

Answers to The challenges of food security and sustainability

a round table	a discussion where each person is treated equally, and where the aim is to solve issues
especially timely	came just at an opportune moment
was held back from a more wide-ranging pact by entrenched national positions	could not reach a broader agreement due to each nation refusing to make compromises
cutting red tape	reducing bureaucracy
are also impacting ecosystems	are affecting natural processes and environments
There is a policy deficit and a lack of link-up between global organisations	policies are not effective enough and bodies around the world are not communicating sufficiently
failing across different fronts	failing due to being the responsibility of too many individuals or departments
there isn't a lot of political appetite for this issue	politicians (and the general public) are not enthusiastic about engaging with this topic/problem
burgeoning	beginning to grow or develop rapidly
the inability to value "public goods" or to change the value of assets	unable to appreciate items or services that everyone has to use, or to revalue things that are owned in a more sensible or practical way.
stranded asset	one of these things that are owned and that people do not realise may not be worth as much as it might be, due to some threat, for example
high on the agenda	a priority
get to grips with	deal with; engage with; solve (a problem)
Red tape also hinders	bureaucracy also gets in the way of things being achieved
infrastructure	the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organization to run smoothly, for example buildings, transport and water and power supplies
demand suppression	a way of making the market need or buy less [in order to tackle climate change in this instance]
questioned whether there was	did not think this was the case
Changing production will be key,	altering the way that, or volume in which, things are made
yield	what you get out of a process [in this case the amount of the crops]

measure themselves against their peers	compare themselves with others doing the same thing
zero-tilling techniques	farming methods that do not involve digging and ploughing land
Land tenure was also identified as a key factor	whoever owned the land was also seen as an important part of the situation
positive impact	a beneficial effect
ownership of water resources has been clearly established	it has been legally decided and well understood who owns rivers, lakes, aquifers and springs
in an equitable and sustainable manner	in a fair way, that can continue indefinitely
assuming a much higher priority	being considered as significantly more important
moving into one department	organising into one administrative body or office [as opposed to being run by several unconnected ones]
as we move into a new era of EU debate on	as a new stage of EU discussion begin