



SOLIDARITY WITH THE EDUCATION STRIKES – WE CAN ALL HELP!



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Socialist Labour calls for active solidarity with all the education strikes. ASUU has backed strike action in up to 20 state universities over the non-implementation of national agreements. There were also strikes in Unity Schools across the country over the threat of privatisation, including the proposed concession of King's College, Lagos.

Trade union members should visit picket lines, send messages of solidarity, and demand action from their national unions. These strikes are not only about education. They are part of the wider struggle for decent wages, public services,

and improved living standards for all workers.

ASUU agreed to support strike action in 20 state universities. The disputes centre on the failure of governments to implement agreements, especially the national agreement reached in December 2025. Lecturers are also owed three and a half months' salaries from their 2022 strike.

Industrial action has already begun at institutions including Nasarawa State University, Keffi; Kaduna State University; and universities in Bayelsa and Plateau States. ASUU has also announced indefinite strikes at Lagos State University, Lagos State University of Ed-

ucation, and Lagos State University of Science and Technology.

The Unity Schools strike was being led by the Joint Congress of Unions in the Federal Ministry of Education, bringing together ASCSN, NCSU, and AUPC-TRE. The strike has been put on hold until the report of the investigation committee is issued. The trade unions involved will have to be ready to act quickly in response to this report. Other trade unionists should be ready to provide their active solidarity. The Unity Schools' strikers have made the Ministry of Education re-consider its plans – we all have to ensure that

they are scrapped!

The education strikes come at a time when governments have more money than they know what to do with. FAAC allocations during the first months of this year were almost 20 percent higher than last year and continue to rise. At the August meeting, allocations exceeded ₦3 trillion for the first time. With oil prices above \$100 per barrel and production rising, government revenues are expected to increase even further.

Workers are repeatedly told there is no money for salaries, education, or public services. Yet the money is clearly available. Many states have still failed to fully

SOLIDARITY WITH THE EDUCATION ...

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implement the ₦70,000 minimum wage, while inflation has destroyed much of its value. Education workers fighting for the implementation of agreements are also fighting for the principle that workers should receive what they are owed.

The coming months provide an important opportunity. With elections approaching and government revenues rising, trade unions should demand not only victory for the education strikes but

also a new minimum wage, a Cost of Living Allowance, and the payment of all outstanding arrears and agreements.

Solidarity is needed to ensure these strikes are victorious. A victory in education

can strengthen the wider labour movement and give confidence to workers everywhere to fight for better wages, better services, and a better future.

Victory to the education strikes!

No to privatisation!

A new minimum wage now!

Quality public education for all!

Socialist Labour 

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HAVE WE LOST THE ACCOUNTABILITY DEBATE? REFLECTIONS ON THREE DECADES OF ANTI-CORRUPTION WORK IN AFRICA

By Femi Falana

HAVE WE LOST THE ACCOUNTABILITY DEBATE?
Reflections on Three Decades of Anti-Corruption Work in Africa

Keynote Address by Femi Falana SAN
Pan-African High-Level Dialogue on Accountability
Lagos, Nigeria | 10–11 September 2026

Africa has not lost the accountability debate; rather, the continent has drifted away from its true purpose and ownership. Reflecting on nearly three decades of anti-corruption efforts, Falana examines why

corruption remains deeply rooted despite the establishment of anti-corruption agencies, laws, conventions, and oversight institutions across Africa.

The article challenges the conventional approach that

treats corruption solely as a government problem. Instead, it emphasizes that ordinary citizens are the primary victims of corruption, suffering the consequences through inadequate health-care, poor education, unem-

ployment, and failing infrastructure. Falana contends that accountability must be reclaimed as a democratic tool in the hands of the people rather than remain confined to bureaucratic institutions.

