Characteristics of the sampled schemes (e)

Study region	Sampled areas	Original design idea	Diversion type	Water Source	Water Source hydrology	Water acquisition
Kisumu	East Kano	Engineers	Modern	Nyando River	Permanent	Pump
	West Kano	Engineers	Modern	Lake Victoria	Permanent	Pump
	Ahero out−growers	Farmers	Traditional	Nyando River, East Kano	Permanent	Gravity
	Awach out−growers	Farmers	Traditional	Awach river	Permanent	Gravity
	East Nyankach	Farmers	Modern and Traditional	Runoff harvesting	Ephemeral	Household pond/roc
Tigray	Tsige'a (Guguf)	Farmers and engineers	Improved	Dry Wadis	Ephemeral	Gravity
	Dayu (Gerjele)	Engineers	Modern	Dry Wadis	Ephemeral	Gravity
	Harosha (Tumuga)	Farmers	Traditional	Dry Wadis	Ephemeral	Graviy

Note: Agricultural practices are mainly homogeneous within study regions. The term 'out−growers' refers to farmers outside the scope of the Kenyan national irrigati board. Traditional flood water diversions are physical infrastructure, such as deflecting spurs or soil bunds that are constructed by farmers across flood channels using locally available materials. Modern diversion structures, such as diversion weirs, are usually designed by engineers and made of concrete. The improved divers type constitutes an integration of farmer and engineer knowledge.