**Pesticides and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Nigeria**

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) continue to pose unacceptable risks and disproportionately account for the negative impacts of pesticides on human health and environment, particularly in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) including Nigeria, where they are a barrier to sustainable development. The challenge of highly hazardous pesticide management in Nigeria is enormous. Indiscriminate use and over reliance on pesticides has been linked to increased risks to food safety, health of consumers and agricultural workers. Evidence indicates that reducing the use of HHPs would significantly reduce the negative impacts from pesticides. Concerted actions are, therefore, required to mainstream the regulation and sound management of HHPs and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030.

This report highlights a significant increase in the import and use of HHPs since 2009, with high cost and negative effects on human health and the environment that resulted because of unsound chemicals management.

Implementation gaps remain, even as some concerted actions have been taken through multilateral treaties on hazardous chemicals. Key challenges include: a lack of momentum on awareness raising activities, resulting in poor progress towards legislation; poor compliance and regulation of existing legislation; and lacking or inadequate data on HHPs import and use. Addressing very limited capacity gaps to monitor and address environmental and health impacts of pesticides should be priority.

This report outlines priorities that support national HHPs phase out and calls for national and international action, guidance and support of all relevant stakeholders on addressing HHPs that contribute to achieving many sustainable development goals.

**Download report here:** (<https://ipen.org/documents/pesticides-and-highly-hazardous-pesticides-nigeria>).