

strengthening nutrition within sector plans and budgets.			with government to closely monitor policy coherence and optimal nutrition- sensitivity across all key sectors as well as support to policy ownership at various levels.
Risk 2: Delays in launching effective, inequality / gender sensitive and user friendly M&E system, especially at local level, undermines lines of accountability.	M	H	Complementary support incorporates efforts to reinforce government capacities in these areas, including significant technical support to integrate a nutrition perspective into the M&E processes at local level through the introduction of a simple dashboard (functioning as a concise checklist)
Risk 4: Insufficient attention to ensuring gender and inequality responsive engagement and consultation with local communities, which would ensure buy in, inclusion and cultural appropriateness of the interventions at local level.	M	H	Ensure strong synergies with ongoing EU programme 'Empowered Women, Prosperous Nepal' (2023-2026) and identify opportunities to sensitively advance the introduction of gender transformative approach with a special focus on youth as agents of change.
Risk 5: Government shows weak commitment to make the most of opportunities to reform social security in line with rights based, lifecycle approach in support of nutrition and food security, particularly with respect to women and children.	M	H	Complementary measures include technical support to advance policy uptake of evidence pertaining to the significance of various options with regard to the child cash grant (targeting, level of transfer, conditionalities or not etc.) in line with the rights based approach.
Risk 6: Inadequate attention to double / triple burden in the context of Nepal's 'nutrition transition' with rapidly increasing consumption of ultra-processed foods, undermines progress.	H	H	Technical support for the operationalisation of government commitments to strengthen legislation (and corresponding regulatory systems) with regard to addressing all forms of malnutrition – in particular legislation relating to regulation of marketing for breastmilk substitutes and aggressive marketing of unhealthy food to children.
Risk 7: Absence of comprehensive knowledge management system for MSNP-III presents a barrier to learning and undermines the extent to which decision making can be evidence based.	M	M	Technical support provided to stakeholders at relevant levels to design and operationalise a strategic knowledge management system for the MSNP-III, including decentralised nutrition information hubs to accelerate the generation of evidence as to what works, drive learning opportunities and reinforce accountability mechanisms at all levels and with a strong inequalities based on gender, disability and age, among others.
Risk 8: Policy fracture develops between MSNP-III and high level policy priorities related to the right to food, food sovereignty and food systems as well as prevention and control of NCDs. At fiscal level, MSNP-III fails to resolve the strategic and technical questions on what constitutes a nutrition relevant investment and how to track resources.	M	M	Supporting national efforts to strengthen the policy coherence and synergies between MSNP-III and both the Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2023 – 2030) and the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act (2028) with respect to sustainable and inclusive food systems for healthy diets and good nutrition in alignment with MSNP objectives. Provision of technical support to advance efforts to resolve the challenge encountered with costing and resource tracking for MSNP-III, and by facilitating a lesson learning process with regard to best practice in gender responsive budgeting and