

Duni Bilaa Xeer ah: Ku tumashada xeerarka
Caalamiga ah ee Qarniga 21aad.

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Gogoldhig

Taariikh ahaan, bulshooyinkii hore waxay ku tiirsanaayeen xeerar aan qorneyn oo ku saleysan qiyam wadajir ah, caqiidooyin diimeed, iyo baahiyo nololeed si loo ilaaliyo kala dambaynta loona xalliyo khilaafaadka. Waxaa bulshooyinkaas ragaadiyay Cadaalad darro, eex, musuq iyo kutakrifal awoodeed, taas oo ka dhalatay ku dhaqankii xeerkaa duurjoogta. Muddo ka dib, nidaamyadan aan rasmiga ahayn “Informal Systems” waxay isu beddeleen shuruuc Qoran oo nidaamsan oo saldhig u noqday dowladnimada casriga ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xaaladda Guud ee Dunida waxaa ka muuqata leexasho halis ah: hoos u dhac ku yimid talinta sharciga (Rule Of Law) iyo kororka isticmaalka awoodda iyo xoogga, taas oo u dhabo xaartay in aan la ixtiraamin xeerarkii iyo heshiisyadii la dhexdhigay dowladaha kadib dagaalkii labaad ee dunida. Iyadoo la eegayo dhacdooyinka siyaasadeed iyo dagaallada casriga ah ee manta jira, daraasaddani waxay muujinaysaa sida ay u taag beeleen xeerarkii caalamiga ah, ixtiraam la’aanta madaxbannaanida dowladaha, iyo ku tiirsanaanta xoogga, taas oo la micno ah in loo weecday Qadiimiga “xeerkii duurjoogta”. Ugu dambayn, daraasaddu waxay ku doodayaa in haddii aan la xoojin hay’adaha caalamiga ah lana hirgelin isla xisaabtan dhab ah, Cadaaladana la horkeenin Dagaal oogeyaasha, in nidaamka caalamiga ahi iyo Hay’adda Qaramada Midooway ee 71 jirka ahi ayna sii jiri Karin.

Hordhac

Marka aynu dib u raad raacno raadka taariikheed ee dadyowgii hore, waxaa lawada ogyahay in waqtiyadii hore “Primitive Age” ayna jirin xeerar iyo nidaam kala haga bulshooyinka, waxaa waagaasi caan ahaa wax la yiraahdo Xeerka duur-joogta ama kaynta (law of the jungle). Marka aad maqasho xeerka Duur-joogta waxaa hubaal ah in maskaxdaadu ay kusoo dhaadhacayso dulucda iyo ujeedka magaca xeerka. xeerkaas wuxuu ahaa nidaam hore oo dug ah oo lagu maamuli jiray bulshooyinkii hore, halkaas oo Xeerarka lagu go'aamin jiray xoog iyo awood. caddaaladduna badanaa waxay ahayd mid ku saleysan aragti shaqsiyeed oo ku xiran awoodda iyo rabitaanka kuwa talada haya. Dadka ama kooxaha ugu xooggan ayaa guuleysan jiray, halka kuwa tabarta yar lagu tuman jiray oo aynaan lahaan jirin wax xuquuq ah ama tixgalin ah. Noocan sharciga ahi ma lahayn qaab-dhismeed cad iyo ilaalin xuquuqda qofka, wuxuuna si gaar ah diiradda u saarayay danaha kuwa awoodda haysta ee hogaamiyaayaasha ama boqorada isugu yeera.¹

Madaama dadyowgu uu farcamayay isla markaasna ay sii xoogaysanayeen is dhexgalka bulshada, waxaa lagama maarmaan noqotay in si xeeladaysan looga talaabsado xeerka duurjoogta oo ay bulshooyinku is tuseen in xeerkani uusan ahayn mid dad iyo duunyo lagu dhaqi karo oo uusan sii jiri Karin muddo fog.²

Soo ifbixidii xeerarka

Bulshooyinkii hore ee Mesopotamia waxay qaadeen dhabihii u horeeyay ee dhanka xadaaaradda, waxayna soo kordhiyeen oo ay horseed u noqdeen ilbaxnimo casri ah, waxay samaysteen xeerar iyo dowladnimo lagu maamulo laguna mideeyo deegaanada ay degaan. Xamuuraabi oo ahaa boqorkii Baabilyiinta ayaa sanadkii (1792–1750 bce) qoray xeer ka kooban 282 Qodob, Inkasta oo xeerkiisu uusan ahayn kii ugu horreeyay, haddana wuxuu ahaa kii ugu casrisanaa isla markaasna si cad loo qeexay, wuxuuna saameyn ku yeeshay sharciyada iyo dhaqammada kale ee

¹ By Akshat rai “Comparison Between The "Law Of The Jungle" And Modern Law” -sep-2026.

[Comparison Between The "Law Of The Jungle" And Modern Law](#)

² Ahad Abdulmajeed “How Law Evolved On Earth”-nov.2025.

dadyowga dunida. xeerkaas oo inta badan ka hadlayay hantida, guurka, ganacsiga, tuugnimada iyo dambiyada kale, wuxuu sharcigu ibo fur u ahaa ka gudubka xeerarka duurjoogta oo ragaadiyay bulshooyinkii hore isla markaasna sababay dagaalo, cadaalad darro iyo khilaaf joogto ah, looba gudbo Xeerar qoran “Written Laws” oo heshiis bulsho ah.³

Sidoo kale, Roomaaniyiintii hore waxay ahaayeen hormuudka dhabta ah ee soo ifbaxa sharciga. Waxay abuureen nidaam sharci oo aad u horumarsan oo ku dhisan caqli iyo nidaam. Roomaaniyiintu waxay soo saareen (**Law of the Twelve Tables**), sharcigaas wuxuu ahaa sharci hore oo si kooban u nidaaminayay arrimaha aasaasiga ah ee bulshada sida habka maxkamadaha, xuquuqda muwaadiniinta, qoyska, hantida iyo dhaxalka, iyo dambiyada iyo ciqaabtooda. Ujeeddadiisu waxay ahayd in sharciyada la caddeeyo oo la wada ogaado si loo helo cadaalad iyo sinnaan, loogana hortago eex iyo ku takri-fal awood sida **“qofku waa dembi-laawe ilaa dembigiisa la caddeeyo”** iyo fikradda ah in sharcigu ku dhisnaado caqli iyo cadaalad.⁴ Horumarka xeerarka wuu sii hormarayay sanadba sanadkii ka dambeeyay, waxaana sii xoogaystay dimuqraadiyadda iyo heshiiska bulshada “Social Contract” oo ay hormuud ka ahaayeen Bulshooyinkii hore ee giriigant Greece”.

Qarnigii 20aad.

Kadib horumarkii laga gaaray curinta iyo ku dhaqanka xeerarka, isla markaasna xadaaradii ay fiday, aadanahuna uu ku talaabsaday hal aburo casri ah, waxaa biladway in dib loo milicsado xeerarii duurjoogta oo xeerarkii la ikhtiraacay la tixgalin waayo. Qarnigii 20aad, waxaa dhacay dhacdooyin uur ku taalo ah, waxaa godob loo gaystay sharafka iyo nolosha dadyow badan, waana qarni ay dhaceen labadii dagaal ee ugu wuxuushsanaa ugu dhiig daadinta badneed abid, qarnigani wuxuu ku suntanyahay qarnigii sida ba'an loo isticmaalay xeerarii duurjoogta oo quwadihii waawaynaa ay waxba isu reeban kuwii yaryaraana aan waxba loo reeban, midba midkii uu ka xoog badnaa uu qalanayay.

