

Here are five key points from the video:

1. **Resurgence of Starvation in War**: Starvation as a weapon in conflict has significantly increased in the last decade, with millions suffering from acute food insecurity directly due to conflicts, such as those in Yemen, Syria, and Ukraine.
2. **Accountability and Legal Frameworks**: There is a legal obligation under international humanitarian law (IHL) for belligerent powers to ensure civilians have access to essential supplies. Calls for accountability are arising due to the deliberate actions taken by warring parties that exacerbate famine conditions, despite international legal tools existing for such accountability.
3. **Key Components of International Humanitarian Law**: IHL encompasses critical provisions addressing food insecurity, including the obligations of occupying states to provide for civilian needs, prohibition against starvation of civilians, and heightened protections for objects indispensable to civilian survival, such as food and water supplies.
4. **Interpretation of War Crimes**: Starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is codified as a war crime under international law, but interpretation regarding intent and the circumstances under which it applies remains debated. Proponents argue that the crime can be attached even beyond direct intent, if deprivation is likely to lead to starvation.
5. **Moral and Legal Action Required**: There is a pressing need for legal authorities, scholars, and international bodies to act against the practice of using starvation as a weapon of war. This includes raising awareness of the moral implications of starvation, ensuring effective legal frameworks are in place, and integrating empirical analysis with legal and normative arguments to drive policy change.