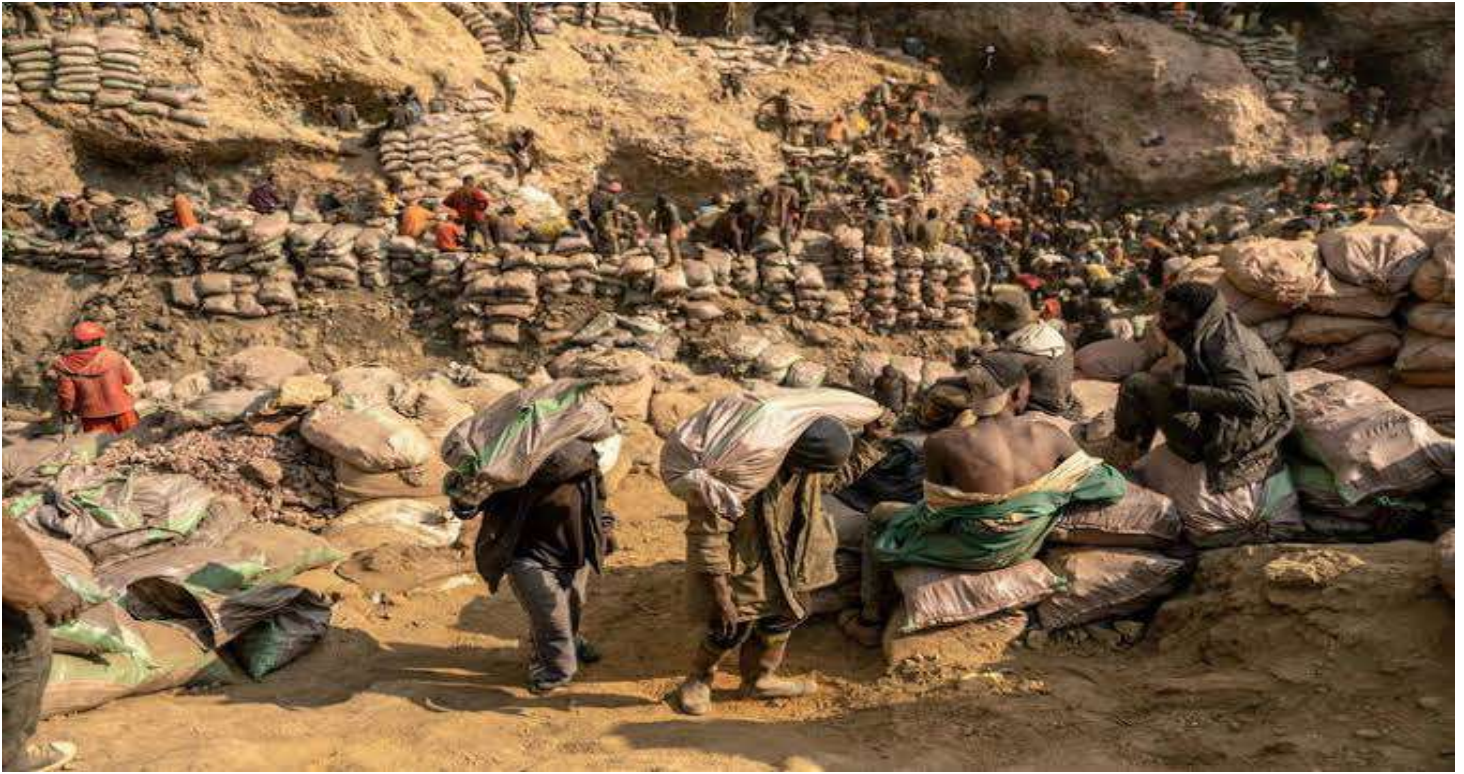
The piece also explores the political economy of corruption, the role of weak institutions, the relationship between political and economic elites, and the impact of illicit financial flows and externally facilitated wealth extraction from Africa. By connecting corruption to broader structural and historical issues, the article offers a compelling call for stronger citizen engagement and genuine accountability across the continent.

Read the full article:

<https://spoo.me/5wJSBd1>

37 MINERS DEAD – WHEN WILL DEATHS IN CUSTODY END?

By Lawan Musa Danlami (Baba Lawan)



The deaths of suspected illegal miners while in the custody of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) in Niger State have raised serious questions about law enforcement, human dignity, and institutional responsibility for protecting life in government custody. The deaths sparked understandable anger in the local community, with protests reportedly breaking out the following evening and police responding with tear gas.