Bishii Luulyo-1914, waxaa laga talaabsaday xeerarkii iyo anshaxii wada noolaanshaha, waxaana dhacay mid kamid ah dhacdooyinkii ugu saamaynta xumaaa abdi kaas oo ay birta isu soofeeysteen quwadihii ku loolamayay xooga iyo awoodda yurub iyo daafaha caalamka,

³ by [Joshua J. Mark](#) “Code of Hamurabi”-24 June 2021.

[Code of Hammurabi - World History Encyclopedia](#)

⁴ By ahad Abdulmajeed “How law evolved on earth”-Nov-2025.

waxaana qarxay dagaalkii koowaad ee Aduunka oo sida lawada ogyahay galaftay naf, maal iyo deegaan intaba. Tirada guud ee khasaaraha milatari iyo rayid ee Dagaalkii laad ee Dunida waxaa lagu qiyaasaa inta u dhaxaysa 15 ilaa 22 milyan oo dhimasho ah, iyo ku dhowaad 21 milyan oo askar dhaawac ah, taasoo ka dhigaysa mid ka mid ah dagaalladii ugu dhimashada badnaa taariikhda aadanaha.⁵ Tirada guud ee dhimashada waxaa ku jira 9 ilaa 11 milyan oo askar ah. Dhimashada rayidka ahna waxay ahayd qiyaastii 6 ilaa 13 milyan. Isbahaysigii Triple Entente (oo sidoo kale loo yaqaan Allies) wuxuu waayay ku dhowaad 6 milyan oo askar ah, halka Central Powers ay lumiyeen ku dhowaad 4 milyan. Ugu yaraan 2 milyan ayaa u dhintay cudurro, halka 6 milyan la waayay oo loo maleynayo inay dhinteen.⁶

Kadib markii uu dagaalkii Koowaad ee dunida uu sitaagay mudadaasna loo yaqaanay “inter war period” waxaa lagalay saddex marxalad oo dagaalkaasi uu saamayn kulahaa; Mida koowaad, bulshooyinkii dagaalku uu saameeyay waxay garawsadeen dhibaatooyin culus oo ka dhashay dagaalkaas oo isugu jira khasaaraha bini’aadmi iyo burburka dhaqaale, gaar ahaan Yurub, halkaas oo dalalku ay bilaabeen dib-u-dhis iyo dadaallo lagu soo celinayay dhaqaalihii burburay, isla markaana ay jireen wadahadallo adag oo ku saabsan magdhowga dagaalka iyo heshiisyadii nabadeed sida “**Treaty of Versailles**”.⁷

Marxaladdii labaad, waxay ahayd waqti koboc dhaqaale iyo xasilooni siyaasadeed, taasoo keentay kororka isticmaalka iyo madadaalada, gaar ahaan magaaloooyinka waaweyn, xilli loo yaqaan “Roaring Twenties,” balse horumarkan ayaa si lama filaan ah u joogsaday kadib burburkii suuqa saamiyada ee “Stock Market Crash” oo sababay qalalaase dhaqaale oo caalami ah. Marxaladdii saddexaadna waxaa lagalay dhibaato dhaqaale, taasoo dhalisay in dowlado badan ay qaataan siyaasad ilaalin dhaqaale “Protectionst Economies” iyo faragelin toos ah, iyadoo isla waqtigaas ay soo baxayeen nidaamyo xagjir ah sida Nazi-ga Jarmalka, kuwaas oo ugu dambeyn horseeday qaraxii Dagaal kale oo Caalami ah.⁸

Nasiib darro, 20 sano kadib dagaalkii laad ee dunida oo lagu wada joogay hehsiisyo kooban oo uu kamid ah Heshiiskii Versailles; Heshiiskii saint-german; heshiiskii trianon; heshiiskii Neuilly

⁵ Herbert, Tom (11 November 2018). ["World War I in numbers: The mind-blowing scale of WWI". The Standard.](#) Retrieved 24 March 2026.

⁶ ["War Losses | International Encyclopedia of the First World War \(WWI\)". Encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net.](#) Retrieved 5 December 2021

⁷ [Mark Cartwright](#) “treaty of versailles” 23 September 2024. [Treaty of Versailles - World History Encyclopedia](#)

⁸ [Augusto Gayubas](#) “Interwar Period” (oct-2023) [Interwar period: what it was, history and stages](#)

iyo kuwo kaleba iyo sidoo kale aasaaskii hay'addii nabadaynta Caalamka ee League of Nations intaba kuma guulaysan in Caalamka ay kusoo celiyaan nabad waarta iyo kala dambyan isla markaasna la curiyo xeerar cusub oo nabadgalyeed iyo sarraayn sharci "Rule Of Law".

Intaas kadib waxaa mar kale qarxay Musiibo wayn oo aduunka marna uuna soo marin, waxaana mar kale la isu soofaystay mindiyaha, waxaana wacad lagu maray in la qasho shucuub iyo dadyow badan oo aan waxba galabsan. Dagaalkii labaad ee dunida "world war II" wuxuu ahaa dagaalkii ugu dhimashada badnaa taariikhda. Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in guud ahaan 60 ilaa 75 milyan oo qof ay ku dhinteen, oo ay ku jiraan kuwa u dhintay sababo la xiriira macaluul, gaajo, iyo cudurro.⁹ Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay qiyaastii 3% tiradii dadka dunida oo lagu qiyaasay 2.3 bilyan sanadkii 1940. Dhimashada si toos ah uga dhalatay dagaalka (oo ay ku jiraan askar iyo rayid) waxaa lagu qiyaasaa 50 ilaa 56 milyan, halka 19 ilaa 28 milyan oo kale ay u dhinteen cudurro iyo macaluul la xiriirta dagaalka. Dhimashada rayidka waxay gaartay 50 ilaa 55 milyan, halka dhimashada askarta ay u dhexeyso 21 ilaa 25 milyan, oo ay ku jiraan ku dhowaad 5 milyan oo maxaabiis dagaal ah oo ku dhintay xabsiyada.¹⁰

Waxaa xusid mudan, inta musiiবাদii dagaalkii labaad ee dunida uu socday Japan waxay la kulantay musiiibo aan horay loo arag, kadib markii uu Maraykanku ku tuuray hubka wax gumaada ee nukliyeerka magaalooyinka Hiroshima iyo Nagasaki bishii Agoosto 1945. Qaraxyada hubka wax gumaada ee Nukliyeerka ayaa sababay dhimasho fara badan.¹¹ Hiroshima waxaa ku dhintay Qiyaastii 70,000–80,000, halka tirada guud ee dhimashadu gaartay ku dhowaad 140,000 dhammaadka sanadka 1945, sababo la xiriira dhaawacyo iyo shucaac "Radiation-ka". Sidoo kale, Nagasaki waxaa ku dhintay Qiyaastii 40,000 qof, halka tirada guud ee dhimashadu kor ugu kacday ilaa ku dhowaad 70,000 dhammaadka 1945.¹²

waxaana dhacdadan loo arkaa mid tusaale u ah kolka laga talaabsado xeerarka iyo heshiisyada caalamiga ah isla markaasna la xoro anshaxa iyo bani-aadanimada, dhimashada xadi intaas la eg oo dadyow ah waa wax caqliga ka baxsan.

⁹ Beevor, Antony. *The Second World War*. London: Weidenfield & Nicolson. p. 1. [ISBN 9780297844976](#).: Hastings, Max (2011). *All Hell Let Loose: the World at War 1939-1945*. London: Harper Press. pp. 669–670. [ISBN 9780-00-733809-2](#).

