Table S1. Different climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices being used by rice farmers in Nepal.

Description
Crop residue mulching practices
Drought-tolerant crop varieties
Inter-cropping
Cover cropping
Crop rotation
Strip cropping
Crop intensification
Composting
Planting legumes among crops
Green manuring
Water management and water harvesting
Sprinkler and drip irrigation
Ridging along contours
Earth bunding
Stone bunding
Agroforestry and woodlot schemes
Conservation agriculture
Zero-tillage | Minimum tillage
Tillage by bullock
Mixed farming (crop-livestock integration)
Mixed cropping (planting different type of crops together)
Bush fallowing
Integrated nutrient management
Timely harvesting of produce and storage
Use pest-resistant plant varieties

Store seeds for next season/emergency (seed banking)
Riparian vegetation conservation
Early planting
Planting early maturing varieties of crop
Contour planting
Use of climate information services
No burning of residues/biomass on farms
Use of less fuel consuming vehicles/equipment on farms
Climate resilient seeds
Appropriate fertilizer use (right quantity and right time
Appropriate land preparation devoid of slash and burn
Appropriate planting methods (spacing)
Appropriate and timely weed and pest control

Source: Field Survey (2023)