The NSCDC Commandant in the state and senior officers have been suspended, while several investigations have commenced. The Niger State Commissioner of Police has also directed the State Criminal Investigation Department to take over the

investigation and determine the circumstances surrounding the deaths. However, given the frequent allegations concerning deaths in custody, there is a need for a more independent and public investigation.

At this stage, we must resist the temptation to reach conclusions before the facts are established. The central question is not who the public wants to blame, but what exactly happened to these young men between their arrest and their deaths. What we do know is that 66 young men were being kept in terribly inhumane conditions, with little thought given to their well-being.

We also know that far too many people are held in horrendous conditions in police custody before being

taken to court. In some cases, this can last for months or even years, particularly where families cannot afford to secure police bail.

Every detainee, whether suspected of committing an offence or not, remains a human being. An allegation is not a conviction, and an arrest does not remove a person's humanity.

There is also a wider social and economic question. While illegal mining should not be justified, we must examine why so many young people struggle to find productive and lawful employment. The national response must include jobs, skills development, electricity, industrialisation, responsible mining opportunities, and access to legitimate economic activity. Youth unemployment arrest alone

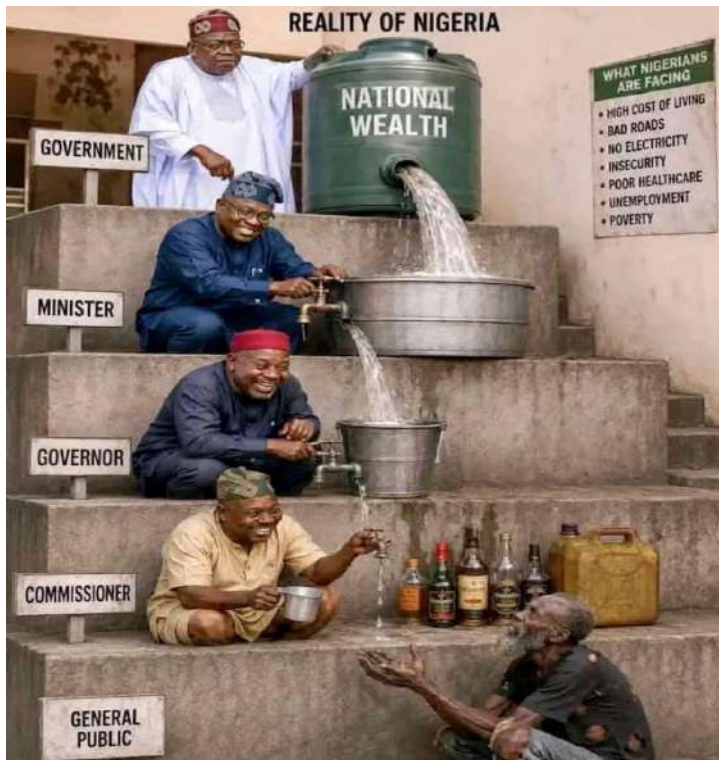
cannot be solved through arrests alone.

The families of the deceased deserve answers, accurate identification of their loved ones, transparent information about the investigation, and access to justice where wrongdoing is established.

We desperately need to improve detention and security systems and introduce rigorous monitoring of everyone held in police stations and other security facilities. No more of our youth should die in custody.

The lesson is clear: a government that protects lives must investigate deaths in custody; a government that wants its youth to reject crime must create decent alternatives; and a justice system worthy of public confidence must allow evidence to determine the truth.

WHY CRY NOW? By Bashir Bello



As the countdown to the general elections draws near, political gladiators are beating the drums. The masses, whose lives will be most affected by the outcome, are once again being reduced to spectators in the political arena.

Faith in politics has declined. Prayers and sermons have replaced political debate; rhetoric has replaced ideology; personalities loom larger than programmes; and political parties have increasingly become platforms for the

ambitions of politicians.

We complain about poverty, unemployment, insecurity, inflation, poor electricity and failing public services. Yet elections are too often treated as contests between personalities, ethnic groups and religious interests rather than opportunities to demand programmes that can improve people's lives.

The fundamental question must therefore be: Who controls society's wealth, and in whose interests is government being run?