¹⁰ Hastings, Max (2011). *All Hell Let Loose: the World at War 1939-1945*. London: Harper Press. pp. 669–670. [ISBN 9780-00-733809-2](#)

¹¹ [Paul TibbetsCurtis LeMay](#) "Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki – 1945" (June 5, 2014) [Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki - 1945 - Nuclear Museum](#).

¹² [By explorejapan guide](#) "How many people died in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki attacks?"

Kadib markii la isku baaba'ay oo la sababsaday gawricidda ku dhowaad boqol Milyan oo dadyoow ah, la curyaamiyay dhaqaalihii iyo waxsoosaarkii wadamada, lana tuuray xeerarkii u yiilay wadamada iyo shucuubta, waxaa soo yeeray qaylo-dhaan iyo qoomameeyn, wadan walbana waxaa u yiilay tacsii iyo baroor-diiq, maxaa yeelay, in ka badan maalaayiin maydad ah oo dadkiisa ah ayaa u yiilay, lana curyaamiyay cududiisa militari iyo dhaqaalihii wadanka. Waxaa la isla gartay in la baraarugo oo la miyirsado dagaalkana lajoojiyo oo murugtadii dhacday laga wada hadlo, isla markaasna quwadihii is hayay mid kasta uu gadaal u gurto iskuna dayeen in qof kastaayi uu miyir yeesho laguna soo laabto miiska wadahaadalka iyo xeerka.

Dib u yagleeliddii xeerarka Iyo Heshiisyada Caalamiga ee Casriga ah

Markii Dagaalkii 2aad ee dunida uu dhamaaday sanadkii 1945, dalalku waxay la daal dhacayeen burbur iyo daal dagaal, duniduna waxay u oomanayd nabad lagu hilmaamo burburkii iyo uurkutaaladii ka dhashay dagaaladii laad iyo 2aad-ba. Dagaalkaas ayaa muujiyay baahida degdegga ah ee loo qabo nidaamyo sharci iyo heshiisyo caalami ah oo ilaalin kara nabadda, amniga, iyo xuquuqda aadanaha. Intaas kadib, Wakiillo ka kala socday 50 dal ayaa isugu yimid shirkii Qaramada Midooway “United Nations Conference on International Organization” ee ka qabsoomay San Francisco, California, intii u dhaxaysay 25 April ilaa 26 Juun 1945. Labadii bilood ee xigay, waxay si wadajir ah u diyaariyeen, una saxiixeen Axdiga Qaramada Midoobay, kaasoo dhidibada u taagay urur cusub oo caalami ah lehna yididiilo nabadeed iyadoo rajo weyn laga qabay ka hortagga dagaalo kale oo dunida naafeeya.¹³

Isla waqtigaas waxaa la bilaabay heshiisyo iyo mabaadi' cusub oo qeexaya sida dalalku u dhaqmi karaan, lagana hortago dagaallo mustaqbalka, iyadoo la adkeeyay mamnuucidda adeegsiga xoogga “Use Of Force” iyo kor u qaadista isla xisaabtanka caalamiga ah. sidaas darteed sanadka 1945 wuxuu noqday bilowgii dib u curashada Nidaam Sharciyeedyada iyo heshiisyada caalamiga ah, waxaana hoosta lagu xariiqay heshiisyo waawayn oo ay kamid ahaayeen:

- United Nation Establishment Act- Oct 24, 1945
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations- April 1961
- Paris Peace Treaties- February 1947

¹³ United Nation “ History of united nation” [History of the United Nations | United Nations](#)

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)-December 1948
- Fourth Geneva Convention- 1949
- Genocide Convention- December 1948
- Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness- August 1961
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights- December 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights- December 1966
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination- December 1979.¹⁴

Heshiisyadan iyo kuwo kale oo badanba waxay saldhig u ahaayeen soo celinta nabadda guud iyo u hogaamsanaanta shuruucda iyo heshiisyada lawadagalay ee dunida, heshiisyadan waxaa ka dhalanayay masuuliyado iyo waajibaadyo la dul dhigayay dowladaha qaybta ka ah (state parties) taas oo looga gaashaamanayay soo noqoshada dagaalo iyo rabshado degdeg ah oo dunida ku habsada, waxayna shuruucdaan qaabeeyeen nolosha iyo siyaasadda guud ee Dunida, barbilowgii hore ee heshiisyadan, waxaa la dareemayay in dalalku ay si taxadar leh u hirgalinayeen heshiisyada lawada galay wadan walbana uu ka dheeraanayay jebintiisa taas oo loo arkayay khalad kale oo saameen ba'an ku yeelan kara. Hadii aad rabto faahfaahinta heshiisyadan waxaad kasii bogan kartaa lifaaqan ([The 10 most important international treaties after World War II – ICRP](#))

Muddooyin lagu naaloonayay heshiisyada Caalamiga ah iyo shuruucdoodaba, oo loo arkayay xadka kala xadeeya kan taagta daran iyo kan xooganba, isla markaasna ay ilbaxnimadii siyaaday lagana fogaaday dagaalo bareer ah, hadana waxaa la iska indho tiri Karin in muddo kadib ay soo noolaadeen handadaad iyo hanjabaado ka dhan ah wadamada, waxaana bilawday in la isu quuri waayo dhaqaale, koritaan militari iyo mid diineedba, wadankii raba in wadan kale uu ku duulaba wuxuu u radinayay marmarsiyo uu ku jebiyo qodobka 51aad ee Heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee ahaa is difaacidda “Self Defence” kuna andacoonayay in wadanka uu ku duulayo uu khatar ku yahay amnigiisa taas oo jabinaysa heshiisyada curdaanka ah ee aan xitaa qarniga jirsanin.

Dib u milicso, Maraykanka ayaa ku duulay Afkaanistaan 7-dii Oktoobar 2001, kadib weerarradii 11 September, iyadoo howlgalka “Operation Enduring Freedom” lagu beegsaday xukunkii Taliban ee markaas talinayay. Dagaalku wuxuu sababay burbur ballaaran, dhimasho kumannaan

¹⁴ ICRP busapest “ **The 10 most important international treaties after World War II**” (Sep-2020)

rayid iyo askar ah, iyo barakac malaayiin qof, isagoo noqday mid ka mid ah dagaalladii ugu dheeraa ee taariikhda Maraykanka. Inkastoo markii hore la riday xukunkii Taliban, haddana colaadda ayaa sii socotay muddo labaatan sano ku dhow, ilaa 2021 markii ciidamadii Maraykanka iyo xulafadiisu ay si rasmi ah uga baxeen dalka, taasoo mar kale u suurtagelisay Taliban inay dib u qabsadaan talada. Duulaankan ayaa loo arkaa mid jabinaya xeerarka caalamiga isla markaasna lagu banaysanayay ridida dowladdii afkaanistaan iyada oo eeda ugu wayn ee loo jeedinayo ay ahyd in weerarkii 11-kii September laga soo abaabulay afkaanistaan, halka si lamid ah tan loogu adeegsada Ciraaq.¹⁵

Sidoo kale, Bishii Oktoobar 2002, Kongoreeska Maraykanka ayaa oggolaaday isticmaalka awood ciidan oo ka dhan ah Iraq. Waaberigii 20 Maarso 2003, howlgalka “Operation Iraqi Freedom” ayaa bilaabmay, iyadoo 295,000 askari oo Maraykan iyo xulafadiisa ah ay ka gudbeen xadka Kuwait si ay u galaan Iraq. hawlgalkaas oo loo arkayay mid sharci darro ah isla markaasna baalmarsan xeerarka caalamiga ah Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in 461,000 qof ay ku dhinteen Iraq sababo la xiriiira dagaalka intii u dhaxaysay 2003 ilaa 2011, halka kharashka dagaalka ee ka baxayy Maraykanka lagu qiyaaso 3 tirilyan oo doolar.¹⁶

Dagaaladaas iyo kuwo lamid ahba waxay dhabo xaar u noqdeen jebinta xeerarkii caalamiga ahaa ee la unkay kadib dagaalkii 2aad ee dunida, taas oo rajo wayn laga qabay in caalamku uu galo xasilooni iyo nabad waarta, balse, waxaa muuqatay in quwadaha waawayn ay samaynayeen faro gelino militari iyo kuwo siyaasadeed oo si cad uga horimanayay xeerarka caalamiga ah;

Burburka Guud ee Xeerarka caalamiga ah.

