



How can Plant Physiology improve Agricultural Production in East Africa Member States. (EAC)

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Abstract: Agricultural crop production in EAC is dominated by subsistence farming limited by inadequate resources on nutrient- and humus-poor soils, with poor water holding capacity. Rainfall is often low and erratic, with high temperatures. Yields are very small, variable, and not increasing; even small gains would greatly improve people's welfare. The greatest, most rapid yield increases would come from increasing fertilizers. Irrigation is limited and of poor efficiency. Improved genotypes adapted to local environments are required. Breeding programmes in East Africa are inadequate, and expansion and improvement using genomic technology is urgent. Indigenous species with agricultural potential should be tested: the case of Marama bean Plant (*Tylosema esculentum*) is discussed. Genetic modification for drought tolerance offers potential, but is long-term and speculative and diverts attention and investment from more immediately effective approaches. Scientific contribution in EAC to yield improvements has been limited: with too few well-trained, -organized and -funded science and extension specialists in long-term, coherent programmes. Citizens of East Africa investment in infrastructure for science and technology is inadequate, and international aid, training etc fragmented. Some scientifically



Biography: Mr Kimenyi Bisangabagabo Dieudonne has completed his Masters at the age of 35 years Kampala International University and Bachelor's Degree from University of Rwanda college of Education. He is the Managing director of Gahima Farmers Co.Ltd , a

Publications:

1. Evaluating the Mechanical Properties of Admixed Blended Cement Pastes and Estimating its Kinetics of Hydration by Different Techniques
2. Genetic Diversity Using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) Analysis for *Aspergillus niger* isolates
3. Au-Ag-Cu nanoparticles alloys showed antifungal activity against the antibiotics-resistant *Candida albicans*
4. Induce mutations for Bavistin resistance in *Trichoderma harzianum* by UV-irradiation
5. Biliary Sludge. Analysis of a Clinical Case

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