Politics must be about more than voting every four years. Workers, students, young people, communities and the poor must organise around clear demands and insist that every candidate seeking office answers them.

We should demand free, quality and properly funded public education at all levels, so that access to education is determined by need and ability, not the capacity to pay.

We must demand massive investment in public healthcare, with properly equipped hospitals and clinics, adequate staffing, decent pay and working conditions for health workers, and affordable access to treatment.

We must also demand decent jobs and wages that can meet the rising cost of living; reliable and affordable electricity; decent housing and public infrastructure; and democratic control and accountability over public resources.

These demands require money. Instead of accepting the argument that there are insufficient resources for education, healthcare and other essential services, we should

demand that public wealth be directed towards meeting social needs rather than enriching a small political and economic elite. When it comes to football, people know the players, clubs, statistics and transfer fees. Politics deserves even greater attention because decisions made by governments determine whether schools function, hospitals have medicines, workers earn decent wages and communities have basic services.

Religion may give people hope, but prayer alone cannot replace political organisation and collective action. Ethnic and religious divisions should not be allowed to obscure the shared economic interests of working and poor people.

The masses must stop being spectators. We need politics based on ideas, programmes, organisation and accountability, not empty slogans, patronage and personality cults.

Otherwise, after every election, the cycle continues:

Vote. Celebrate. Complain. Pray. Suffer. Repeat.

And four years later, we ask:

WHY CRY NOW?

PETROL PRICE SURGE AND THE NIGERIAN WORKER: WHEN SURVIVAL BECOMES A DAILY STRUGGLE By Ivo Takor

Fuel prices are, on paper, a matter for economists, regulators and market forecasts. But for the worker who has to fill a tank, board a bus, or simply get through the month, they are some

thing much more immediate: the difference between eating and not eating, between paying rent and falling behind. With petrol now

hovering around ₦1,430 per litre in major cities, and a minimum wage that has not moved to match it, Ivo Takor sets out to

show what a fuel-price surge actually costs a family living paycheck to paycheck, and how far that cost travels once it leaves the pump.

Read the full article here:

<https://spoo.me/rXNvCIN>



IPO ILLUSIONS: THE DANGOTE REFINERY MONOPOLY

By Maxwell Adeyemi

Aliko Dangote rang the bell at the Lagos exchange this month, and the headlines called it history. Africa's biggest IPO. A "people's" offering. Ten million shareholders, they promise. But strip away the ceremony and ask the only question that matters under capitalism: who profits, and who pays?

The Dangote Refinery was sold as liberation — the end of importing fuel at gun-point prices, a homegrown giant finally refining what Nigeria itself pumps from the ground. Imports have indeed fallen. But liberation from foreign oil majors that merely replaces them with a single domestic monopolist is not liberation. It is a change of landlord.

Consider the structure. One refinery. One owner. A \$20 billion facility processing 700,000 barrels a day, on



track to become the largest on earth, sits under the control of one man and his conglomerate. NNPC, the state oil company supposedly representing the Nigerian public, was offered a bigger stake and refused. The state was pushed to the margins of its own country's fuel supply so that private equity could be courted instead.

Now comes the IPO, and this is the sleight of hand every socialist should recognize instantly: only a sliver of the company, a stake in the single digits is being sold to the public. The com-

manding heights remain untouched. Ordinary people are invited to buy a few shares in the spectacle while the billionaire keeps the throne. This isn't democratization of ownership. It's democratization of risk, dressed up as democratization of wealth. If fortunes turn, retail investors absorb the shock. If it thrives, capital concentration deepens.

And what has this monopoly meant for the price at the pump? We were told domestic refining would finally break dependence on volatile imports. Yet subsidy re-

moval combined with a single dominant refiner has left millions facing petrol prices that swallow entire wages. A monopoly does not need to conspire to gouge; the absence of rivals does the work. This is textbook capitalism: capital concentrates, then extracts.

Here lies the core of the myth. We are told that private industrial triumph is national triumph, that one billionaire's balance sheet stands in for the people's welfare. But class interests are not identical. The refinery worker, the commercial driver, the market woman paying more for transport, their stake in "country self-reliance" is not the same as Dangote's. A nation is not liberated from foreign extraction when it is merely handed over to a domestic extractor with better PR.