Horay waxaynu usoo aragnay in Xeerarkii caalamiga ahaa ee la unkay kadib dagaalkii labaad ee dunida uu soo gaaray dhaawacyo badan oo ay ahayd in la joojiyo waxyeelaynta xeerarka caalamiga ah, isla markaasna hay`adda qaramada midooway iyo hay`adaha ka faracmaba awaamirtooda loo hogaamsamo ayagana ay kusii dadaalaan cadaaladda iyo sinaanta dalalka kawada tirsan, balse waxaa lagu guuldaraystay in quwadaha waawayn lagu qanciyo in ay joojiyaan ku xadgudubka xeerarka caalamiga ah “International Laws” waxaana halkaas kasii socday in si ku talo gal ah loo baalmaro xeerarka qaramada midoobay ay hormuudka ka tahay

¹⁵ [Afghanistan War | History, Casualties, Combatants, Facts, & Timeline | Britannica](#)

¹⁶ BBC News “Why did the US and allies invade Iraq, 20 years ago?” (May-2023)
[Why did the US and allies invade Iraq, 20 years ago?](#)

iyo hay`adaheedaba. Talaabooyinkanni waxay keeni karan is hardin saddexaad oo caalami ah taas oo la qiyaasi karo in ay ka qasaaro badnaan doonto kuwii hore, madama caalamku uu hada ku talaabsaday horumar balaaran oo dhanka militiriga ah iyo tiknoolojiyadaba.

7-dii Oktoobar 2023, Xamas ayaa weerar ku qaaday koonfur-galbeed ee Israel, taas oo ka dhalatay xadgudubka joogtada ah iyo dilalka ay israaiil u gaysanaysay falastiiniyiinta, taas oo ayna ka marnayn barakacinta iyo dhicidda hantida falastiiniyiinta, taasoo dhalisay bilowga dagaalka culus oo u dhexeya Israel iyo Hamas.¹⁷

Duulaanka israaiil ee Gaza ayaa loo arkaa Mid kamid ah duulaanadii ugu bahalsanaa ee lagu qaado shucuub iyo Dowlad, wuxuuna dagaalkaas daaha ka rogay sida arxanka daran ee dowladuhu ujabiyeen xeerarka caalamiga ah, marka laga sootago dowladda duulaanka qaaday ee Israaiil, waxaa dheer dowladaha quwadaha waawayn ee ku taageeray falalkeeda guracan ee ka aradan bani'aadanimada iyo xeerarka caalamiga. Xafiiska Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee Qaramada Midooway ayaa cambaareeyay tirada dadka rayidka ah ee lagu dilay dagaalka ka socda marinka Gaza, isagoo sheegay in falanqayntiisu muujisay in ku dhowaad 70% dadka la xaqiijiyay ee ku dhintay duulaanka israaiil ee Gaza lix-dii bilood ee ugu horaysay ay ahaayeen haween iyo carruur.¹⁸ Tani waxay cadaynaysaa in ay tahay mid ka baxsan anshaxa dagaalka oo loo fasiran karo isirtir "Genocide" isla markaasna ay ahyd in dowladaha caalamka iyo hay`adda qaramada midoowayba ay qaadaan talaabo ka dhan ah israaiil, hasayeeshee, dowladuhu waxay u muuqdeen kuwo u gurbaan tumaya israaiil oo xitaa ku bogaadinaya falalka guracan ee ay ka wado marinka.

Intii lagu jiray toddobaadkii ugu horreeyay ee dagaalka, waxaa la diiwaangeliyay 94 weerar oo lagu qaaday xarumaha daryeelka caafimaadka marinka Gaza, taasoo sababtay dhimashada 29 shaqaale caafimaad iyo dhaawaca 24 kale.¹⁹ Sidoo kale, 30-kii Nofeembar, Hay`adda Caafimaadka ee Aduunka "World Health Organization" ayaa diiwaangelisay 427 weerar oo lagu

¹⁷ Published by [Statista Research Department](#), Feb 2, 2026.

[Fatalities & injuries during the Israel-Hamas war](#) Statista

¹⁸ By Mallory Moench "Nearly 70% of Gaza war dead verified by UN are women and children" November 2024.

[Nearly 70% of Gaza war dead women and children - UN](#)

¹⁹ ["Attacks on health care facilities have increased in past decade, human rights groups say"](#). NBC News. 19 October 2023.

qaaday xarumaha caafimaadka ee West Bank iyo Gaza Strip, kuwaas oo sababay 566 dhimasho iyo 758 dhaawac.²⁰

Intaas waxaa sii dheer, Dabayaaqadii Maarso 2024, Hay'adda Qaramada Midooway “United Nations” ayaa diiwaangelisay in ka badan 200 weerar oo Israel ay ku qaaday iskuullo ku yaalla marinka Gaza, iyadoo ugu yaraan 53 iskuul gebi ahaanba la burburiyay.²¹

Bishii Luulyo 2024, dhammaan 19 jaamacadood ee ku yaalla Gaza Strip waxay la kulmeen burbur aad u daran, iyadoo 80% dhismayaasha jaamacadaha la burburiyay, 103 macallimiin iyo aqoonyahanno la dilay, iyo ku dhowaad 90,000 arday oo wax ka baranayay tacliinta sare aysan awoodin inay sii wataan waxbarashadooda.²²

Weerarada lagu qaado goobaha rayidka ee Caafimaadka iyo waxbarashada waa khad cas oo shuruucda caalamiga ah ay si adag u cambaareeyeen in la weeraro, heshiisyada **Geneva Conventions** iyo **Fourth Geneva Convention** waxay dhigayaan in isbitaallada, xarumaha caafimaadka, iyo shaqaalaha caafimaadka ay leeyihiin ilaalin gaar ah oo aan la weerari karin xilliyada dagaalka.

Joe Biden, Madaxweynaha Faransiiska Emmanuel Macron, Ra'iisul Wasaaraha UK Rishi Sunak, Ra'iisul Wasaaraha Talyaaniga Giorgia Meloni, iyo Ra'iisul Wasaaraha Jarmalka Olaf Scholz ayaa si wadajir ah u sheegay isbuucii koowaad ee dagaalka “Hoggaamiyeyaasha dalalkayagu waxay taageeri doonaan Israel dadaalladeeda ay isku difaaceyso, isla markaana ay ku ilaalinayso dadkeeda falalka noocaas ah ee argagaxa leh.”²³

Si lamid ah, Madaxwaynihii Maraykanka ee Joe Biden oo ka hadlayay munaasabad ka dhacaysay Aqalka Cad, taas oo lagu xusayay Bisha Dhaxalka Yuhuudda Mareykanka ayaa sheegay “Mar walba waan hubin doonaa in Israa'iil ay hesho wax kasta oo ay u baahan tahay si ay isaga difaacdo Xamaas iyo dhammaan cadawgeeda.”

