

### **Greening agri-food value chains in emerging economies**

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Emerging economies such as Brazil, India, China and South Africa play an increasingly important role for global food security since they are among the world's largest producers of staple crops. Recently, their economies have experienced rapid growth and increased integration into the global economy (Fan & Brzeska, 2010). Sustainable development in agricultural and food value chains of emerging economies is thus of high relevance for an enhanced global food security. While the reduction of environmental impacts of food value chains has been widely studied in industrialized countries, mitigation options for agri-food value chains in emerging economies are a new field with substantial sustainability potential. Many emerging economies rely heavily on fossil fuels, lag behind on food governance systems and are characterized by climate conditions which often require energy intensive irrigated cultivation and refrigerated storage (Asif & Muneer, 2007; Carbon Trust, 2015; Douben & Ratnayake, 2006; IFPRI, 2015). For greening agri-food value chains in emerging economies, these specific conditions need to be taken into consideration. Thereby, the development and implementation of sustainable technologies and production methods along the entire agri-food value chain is a crucial step towards a global sustainable food system. Successful projects and options for emerging economies should be discussed in this session.