Real energy sovereignty would mean public ownership, transparent pricing, and worker and community control over a resource that constitutionally belongs to the people. Anything less is not the people's IPO. It is the people's illusion.

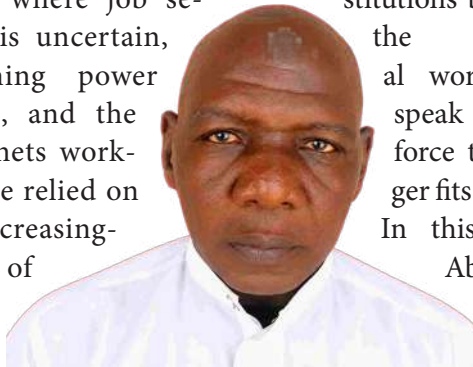
CASUALISATION AND INFORMALISATION OF LABOUR: TIME TO RETHINK WORKER PROTECTION

By Abdulkadir I. Isa

The worker of today rarely looks like the worker organised labour was built to defend. Across factories, offices, construction sites and service industries, the steady, long-term job with predictable pay and clear protections is quietly becoming the exception rather than the rule. In its place has grown a vast and largely unprotected world of casual contracts, temporary post-

ings and informal arrangements, where job security is uncertain, bargaining power is thin, and the safety nets workers once relied on are increasingly out of reach.

For the trade union movement, this shift raises an uncom-



fortable questions: can institutions built around the conventional workplace still speak for a workforce that no longer fits that mould?

In this reflection, Abdulkadir I. Isa turns to the country's own constitutional promises, the labour congress's

history of influence beyond the factory gate, and a searching look at what collective bargaining can and cannot achieve, to ask what a serious strategy of worker protection would actually require in this new economy.

Read the full article here: <https://spoo.me/b5322gF>

DYING IN INSTALMENTS

By Aliyu Jaafar Aliyu



The Nigerian worker is not lazy. He is trapped by arithmetic.

In July 2024, the minimum wage was increased to ₦70,000. Two years later, many workers say the adjustment has not been fully implemented, allowances remain outstanding, and the rising cost of living has wiped out whatever gains were made. In September 2026, the Federal Workers Forum demanded a new minimum wage of ₦300,000, arguing that the current salary structure can no longer sustain civil servants as inflation continues to erode purchasing power.

The figures explain why. A worker on Grade Level 01 takes home about ₦77,500 monthly. A clerical officer on Grade Level 06 earns around ₦86,816, while a senior officer on Grade Level 10 receives about ₦150,503. Even a Permanent Secretary earns only ₦576,547.

Now compare these in

comes with the cost of survival. In cities such as Port Harcourt, a family of four can spend between ₦200,000 and ₦280,000 on food alone. Transport and fuel may cost another ₦80,000 to ₦150,000. Electricity, generator fuel, and cooking costs add between ₦60,000 and ₦120,000. Rent can range from ₦67,000 to ₦125,000 monthly, while education and healthcare require even more spending.

The result is simple: the average worker earns far less than the amount needed to live decently.

To survive, many workers borrow. Banks have turned salary-backed loans into a thriving business. Loans are approved quickly, repayments begin immediately, and deductions are made before workers can access their income. A worker earning ₦86,000 may find that a large portion has already been taken by the

bank. School fees, rent, and emergencies are financed through debt, leaving many trapped in a cycle of borrowing and repayment.

This pressure also creates fertile ground for corruption. When wages cannot meet basic needs, workers become vulnerable to bribery and other forms of misconduct. Desperation becomes normal.

The injustice is compounded by huge salary disparities within government itself. A director in a ministry may earn a fraction of what counterparts in agencies such as the NNPC, CBN, FIRS, or NDIC receive. While some public officials earn well over ₦1.5 million monthly, many civil servants struggle to survive. Promises to harmonise salaries have remained unfulfilled.

Trade unions have recognised the crisis. The NLC has demanded a minimum wage of ₦500,000, while the

Federal Workers Forum has called for ₦300,000. Both demands reflect the reality that the current wage structure has collapsed under inflation.