²⁰ ["Over 420 attacks on healthcare in occupied Palestinian territories since start of war: WHO". Al Jazeera. Retrieved 1 December 2023.](#)

²¹ ["Gaza war: 'Direct hits' on more than 200 schools since Israeli bombing began". UN News. United Nations. 27 March 2024. Retrieved 2 April 2024.](#)

²² Fayoumi, Sondos (26 July 2024). ["Every University in Gaza Has Been Destroyed. So Have These Students' Dreams". The Nation. Retrieved 17 August 2024](#)

²³ By [Matt Wade](#) “Which side? Countries that back Israel – and those that oppose it” October 11, 2023 [Hamas Israel: Which countries support Israel? Which countries oppose Israel?](#)

Duulaanka israaiil kaliya kuma koobno bambaynta rayidka, sidoo kale waxay xanibtay gargaar walba oo loo soo waday Gaza madaama israaiil ay burburisay kaabayaashii dhaqaalaha, kaydadii cunnada iyo wax kasta oo ay dadku reer Gaza ay quudan jireen, taas oo dhalisay gaajo iyo Macluul Baahsan. Bishii Oktoobar 2024, Qaramada Midooway ayaa ogaatay in Israa'iil ay si aan sharciyeysnayn u xanibtay 83% gargaarkii galay Gaza sanadkii ka horreeyay. UNICEF waxay xaqiijisay in xagaagii 2024 Gaza lagu dilay shaqaale gargaar "Humatrian Workers" oo ka badan kuwii lagu dilay dagaal kasta tan iyo markii la aasaasay Qaramada Midoobay, iyadoo ugu yaraan 278 qof oo gargaare-yaal ah la dilay taas oo kasoo horjeeda. dilka Gargaarayaasha waxaa hareer socda beegsiga Saxafiyiinta ee soo gudbiya warbixinnada Dagaalka. Al Jazeera ayaa qiyaastay in ilaa 4-ta Sebtembar 2025, tirada saxafiyiinta iyo shaqaalaha warbaahinta ee lagu dilay Gaza ay gaartay 274 qof, kuwaas oo 269 ka mid ahi ahaayeen Falastiiniyiin, tan iyo markii dagaalku billowday 7-da Oktoobar 2023.²⁴

Iyada oo laga duulayo Xsuuqa loo gaystay shacabka Gaza, 21-kii Nofeembar 2024, kadib baaritaan ku saabsan dambiyada dagaal iyo dambiyada ka dhanka ah aadanaha, Maxkamadda Caalamiga ah ee Dambiyada "International Criminal Court (ICC)" ayaa soo saartay amar soo qabasho (arrest warrants) oo ka dhan ah laba sarkaal oo sare oo Israa'iil ah: Benjamin Netanyahu, ra'iisul wasaaraha Israa'iil, iyo Yoav Gallant, wasiirkii hore ee difaaca. ICC waxay ku eedaysay inay masuul ka yihiin dembiga dagaal ee gaajeysiinta loo adeegsaday sidii hub dagaal, iyo sidoo kale dambiyo ka dhan ah aadanaha sida dil, tacaddi (persecution), iyo falal kale oo aan bini'aadantinimo ka baxsan intii lagu jiray dagaalka Gaza.²⁵

Kadib waarankii Maxkamadda Dambiyada ee Aduunka "ICC" Ra'iisul Wasaaraha Hungary, Viktor Orbán, ayaa casuumaad u fidiyay Benjamin Netanyahu bishii Nofeembar ee la soo dhaafay, maalin kadib markii International Criminal Court ay soo saartay waaran qabasho (arrest warrant) oo la xiriira eedeymo dambiyo dagaal oo ka dhacay Marinka Gaza. Orban wuxuu ballan qaaday in dalkiisu, inkastoo uu xubin ka yahay Maxkamadda ICC, uusan fulin doonin

²⁴ [by Graham Holton](#)-The Guardian-Issue #2165(October 6, 2025)

[274 journalists killed in Gaza - CPA](#)

²⁵ Gritten, David (21 November 2024). ["ICC issues arrest warrants for Netanyahu, Gallant and Hamas commander"](#). [BBC](#). Retrieved 21 November 2024.

Drummond, Michael (22 November 2024). ["Arrest warrants issued for Israeli PM Netanyahu and former defence secretary Gallant over alleged war crimes"](#). Sky News. [Archived](#) from the original on 2

waarankaas, isagoo sheegay in go'aanka maxkamaddu uu "faragelin ku yahay colaadda socota lagana leeyahay ujeedooyin siyaasadeed.²⁶

Dowladaha qaybta ka ah Maxkamadda Dambiyada ee Caalamiga ah "ICC" waxaa ku waajib ah sida ku xusan heshiiska ICC in ay soo qabtaan qof kasta oo ay maxkamaddu u jarto sooqabasho "Warrant" waana qodob muhim ah oo ay dowladuhu iska indho tiri Karin marka ay jiraan suuragalnimo dambi "Reasonable Grounds". Hasayeeshee, Maxkamadda ICC oo u aqoonsan ra'iisul wasaaraha israa'iil eedeysane ayaa ka degay Wadanka Hungary bilawgii Bishii April ee 2024, taas oo si qayaxan daaha uga rogtay in Maxkamadda Caalamiga ah ee Dambiyada ayna lahayn awood ay ku dhaqangaliso go'aanadeeda, waxaana loo arkaa xadgudub ka dhan ah Xeerka caalamiga ah.

Duulaanka milatari ee Israa'iil ee Gaza ayaa tan iyo markaas sababay dhimashada ku dhowaad 71,439 Falastiiniyiin ah iyo dhaawaca 171,324 kale. Intaas waxaa dheer, kumannaan kale oo falastiiniyiin ahna waxaa lagu hayay xabsi aan sharciyad cad lahayn, iyagoo la kulmay tacaddi iyo jirdil. Amarradii iyo tilmaamihii Maxkamadda Caalamiga ah ee Cadaaladda "international Court of Justice" ee ku saabsanaa ka hortagga xasuuqa iyo joojinta gumeysiga sharci-darrada ah ayaa la sheegay in la iska indhatiray, halka xorriyadda hadalka iyo banaabax nabadeedyada la diiday oo ay sidoo kale la kulmeen cadaadis iyo xannibaad.²⁷

Ugu dambayntii, 11-kii Oktoobar 2025, waxaa la saxiixay xabbad-joojin u dhexeysa dhinacyada, kadib dadaal ay sameeyeen dowlado ay horkacayaan Masar iyo Qatar iyo Maraykanka, taasoo keentay hoos u dhac ku yimid colaadda isla markaana sahashay dadaallo lagu yareynayo xaaladda bani'aadanimu ee aadka u daran ee ka jirta Marinka Gaza.²⁸

Intii uu dagaalka socday, Dowladda Maraykanka waxaa lagu tiriyaa dowladda kaliya ee sida xad dhaafka ah u taageertay duulanka lagu qaaday dadyowga reer falastiin, waxayna israa'iil har iyo habeenba la dul joogtay gargaar dhan walba ah. Natiijooyinka William D. Hartung iyo warbixin kale oo uu la socdo oo ay diyaarisay Linda J. Bilmes, oo khabiir ku ah miisaaniyadda iyo

²⁶ Al sharq al awsad "Israel's Netanyahu Arrives in Hungary, Defying ICC Warrant" [Israel's Netanyahu Arrives in Hungary, Defying ICC Warrant](#).

