoral success. Oshiomhole’s actions exposed such elements as ‘come and raid’ comrades.

The success recorded at the poll in Osun State last Saturday by Ademola Adeleke as the governor for the next four years should be a thing of joy for the workers in the state as their preferred candidate won. It also shows that if they are able to organise independently of the two major parties of the ruling class, they could independently win such electoral positions. Brazil and Bolivia are typical examples in the contemporary periods where workers, drawn from the rank and file of the working class, climbed to the highest number one political position in these countries. Such examples could be replicated in Nigeria. The heroes of the election were the workers and the poor of Osun that defied all anti-democratic practices of the ruling class, especially the APC, which was out to force its candidate on the people of the state. Ayodele Fayose and Nyesom Wike confirmed this undemocratic attitude when they stated that if the federal government was interested in snatching the electoral success of Osun State, it would have achieved it and nothing would have stopped it.

COMRADE (PA) OYEKAN ARIJE TRANSITS TO ETERNITY

By Femi Aborisade & Biodun Olamosu



Comrade (Pa) Oyekan Arije, a foremost labour leader and socialist, who died on 18 August 2026 at the age of 87. Comrade Femi Aborisade, Esq., highlights Comrade Arije’s lifelong dedication to the struggles of the working class, his leadership role in the Nigeria Labour Congress during the late 1970s and early 1980s, and his recognition as a “Pillar of Labour” in 2004. The tribute reflects on his incorruptible character, his courage, and his unwavering commitment to justice, portraying him as both a mentor and a defender of the oppressed.

Read more:

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CUBA SOLIDARITY AND FIDEL AT 100: CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE

By Maxwell Adeyemi

Cuba remains one of the most enduring symbols of socialist resistance in the modern world. Between 1958 and 1962, serious economic sanctions were enacted against Cuba due to the nationalization of oil refineries by the late Comrade Fidel Castro after the revolution. For over six decades, the Cuban people have faced relentless aggression from the United States, including the ongoing economic blockade that has strangled trade, restricted access to medicine, and attempted to isolate Cuba from the global community. Yet, despite these hardships, Cuba continues to stand tall, offering lessons in resilience, solidarity, and socialist planning.

This year marks the centenary of Fidel Castro's birth — 100 years since the revolutionary who led Cuba to independence from imperialist domination and inspired movements across Africa, Latin America, and beyond. Fidel was not just a Cuban leader; he was a global figure of resistance. His solidarity with liberation struggles in Angola, Mozambique, and South



Africa, and his unwavering defense of socialism, remind us that Cuba's revolution was always internationalist in spirit.

The recent blockade by Donald Trump is not simply a bilateral dispute; it is an act to cause political and economic unrest, which is a manifestation of imperialist domination and a means to weaponize poverty in Cuba. Washington seeks to punish Cuba for daring to chart an independent socialist path. But Cuba's achievements — universal healthcare, free education, and international medical brigades — exp-

ose the failures of capitalist societies that prioritize profit over people, as we have in Nigeria, where hospitals collapse and education is underfunded. Cuba's example is a reminder that another path is possible.

Solidarity with Cuba is not charity; it is a recognition of shared struggle. Nigerian workers, students, and peasants face neoliberal policies that mirror the imperialist pressures Cuba resists. By standing with Cuba, we affirm our commitment to internationalism, the idea that the liberation of one people is tied to the libera-

tion of all. Socialist movements in Nigeria must demand an end to the blockade, amplify Cuba's voice in Africa, and learn from its model of prioritizing human needs over corporate greed.

Fidel's centenary is not just a celebration of the past; it is a call to continue the struggle. Cuba's resilience is proof that socialism can survive and thrive even under siege. Our solidarity is both moral and strategic: defending Cuba is defending the possibility of socialism everywhere.

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Summary of Workers Strikes - August 2026

We need your assistance to ensure that this monthly report is comprehensive. Please submit details of any strikes in your state or community. All these strikes need our support and solidarity. We call on all trade union branches to send messages of support and to organise solidarity visits to any strikes in their localities. To read more about how to organise effective strikes, see: <https://tinyurl.com/solidarityunity>

Lecturers in the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) commenced an indefinite strike on 10th July at Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko (AAUA), Ondo State, over the non-payment of May, June and now July 2026 salaries. The strike continues.

Air Peace operations at Lagos and Abuja air ports were disrupted on 11th August. This included action by members of the National Union of Air Transport Employees, Air Transport Services Senior Staff Association of Nigeria and the National Association of Aircraft Pilots and Engineers. The action also received the backing of the Nigeria Labour Congress and the Trade Union Congress. The strike was over the airline preventing some workers from joining trade unions.

Ondo State NLC and TUC called all workers at Federal University of Technology Akure Teaching Hospital (FUTATH) out on strike from 27th July. This is over failure to implement the Memorandum of Understanding for the transfer of the institution from the State to the Federal Government. 253 workers were not absorbed into the new institution.

The Federal Ministry of Health initiated steps to secure approval from the Head of Civil Service of the Federation to expand the hospital's staff establishment. Agreement to suspend the strike was made on 28th August.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities, ASUU, Imo State University, branch commenced an indefinite strike on 10th August over alleged non-payment of salaries, promotion arrears (back to 2016) and other entitlements owed its members. The strike is also over the non-implementation of the December 2025 agreement between the Federal Government and ASUU.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), University of Medical Sciences, Ondo (UNIMED) chapter declared a total, and indefinite strike from 27th August. This is over the failure of the Ondo State Government to fully implement the December 2025 Federal Government of Nigeria-ASUU agreement and pay accrued arrears from January 1, 2026.

Members of ASUU at many state universities are on strike over the failure of the Federal Government to implement the December 2025 Federal Government - ASUU agreement. The Nasarawa State University, Keffi (NSUK), Kaduna State University (KASU), and universities in Bayelsa and Plateau were on strike, while 17 others prepare to follow.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) at Nasarawa State University, Keffi (NSUK) began an indefinite, total strike on August 10, 2026. The strike is over the non-implementation of the national 2025 agreement, as well as unresolved local issues affecting the institution. Local issues include Earned Academic Allowance, consequential adjustments arising from the implementation of the national minimum wage and the federal government-approved salary increase for university lecturers.

Lecturers at Kaduna State University (KASU) started a two-week warning strike on August 28, 2026, after rejecting a N300 million earned allowance approval by the state government.

Lecturers at Plateau State University, Boko, declared an indefinite strike over unpaid salary-related arrears and other unresolved demands from 26th August.

ASUU chapters at Niger Delta University (NDU) and Bayelsa Medical University (BMU) declared an indefinite strike from 12th August. ASUU members at Niger Delta University suspended their strike on 29th August. Bayelsa State Government agreed to commence payment of the Consolidated Academic Tools Allowance & Professional Allowance from October 2026 and arrears of these allowances and salaries from January 2027.

The affected universities also include Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Gombe State University, Abia State University and Taraba State University.

Others are the University of Africa, Toru-Orua, Ambrose Alli University, Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology and Northwest University, Kano.

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The standard rate is ₦1,000 a month, **with a lower rate of ₦500 for students, pensioners or unemployed** and ₦5,000 for higher paid comrades. We can all afford something - every little helps.

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Account Name: Aborisade Albert Femi

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