The situation could worsen if new taxes are imposed on workers already struggling to survive. Taxing food, transport, and energy in an economy where wages have lost much of their value will deepen poverty, increase indebtedness, and further reduce living standards.

The demands are straightforward: pay a living wage, implement one fair salary structure across government, stop exploitative lending practices, and avoid taxing workers deeper into poverty.

If these demands continue to be ignored, workers will remember. The Nigerian worker is not asking for luxury. He is asking for the basic dignity of being able to live from his labour.

UNDERSTANDING THE CLASS INTERESTS OF THE STATE UNDER CAPITALISM: LESSONS FROM SEWUN

By Agogo Tim

There is a popular saying being perpetrated by pro government forces to the effect that “we are all government”. They say this when people are critical of government policies. Such a statement or perspective serves to shield government from criticisms.

The experience of some segments of members of SEWUN (Steel & Engineering Workers’ Union of Nigeria) employed in some 10 companies in the Western Metal Products Company Ltd (WEMPCO) group of companies clearly shows that government or the state serves only the interest of capitalists and not the working class.

The United Bank for Africa, UBA, PLC applied to court for the appointment of a Receiver/Manager to take possession of the Assets of WE-

MPCO that are not charged under the Agreement for loan facilities granted WEMPCO and manage same.

However, the Receiver/Manager (who we shall henceforth refer to as (R/M)

exceeded the powers conferred on him by the Court Order to the extent that the R/M went to engage armed Police personnel who evicted 580 workers at gun point on 9th June 2026, according to the claims of the workers’ leaders.

The police personnel that participated in forcefully evicting workers did not bother to demand for the instrument or order of court empowering the R/M to engage the services of the police in carrying out his assignment. The courts have held that any R/M has a duty

to carry out his functions in accordance with the law without violating the fundamental rights of people to dignity of their persons.

Furthermore, paragraph 11 of the 11th Schedule to the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) empowers the R/M to dismiss workers. However, the CAMA does not empower any R/M to carry out his assignment arbitrarily without following the due procedure.

The UBA PLC filed motion praying the court to order police to assist the R/M carry out his assignment. But the Motion is yet to be heard. The reliefs sought have not been granted. This shows that the R/M knows that he ought not to have used police force to evict workers.

Whereas the Constitution of

of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, as amended, guarantees fundamental rights and frowns at unfair labour practices, it is the class in power that uses state power to protect their interests.

The labour movement has a duty to support the workers of WEMPCO who are members of SEWUN at this critical point. Unity and class solidarity actions are required at this critical stage. For every person among the 580 workers who were allegedly evicted by the Police at the order of the R/M, there will, at least be four dependants.

Solidarity action is required to prevent the precedent that workers can be arbitrarily evicted at gun point and employment contracts suddenly determined with impunity.

WILL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE END THE HUMAN RACE?

By Amina Usman

Recent publicity has suggested that some experts think that there is perhaps a one in ten chance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) wiping out the human race in the next ten years. We do not know if this will actually happen, but capitalism and private profit certainly kills millions globally each year. The following examples show this may total 25 million deaths annually across the world.

The risk of AI extinction is speculative but serious enough that leading researchers urge caution. The

daily capitalist death toll, however, is real, measurable, and ongoing, with millions dying each year from systemic inequalities.

Tobacco still kills more than seven million people across the world each year and yet it is not completely illegal in any country.

<https://tinyurl.com/5aed9xte>

The combined effects of ambient air pollution and household air pollution (cooking on wood/charcoal) are associated with nearly seven million premature deaths annually globally.

<https://spoo.me/43UANeZ>

COVID killed a total of more than seven million across the world.

<https://spoo.me/fHGgwp>

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that nearly three million people die each year from work-related accidents and diseases worldwide.

<https://spoo.me/CeTqB39>

An estimated one million people die worldwide each year from lead poisoning according to the World Health Organisation. Lead

painting was used in Nigeria until the 1980s. Lead petrol was only phased out around 2005. Lead was still used in paint in the 2010s.