²⁷ Amnesty international, Report-2024-2025. [Human rights in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory Amnesty International](#)

²⁸ Published by [Statista Research Department](#), Feb 2, 2026. [Fatalities & injuries during the Israel-Hamas war| Statista](#)

maaliyadda guud kana tirsan Harvard Kennedy School, ayaa muujinaya in Maraykanku uu Israa'iil ku kharash gareeyay “wadarta u dhaxaysa \$31.35 ilaa \$33.77 bilyan, welina sii kordhaysa” tan iyo Oktoobar 7, 2023.²⁹

Maalgalintaas waa mid ka baxsan caqliga waana ka qaybqaadashada isirtirka iyo xasuuq loo gaysanayo dad idil, Shacabka maraykanka ayaa dhigayay dibadbaxyo waawayn oo ay uga soo horjeedaan taageerada uu Maraykanku siinayo Israa'iil ee dhanka dhaqaalaha iyo military-gaba, taas oo shacabku ay u arkeen godob wayn oo uu dalkoodu ka galayo shacabka reer falastiin, madama canshuuraha ay bixiyaan lagu laynayo kumanaan caruur iyo haween ah oo reer falastiin ah.

Russia iyo Ukraine

Duulaanka Russia ee Ukraine wuxuu si rasmi ah u billowday 24 Febraayo 2022, inkastoo xididdada dagaalku uu dib ugu laabanayo sanadkii 2014-kii, kadib, markii Russia ay la wareegtay gobolka Crimea “Annexation of Crimea”. Khilaafkan wuxuu ka dhashay isdiiddo siyaasadeed iyo mid amni, gaar ahaan ruushka ayaa quud daraynayay damaca Ukraine ee ku biirista reer galbeedka iyo diidmada Russia ee ballaarinta NATO. Dagaalka uu Russia ku qaaday Ukraine ayaa loo aqoonsaday inuu waxyeelaynayo sharciga caalamiga ah, iyadoo dalal badan ay cunaqabatayn ku soo rogeen jawaab ahaan. Khilaafkan ayaa muujiyay caqabadaha ka jira hirgelinta sharciga caalamiga ah, kaas oo ku dhisan heshiisyo, Cahdiyo, iyo waajibaad sharciyeed oo dalalku qaadaan marka ay ku biirayaan ururrada caalamiga ah sida Qaramada Midooway.³⁰

Duullaanka Russia ay ku qaaday Ukraine wuxuu jebinayaa Qodobka 2(4) ee Axdiga Qaramada Midooway “United Nation Charter”. Qodobkan waa mabda’ aasaasi ah oo ka mid ah axdiga, kaas oo dalalka xubnaha ka ah Qaramada Midoobay ku waajabinaya inay ka fogaadaan

²⁹ William D. Hartung (October 7-2024) “U.S. Military Aid and Arms Transfers to Israel, October 2023 – September 2025 October 7, 2025”

[Hartung Israel Aid Paper w. new Table !!.docx](#)

³⁰ By Cecili Zamore “Russia's Actions: Violating International Law?-Jan-2025.

[Russia's Actions: Violating International Law? | LawShun](#)

isticmaalka xoog ama awood militari oo ka dhan ah madaxbannaanida siyaasadeed ama dhuleed ee dal kasta.³¹

Dagaalku wuxuu sib a`an u saameeyay bulshada rayidka iyo xitaa ciidamada militariga ee labada dhinac, waxaana la rumaysanyahay in dagaalku uu galaftay nolosha iyo dhaqaaalaha labada dowladood. Sida ay baahisay xarunta “Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) ayaa bishii la soo dhaafay ku qiyaastay in Russia ay la kulantay qiyaastii 1.2 milyan oo khasaare ah (casualties), oo ay ku jiraan ugu yaraan 325,000 oo dhimasho ah, tan iyo bilowgii duullaanka ballaaran ee 24 Febraayo 2022 ilaa Diseembar 2025. Dhanka kale, Ukraine waxay sheegtay in bishii Janaayo 2026 oo keliya ay jireen 31,680 khasaare oo dheeraad ah oo soo gaaray ciidamada Russia. Sidoo kale, CSIS ayaa ku qiyaastay in Ukraine ay la kulantay ilaa 600,000 oo khasaare ah (casualties), kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan ilaa 140,000 oo dhimasho ah.

Hay`adda Qaramada Midooway ee United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) ayaa aaminsan in 15,168 rayid oo Ukraine ah la dilay, halka 41,534 kalena ay ku dhaawacmeen intii lagu jiray afar sano oo dagaal ballaaran ah.³²

Iran iyo Isra`iil

Weerarkii Israel ku qaaday Iran 13-kii Juun 2025, kaas oo ku bilowday dilal sharci-darro ah oo lala beegsaday saynisyahanno Iraaniyiin ah oo ka shaqeynayay nukliyeerka, dilka saraakiil militari oo sare, dhimashada dad rayid ah, iyo weerarro lagu qaaday xarumaha nukliyeerka Iran oo ay kormeerayso International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), iyo sidoo kale goobo militari oo ku yaalla dalka oo dhan wuxuu sii ballaartay ilaa uu gaaray goobaha rayidka sida isbitaallada iyo xarumaha warbaahinta, taasoo sababtay in ka badan 400 dhimasho iyo 2000 dhaawac waxaa loo arkaa xadgudub ka dhan ah sharciga caalamiga ah iyo Axdiga United Nations.

Israel waxay ku doodday in dagaalka ay ku qaaday Iran uu yahay “is-difaac horudhac ah” (pre-emptive self-defence) sida ku cad Qodobka 51 ee Axdiga Qaramada Midoobay, iyadoo sheegtay in barnaamijka nukliyeerka Iran uu yahay khatar jiritaan (existential threat). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, maadaama Iran aysan haysan hub nukliyeer ah, sidoo kalena aysan dhisayn hub

³¹ By John B. Bellenger “*How Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine Violates International Law*” – Feb.2022.

[How Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine Violates International Law | Council on Foreign Relations](#)

³² By [John T Psaropoulos](#) “**The Ukraine war in numbers: People, territory, money**”-feb-2026.

[The Ukraine war in numbers: People, territory, money | Russia-Ukraine war News | Al Jazeera.](#)

nukliyeer ah, isla markaana aysan muujin ujeeddo degdeg ah oo ay ku weerareyso Israel, dagaalka Israel uu ku qaaday Iran waxaa loo aqoonsanayaa “dambiga gardarrada” (crime of aggression), wuxuuna jebinayaa Qodobka 2(4) ee Axdiga Qaramada Midoobay. Arrintan waxaa si cad u cambaareeyay khubaro ka tirsan Qaramada Midoobay, dalal ku yaalla gobolka, iyo inta badan dalalka loo yaqaan Global South.³³

Iyada oo laga duulayo sheegashada israa’iil ee isdifaaca nafsiga ayuu Ben Saul oo aljazira la hadlaya sheegay “Sidan ma aha is-difaac sharci ah oo ka dhan ah weerar hubeysan oo ay Iran qaaday, mana aha mid waafqsan xeerarka caalamiga ah, sidoo kalena golaha amaanka ee Qaramada Midooway ma uusan oggolaanin duulaan isdifaacid”

Marka la eego sharciga caalamiga ah, dambiyada sida xasuuqa (genocide), dambiyada dagaalka, dambiyada ka dhanka ah aadanaha, iyo dambiga gardarrada (crime of aggression) waa in lala kulmaa cambaareyn, cunaqabatayn (sanctions), iyo in dambiilayaasha lagu soo oogo dacwad maxkamadaha caalamiga ah ee aan lagu taageerin si indho la’aan ah dhinac siyaasadeed ama military.³⁴

Liraan iyo Israa’iil ayaa la dhexdhigay heshiis xabad joojin ah 23-kii June-2025, kadib dagaal socday muddo 12 maalmood ah oo soo bilawday 13-kii June 2025, heshiiskaas oo ay garwsadeen ka ahaayeen Qatar iyo Maraykanka ayaa lagu go’aamiyay in xabad joojin waarta laga gaaro dagaalkii mudada socday, taas oo ugu dambayn hirgashay 24 june.

