Nigeria's Inflation Rate
June 2026

Inflation eased marginally to 15.91% in June as energy price pressures moderated

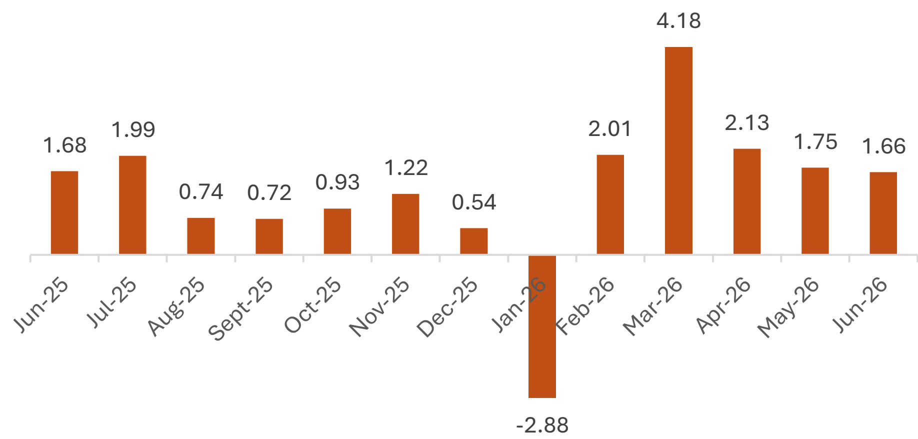
Key Highlights on Inflation figure in June 2026

- Nigeria's headline inflation eased marginally to 15.91 percent year-on-year in June 2026, from 15.93 percent in May, marking the first slowdown since geopolitical tensions in the Middle East intensified in late February.

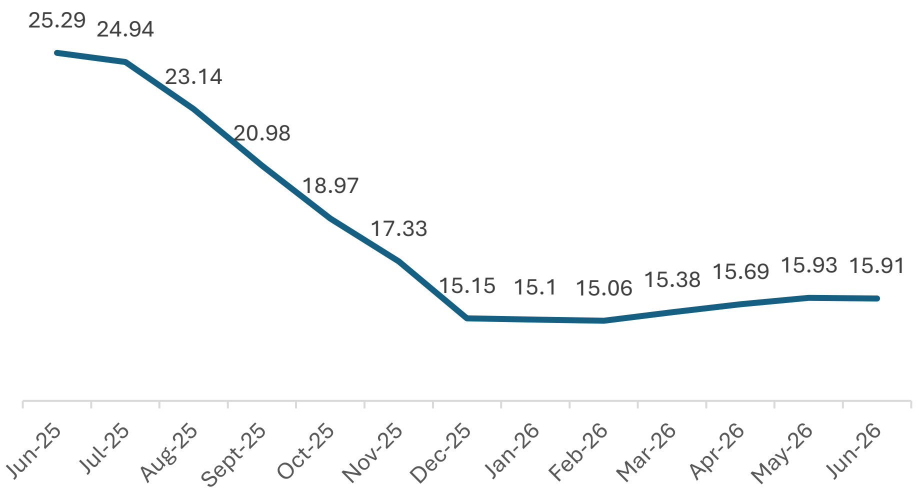
- Month-on-month inflation also moderated to 1.66 percent from 1.75 percent in May, reflecting easing underlying price pressures, supported by lower domestic fuel prices and softer energy costs during the month.
- Food inflation, however, remained elevated, increasing to 17.52 percent year-on-year from 16.96 percent in May. According to the NBS, the increase was driven by higher prices of crayfish, fresh pepper, fresh tomatoes, dried green peas, yam flour, water yam, beef, banana, cassava flour, cowpea, garri, Irish potatoes and yam tuber.

- Meanwhile, core inflation decelerated to 15.92 percent year-on-year from 16.82 percent in May, suggesting that underlying inflationary pressures eased during the month even as food prices remained the dominant source of inflation.

Inflation trend MoM (%)



Nigeria Inflationary trend (%)



Top six (6) drivers of May month on month inflation decline

Housing (Rent)

May CPI: 141.13
June CPI: 148.25
MoM change: +5.04%

Food

May CPI: 139.8
June CPI: 145.05
MoM change: +3.75%

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels

May CPI: 143.48
June CPI: 146.37
MoM change: +2.02%

Imported food

May CPI: 130.3
June CPI: 132.59
MoM change: +1.73%

Transport

May: 139.37
May CPI: 140.44
MoM change: +0.77%

Personal Care, Social Protection etc.

May CPI: 148.96
May CPI: 149.57
MoM change: +0.41%

Analysts' Projections and Interpretation

FMDA's June inflation forecast closely matched the NBS outturn, with headline inflation settling at 15.91 percent, compared with the FMDA projection of 15.90 percent. Month-on-month inflation also came in at 1.66 percent, almost identical to the FMDA forecast of 1.65 percent, reflecting the robustness of our inflation model.

The moderation in inflation was broadly consistent with our expectations of easing domestic price pressures, supported by Dangote Refinery's successive reductions in PMS prices, a marginal appreciation of the naira and softer global commodity prices. These developments contributed to a 7.54 percent month-on-month decline in the Energy Index, while easing core inflation helped offset persistent food price pressures during the month.

Food inflation nevertheless remained elevated, driven by higher prices of crayfish, fresh pepper, tomatoes, dried green peas, yam flour, water yam, beef, banana, cassava flour, cowpea, garri, Irish potatoes and yam tuber, according to the NBS.

Going Forward

Going forward, inflationary pressures may edge higher in July following the renewed escalation of tensions in the Middle East.

Although a temporary ceasefire between the United States and Iran briefly pushed crude oil prices down to about US$73 per barrel, renewed hostilities have since lifted prices to around US$84 per barrel.

If sustained, the rebound in global oil prices could increase domestic energy and transportation costs, posing upside risks to inflation despite the recent moderation in headline inflation..

Data Source: NBS, World Bank, FMDA Research

The CPI is measured relative to a base year (2024 = 100).