<https://spoo.me/DE18FAZ>

There are more than 200,000 asbestos related deaths globally every year. Millions of homes and public buildings constructed in Nigeria from the 1970s through the 1990s still feature asbestos roofing sheets and ceiling boards. Asbestos sheets are still being sold here.

<https://spoo.me/bkOtDOx>

More than five million extra deaths a year can be attributed to abnormal hot and cold temperatures (climate change), according

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR ME LATELY, MR TAXMAN?

By Jenifatu Yakubu



The first time I heard Lucky Dube's Taxman, a new tax regime had just been introduced and people were debating its implications. Businesses were struggling, inflation was soaring, and millions were barely surviving. Yet the response of those in power was to increase their ability to collect revenue from the very people already carrying the burden of the crisis.

Listening to Dube's lyrics, I was struck by how accurately they described the current situation. He asked a simple question: "What have you done for me lately, Mr Taxman?" It is the same question millions of workers and poor people should be asking.

We pay taxes, levies, VAT, bank charges, and countless other deductions. Yet public services continue to deteriorate. Roads remain dangerous, hospitals lack basic equipment, schools are underfunded, and electricity is unreliable. People are effectively paying twice for essential services: once through taxation and again from their own pockets.

The figures reveal the contradiction clearly. According to calculations based on the W-

orld Bank poverty threshold of about three dollars a day, a worker requires roughly ₦1.5 million annually to stay above extreme poverty. Yet taxation begins at about ₦800,000 per year.

In effect, people living below the poverty line are being taxed. When this contradiction was raised with a member of the presidential tax committee, the response was revealing: if that income group were exempted, most people would not be taxable and government revenue would suffer.

But this raises an obvious question: whose responsibility is it that so many people earn below a living income?

You cannot create the conditions of poverty and then tax the victims of that poverty as a solution. The removal of fuel subsidies in 2023 without meaningful protection for workers and poor households illustrates this problem. Transport costs soared, inflation accelerated, and living standards collapsed while ordinary people were told to be patient. Meanwhile, billions of naira disappear through corruption, waste, and mismanagement. Public officials

enjoy enormous privileges while working people struggle with rising food prices, insecurity, and unemployment.

The result is a system where those at the top continue to accumulate wealth while ordinary people are trapped in worsening poverty. In such circumstances, taxation ceases to feel like a contribution towards public development and begins to look like a mechanism for extracting resources from those least able to afford it.

This situation is sustained by division. Ethnic, religious, and regional loyalties often prevent people from holding leaders accountable. Instead of uniting around common interests as workers, people are encouraged to defend politicians simply because they share an identity.

Lucky Dube described the taxman as someone who always takes but never gives. More than three decades later, his question remains as relevant as ever:

What have you done for us lately, Mr Taxman?

Until those in power can point to decent jobs, functioning hospitals, quality schools, reliable electricity, and improved living standards, people are entitled to keep asking that question. Taxation without social progress is not development. It is simply another burden placed on those already carrying too much.

WILL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE...

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to a study led by Monash University in 2021. Another academic study has recently estimated that there will be an additional 66,800 heat-related fatalities across the Sahel in the next six months. This includes 31,400 extra deaths in Nigeria alone (the largest number in any country across the globe). Unlike the above examples, this will only get worse unless drastic action is taken.

More than five million extra deaths a year can be attributed to abnormal hot and cold temperatures (climate change), according to a study led by Monash University in 2021. Another academic study has recently estimated that there will be an additional 66,800 heat-related fatalities across the Sahel in the next six months. This includes 31,400 extra deaths in Nigeria alone (the largest number in any country across the globe). Unlike the above examples, this will only get worse unless drastic action is taken.

<https://spoo.me/rfk5loe>

The major justification for capitalist profit is that this is a reward for risk taking. Many major companies certainly take risks with our health and lives. We need to organise far better to stop these massacres.

WHEN POWER FEARS THE PEOPLE: NIGERIA'S SHRINKING CIVIC SPACE

By Yusha'u Sani Yankuzo

There is something deeply disturbing about the growing attempt to place Nigeria's civil society under tighter state control. At a time when millions of Nigerians are struggling with poverty, unemployment, insecurity, and rising living costs, the government should be expanding democratic space for citizens to organise and demand accountability — not narrowing it.