Kadib xabadjoojintii 23-june ee sanadkii 2025-ka, markale, 28-kii Febraayo, Maraykanka iyo Israel ayaa weerarro ku qaaday Iran, iyagoo beegsaday goobo nukliyeer, militari, iyo xitaa qaar ka mid ah goobaha rayidka ah. Weerarka ayaa lagu dilay caruur badan oo ku jiray xarun madraso ah oo intoodii badnayd ay dhinteen. Weerarradan ayaa qayb ka ahaa colaad ballaaran oo sii kordhaysa oo ka dhalatay xiisado hore, iyadoo qaraxyo laga soo sheegay magaalooyin badan oo Iran ah. Intaas kadib, ciidamada Iran ayaa qaaday weerarro aargoosi ah, iyagoo ku dhuftay Israel iyo dalal kale oo Bariga Dhexe ku yaalla oo ay ku sugan yihiin ciidamo Maraykan ah, iyagoo

³³ By Seyyed Sadr al-Din Safavi “**The US and Israel’s illegal war against Iran: The violation of the rule of law**” [June 22, 2025](#).

[The US and Israel’s illegal war against Iran: The violation of the rule of law - International Peace Studies Centre - IPSC](#).

³⁴ By Seyyed Sadr al-Din Safavi “The US and Israel’s illegal war against Iran: The violation of the rule of law” [June 22, 2025](#).

adeegsanaya gantaallo iyo diyaarado aan duuliye lahayn (drones), taasoo sii ballaarisay colaadda gobolka.³⁵ Intaas waxaa dheer, kadib duulaankii 28-ka febraayo lagu qaaday iran, waxay iran xirtay Marin badeedka Hormuz oo ah marin aad muhiim u ah isla markaasna ah marin cidhiidhi ah (chokepoint), kaas oo qiyaastii 20% shidaalka adduunka iyo gaaska dabiiciga ah ee la qaboojiyey (LNG) ay ka gudbaan. Tan iyo xirnaashihiisa, waxaa circa isku shareeray qiimaha gaaska oo wadamada qaar ay ka taaganyihiin shidaal yari ama gabi ahaanba uu ka go'ay, tana waxaa lagu miisaali karaa cawaaqibta ka dhalata xeerarka oo laga dul talaabsado, taas oo shacabka u horseedi karta ciriiri xagga maciishada iyo amaankaba ah.

Duulaanka Israa'iil ee Lubnaan

Isra'iil waxay duulaamo kala duwan ku qaaday Lubnaan oo ay ku andacoonayso in ay joogaan xisbullahi oo xulafo la ah iiraan, balse israel waxay ku dhaqaaqday waxyaabo ka baxsan xeyndaabka sharciga waxa ayna faro gelin wayn ku samaysay wadan madaxbanaan oo ka tirsan Qaramada Midooway, waxayna amar la'aan ay israel gashay koonfurta lebanon 1-october -2024, taas oo noqonaysa duulaankii 7aad ee israel ku qaado dhulka lubnaan tan iyo 1978.

Tan iyo 8 Oktoobar 2023, dagaalka ay Israel ku qaaday Lubnan ayaa sababay dhimashada 2,867 qof iyo dhaawaca 13,047 kale, waxaana ka mid ah 178 carruur ah oo la dilay iyo 1,173 dhaawacmay; sidoo kale 842,648 qof ayaa noqday barakacayaal, halka 36 weerar lagu qaaday xarumaha caafimaadka ay sababeen dhimashada 85 shaqaale caafimaad iyo dhaawaca 51 kale iyagoo shaqo ku jira intii u dhaxaysay 17 Sebteembar ilaa 31 Oktoobar 2024.³⁶

Kadib markii ay soo cusboonaatay xiisadda dagaal ee Maraykanka, israel iyo iiraan, waxaa mar kale duulaan lagu qaaday lubnaan oo ay israail soo gashay koonfurt lubnaan. israel ayaa mar kale weerar ku qaaday lubnaan oo ay isku dagaaleen xisbullahi oo ay iiraan taageerto, Dowladda Lebanon ayaa sheegtay in tan iyo 2-dii Maarso 2026, ciidamada **Israel** ay dileen in ka badan 2,000 qof gudaha Lubnaan, oo ay ku jiraan shaqaale caafimaad iyo suxufiyiin, isla markaana ay dhaawaceen 6,588 kale. Sidoo kale, in ka badan 1 milyan qof ayaa barakacay taas oo u dhiganta

³⁵ By aljilabs "US-Israel attacks on Iran: Death toll and injuries live tracker" [US-Israel attacks on Iran: Death toll and injuries live tracker | Conflict News | Al Jazeera](#)

³⁶ OCHA "Lebanon: Flash Update #40 - Escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, as of 31 October 2024" [Lebanon: Flash Update #40 - Escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, as of 31 October 2024 | OCHA](#)

qiyaastii shan meelood meel dadka (5/1) iyadoo lagu qiyaasay 140,682 qof inay ku nool yihiin xeryo aad u ciriiri ah.³⁷

Sida ku xusan qodobka 2(4) ee Heshiiska Qaramada Midooway, Dowlad kastaayi waa in ayna isticmaalin xoog, iyo ku xadgudubka madaxbanaanida dhuleed ee dowlad kale, murannadana lagu xaliyo hab Isfahan oo nabadoon ah “Peacefull means” hadaba, Duulaanadan ayaa loo arkaa jebin bareer ah oo loo gaysanayo madaxbanaanida dowlad dhan oo uu xeerka caalamiga ah siiyay jiritaan iyo aqoonsi calami ah, isla markaasna hay’adihii qaramada midooway sida golaha amaanka uu noqday hawlgab aan qaadi Karin wax talaabo ah,

Venezuela iyo afduubkii Maduro

Hawlgal sharci darro ah oo lama filaan ah oo ay fuliyeen ciidamada Maraykanka habeenimadii 03-janaayo 2026 ayaa lagu qabtay Madaxwaynihii Wadanka venezuela Nicolás Maduro iyo xaaskiisa, kuwaas oo lagu qaaday markab dagaal oo Mareykan ah si ay u wajahaan dacwado la xiriirta “narco-terrorism” oo ka socota Magaalada New York. Tallaabooyinka dhawaan ay qaaddeen Ciidamada Maraykanka ee gudaha Venezuela oo ay ku jiraan qabashada Maduro iyo sheegashada ah inay “maamuli doonaan dalka ” ayaa dhalinaysa su’aalo culus oo ku saabsan sharciyadda howlgalkaas iyo cawaaqibta ka dhalankarta. Khubaro dhinaca sharciga ah ayaa arrintan ku tilmaamay koror aan hore loo arag oo Gardarro ah, kana sii daran xitaa faragelinnadii militari ee ugu adkaa ee uu Maraykanku ay horay uga sameeyay dowlado kali-talis ah sida Panama iyo Iraq.³⁸ Kadib markii la afduubay hoggaamiyaha Venezuela **Nicolás Maduro**, madaxweynaha Mareykanka **Donald Trump** ayaa sheegay in Washington ay “maamuli doonto” dalkaas Latin America ah ilaa laga dhammeeyo marxalad kala-guur ah, tanina waa sheegasho ka aradan xeyndaabka sharciga caalamiga ah waana xadgudub cad.³⁹ Jimmy Gurulé, oo ah borofisar ka tirsan Notre Dame Law School isla markaana horay u ahaa kaaliyaha xeer-ilaaliyaha Mareykanka ayaa yiri “Tani si cad marka loo eego waa fal bareer ah, sharci-darro ah, isla markaana dembi ah.”

³⁷ UNHR “UN experts condemn Israel’s unprecedented bombing in Lebanon after ceasefire announcement, demand immediate halt to hostilities” – April 2026. [UN experts condemn Israel’s unprecedented bombing in Lebanon after ceasefire announcement, demand immediate halt to hostilities | OHCHR](#)

³⁸ [Lisa Mascaro, Joshua Goodman & Ben Finley](#) “Was Trump’s attack on Venezuela illegal? What international law says about Maduro’s capture” 05 January 2026.

³⁹ By sarah Shamim “What to know about Trump’s plan on Venezuela” (jan, 2026) [What to know about Trump’s plan on Venezuela | US-Venezuela Tensions News | Al Jazeera](#)

Falaanqeeyayaasha arrimaha siyaasadda ayaa aaminsan in sheegashada trump ee ah in Maduro ku eedeysanyahay ku lug lahaanshaha daroogo ka ganacsi, narco-terrorism, musuqmaasuq, iyo xiriir uu la leeyahay kooxo hubeysan, balse falaanqeeyayaasha iyo dadka sida dhow ula socday arrimaha Maraykanka iyo vanezuela waxay u arkaan duulaanka iyo afduubka loo gaystay Maduro in Trump iyo maamulkiisaba ay rabaan ka faa'iidsiga khayraadka dabiiciga ah ee Vanezuela gaar ahaan saliida "Oil"

Maanta, meel walba oo aduunka ka tirsan waxaa ka taagan khatar amni, bal eeg dowladaha deriska ah xitaa eeg Afrika, Asia, Euurope ilaa Ameerika waxaa ka taagan khatar amni, wadan walba wuxuu ku jiraa taxadar iyo isu diyaarin dagaal, waxaa sare u kacay daandaansiga, waxaa la isu quuri la'yahay khayraadka waxaa la baalmaray wax kasta oo xeer ah, waxaana caadi noqotay isticmaalka awoodda "Use Of Force". Intaas kadib, Marka aynu usoo laabano Dulucda cinwaankeena ee "Caalam bilaa xeer ah" waxaa shaki ku jirin in dunida manta uuna jirin wax xeer ah oo la dhowro, wax heshiis ah oo la fuliyo iyo wax damaanad qaad ah oo la isku haleeyo, intaba waxa ay ina tusaysaa sida caalamku uu isu bedelay, sida midiyaha la isugu soofeysanayo, sida hanjabaadaha la isu waydaarsanayo, sida loo boobayo khayraadka wadamada taagta daran iyo sida looga aradanyahay xishoodkii iyo anshaxii wada noolaanshaha.

Gunaanad

Marka aad si taxadar leh u dhugato dhacdooyinkii aan kasooo sheekeynay, isla markaasna aad dib u eegto waxyaabaha dunida ka dhacay mudooyinkii dambe, waxaad garwaaqsanaysaa in si ba'an loogu tuntay xeerka caalamiga ah iyo wax walba oo la xiriira, isla markaasna ay mahurto noqotay xoog in la isku maqiiqiyo, kii taagta daranna lagu aamusiiyo baaruud. Bishii Janaayo, 2026, Madaxwaynaha Maraykanka **Donald Trump** ayaa ku dooday inuusan u baahnayn ku tiirsanaanta sharciga caalamiga ah, isagoo carrabka ku adkeeyay in xadka keliya ee awooddiisa xakameynaya uu yahay akhlaaqdiisa gaarka ah. Wareysi uu siiyay The New York Times ayuu ku caddeeyay in, marka uu yahay Madaxweynaha Maraykanka, waxa keliya ee xaddidaya awooddiisu ay tahay maskaxdiisa iyo damiirkiisa, taasina waa cadaynta dhabta ah ee daah rogan ee ku saabsan Mawduuca aan ka hadlayno. Xasuuso, Hadalkii uu xoghayaha guud ee qaramada Midooway Antonio gutters uu 26-kii January 2026 uu ka sheegay golaha amaanka ee qaramada Midooway ee uu yiri "**Around the world, the rule of law is being replaced by the**

law of the jungle” oo uu ula jeedo in sarayntii sharciga ama talintii sharciga lagu bedelay xeerkii duur joogta, lagana tagay anshaxii iyo wada noolaanshihii dowladaha.

Hadaba, waa wax caqliga saliimka ahi uuna qaadan Karin in loo laabto sidii qarnigii 20aad oo kale, isla markaasna la gawraco ku dhowaad 100 malyan oo dadyow ah, taasina dhabaha kaliya ee looga hortagi karo waa in lagu soo laabto wadada talinta sharciga “Rule of Law” wax kasta oo kasoo horjeedana si wadajir ah looga horyimaado, loonana hogaamsamo qawaaniinta xaalamiga ah.

Talo Soojeedin.

Daraasadani waxay soo jeedinaysaa;

- In la dhowro lana xoojiyo Xeerarka Caalamiga ah iyo heshiisyada ka farcama.
- In la ilaaliyo Madaxbanaanida dowladaha lana joojiyo isticmaalka awoodda “Use Of Force”
- In la xoojiyo hay’adaha Qaramada Midooway lana sameeyo isla xisaabtan dhab ah, ayna noqdaan kuwo ka shaqeeya cadaaladda iyo sinaanta dowladaha.
- In laga wadashaqeeyo Nabadda guud ee dunida, xal waarana loo helo colaadaha iyo khataraha ka taagan daafaha Caalamka.
- In Maxkamadda ICC la horkeeno cid walba oo ku lug lahayd dambiyada dagaal ee dunida isla markaasna la mariyo ciqaabta ku xusan sharciga Caalamiga ah.
- In la casriyeeyo xeerarka iyo heshiisyada Caalamiga ah ee mudada dheer jira.
- In la qabto shirwayne dibna loogu qaabeeyo hay’adda Qaramada midooway laguna sameeyo casriyayn iyo dib u qaabayn.

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Ku saabsan Qoraha.



Avv. Yusuf Abdullahi Hassan (Dastuuri) waa qareen iyo Qoraa, wuxuu ka baxay kulliyadda Qaanuunka ee Jaamacadda Ummadda (L.L.B) sidoo Kalena diyaariyay shahaadada labaad (L.L.M) ee qaanuunka guud (Public Law), wuxuu muddo Sanado ah kasoo shaqeeyay horumarinta Sharciga, isagoo ahaa Madaxa cilmi-baarista ee hay adda Ogaal Legal syndicate, waa Qoraha Buugga Sahayda Garyaqaanka isla markaasna ah Agaasimaha Machadka Sharciyada ee Ogaalx, wuxuu lasoo shaqeeyay Machadka Tababbarka Garsoorka Soomaaliya iyo sidoo kale Guddiga Madaxabanaan ee dib u eegista dastuurka, wuxuuna Garyaqaanku ka mid ahaa Garyaqaanadii ka soo shaqeeyay Dib u eegista Dastuurka Soomaaliya ee bishii maarso 2026 la ansixiyay. Wuxuu garyaqaanku leeyahay waraaqo Cilmi-baariseed oo kala duwan iyo qoraalo ku saabsan Sharciga.

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- ***Mogadisho-Somalia***