The recent Senate move to establish a National Donor Coordination Framework, requiring registration and disclosure of foreign aid and donor-funded projects, has raised legitimate concerns about the independence of civil society organisations. While financial transparency is necessary, regulation must never become a backdoor mechanism for controlling organisations simply because they criticise government policy or defend unpopular causes.

This concern is not new. Previous attempts to impose stronger regulation on NGOs generated widespread criticism, as compulsory registration and extensive regulatory powers could easily be used to silence organisations that hold government accountable.

The fundamental question is simple: who benefits when ordinary citizens find



it harder to organise? It is certainly not the poor worker who needs a union, the community fighting environmental destruction, the journalist investigating corruption, or the human-rights defender documenting abuses. The wealthy and politically connected already have numerous avenues to influence government. For ordinary people, collective organisation is often their greatest source of power.

That is why civic space is not merely an issue for NGOs. It is a class question.

When workers organise, they challenge unequal economic power. When communities organise, they challenge powerful institutions. When journalists investigate, they challenge secrecy. When civil

society exposes abuses, it challenges impunity. These are not threats to democracy; they are the very mechanisms through which democracy survives.

The government must therefore distinguish between legitimate financial regulation and political control. If an organisation commits fraud, prosecute it. If funds are stolen, investigate it. If laws are violated, apply the law. But criticism of government must never become a crime disguised as regulatory non-compliance.

Nigeria does not need an obedient civil society. It needs an independent one capable of telling those in power uncomfortable truths. A confident government should not fear criticism. A democratic government should not

fear organised citizens. And a government that claims to represent the people must understand that citizens do not surrender their right to question power simply because an election has produced a new administration.

Nigeria belongs to its people, not to those temporarily occupying government offices.

The defence of civic space is therefore the defence of popular power. Once citizens become afraid to organise, journalists become afraid to investigate, and activists become afraid to speak, democracy may continue to exist in law while disappearing in practice.

Silencing civil society does not strengthen democracy. It suffocates it.

Summary of Workers Strikes - September 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>

ASUU members at many state universities are on strike over the failure of the Federal Government to implement the December 2025 agreement with ASUU. This includes three institutions in Lagos: Lagos State University, Lagos State University of Science and Technology and Lagos State University of Education

Some of these strikes have already ended in victory: Kaduna State University (18th September), Plateau State University (16th September). Others are to join the strikes soon like Taraba State University.

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. In early September they were joined by other unions on the campus:

Members of the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT) commenced strike action from September 2, 2026 at the following institutions in Ondo State:

Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology, Okitipupa, and the University of Medical Sciences, Ondo (where ASSU

members have been on strike since 27th August). The strike is over the State's failure to increase its subventions to the universities as agreed.

ASUU, Imo State University, branch commenced an indefinite strike on 10th August over 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.

A strike at the 117 Unity Schools stopped the new term opening from 14th September. This was over the threat to privatise (concession) Kings College, Lagos. The strike was led by the Joint Congress of Unions, bringing together ASCSN, NCSU, and AUPCTRE. The strike was put on hold from 23rd September until the report of the investigation committee is issued.

Members of the Nigerian Union of Allied Health Professionals (NUAHP) and the Senior Staff Association of Universities, Teaching Hospitals, Research Institutes and Associated Institutions (SSAUTHRAI) in Delta State began a strike on 10th September. The strike was over the non-payment of allowances and associated arrears. The strike was suspended on 22nd September after the State agreed to pay the allowance by 9th October.

Socialist Labour Depends on its Supporters for Finances

Socialist Labour depends on its members and supporters for finances. We need more financial support so that we can be more active, expand and grow. If you are able to make a modest financial contribution that would be really helpful. We would also like all readers of this Bulletin to consider fully joining Socialist Labour by paying monthly subscriptions.

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.

Please make your contributions to the following bank account:

First Bank Nig. Ltd. Account No. 3158880328

Account Name: Aborisade Albert Femi

The account is only used for Socialist Labour purposes.

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