Annex 1 – Map of the locations of the Jahalin Bedouin, the settlement of Ma’ale Adumim and the Wall

Primary school at Wadi Abu Hindi (UN OCHA).
Annex 3 – Photos of the Jahalin Bedouin displaced on the Jabal and near the garbage dump since 1998 (Anne Paq, August 2006).
Open sewage of the Jewish settlement of Qedar running through land used by the Jahalin Bedouin for grazing (Anne Paq, August 2006).

Jahalin Bedouin living next to the Jewish settlement of Qedar and on the planned route of the Wall (Anne Paq, August 2006).
Annex 4 – Letter describing the demolition of their homes and destruction of their properties in 2004.

Bismillah al-Rahman al-Rahim

لجنة خدمات التجمع البدوي في أراضي غزّة

تاريخ 11/12/2000 قامت الإدارة المدنية والجيش الإسرائيلي، بمدبة التجمع البدوي في أراضي غزّة، وقامت بهدم عدد من المساكن المكونة من الطوب والبركستات، وعدد كبير من حطام الأغماط، مما تزداد عليه تشريد كثير من العائلات ومعاناتها من البرد الشديد، والقضاء على عدد من المعيشة.

وقد الجيش بإتألاف المكونات بشكل كامل حتى لا يمكن الاستفادة منها ثانيًا.

ومما زاد الأمر سوءًا أن عملية الهدم بدأت في أول موسم الشتاء.

وعملية الهدم هذه تعتبر لثالثه لهذا التجمع، فقد قاموا بترحيلهم على ثلاث مراحل إلى أن وصل بهم المطاف إلى هذا الموقع والجدير بالذكر أن هذا التجمع يتكون من قرابة 74 عائلة، وجميع هذه العائلات مقدمة بالترحيل والتمييز. من قبل الإدارة المدنية، حيث قاموا بتسليم هذه العائلات العديد من الإذارات بالهدم والترحيل.

وقد قامت لجنة خدمات التجمع البدوي، بتوكل محام للمدافعة عن هذه العائلات.

وترجوا لجنة خدمات التجمع البدوي من الجهات المعنية أن يمدوا بهما العون والمساعدة لهذه العائلات.

ولكم جزيل الشكر.
The Popular committee of the Bedouin community in Anata

On 29 November 2004, the Civil Administration and the Israeli army invaded the Bedouin community living on the land of Anata and demolished some houses made of blocks/stones as well as animal sheds. This led to the dispossession and displacement of many families, who were left without proper shelter in the cold winter weather. The conditions generated by the destruction also caused the death of some of their sheep.

The Israeli army destroyed everything inside the houses so that nobody could make used of it again.

What made it worse is that the demolition operation took place at the beginning of the winter and that this is the third time this community suffers demolition, as the Israelis displaced them three different times before they eventually came to this place.

This community consists of 47 families, all of which are once again facing displacement.

The committee hired a lawyer to defend these families and is kindly asking all concerned parties to help these families.

Thank you,

Mohammad Sulaiman Al – Jahaleen
Annex 5 – Affidavit from Younes Saleh Hammadin (April 2007)

Younes Saleh Hammadin:

Background:
Sixteen buildings (meaning any barrack or structure) on the road to Qedar settlement were given their first evacuation orders in 1997. Younes’ home, where he lives with his wife and six children, was among these structures. The orders were handed to the Mukhtar, Abu Yousef (mayor of the village), who gave them to the lawyer, Shlomo Lecker. Lecker is the first lawyer these Bedouin have ever had. He negotiated a temporary solution for the village, allowing them to stay on the land until further notice (i.e. until the Israelis need the land in order to further expand the settlement of Ma’ale Adumim).

Demolitions in 1998:
Despite the temporary solution, early one day in 1998, the Israelis demolished Abu Yousef’s house and the school. They arrested the people who tried to defend the structures for two days (including Younes’ brothers and Abu Yousef). The Jahalin proved how steadfast they were in their resolve to remain in the area. When the Israelis first demolished the school, the children sat outside while the teacher taught them. Soon afterwards the Mukhtar rebuilt the school. Abu Yousef also hired Lecker as his lawyer, but did not receive much useful assistance from him.

After the 1998 demolitions:
Since 1998 the Israelis have been back several times, in order to survey the area and take photographs, to ensure that there has been no further expansion of the village. This happened most recently in the summer of 2006, when they were threatened with demolition once again. Younes believes that until the Israelis require the land they only come to try to scare them off the land. The Israelis have offered the Jahalin Bedouin the option of living in buildings by the Jabal, as some of the Bedouin have already done. Younes has refused, and instead mockingly suggested that they take the lands and homes of the settlement of Old Qedar.

Moving to the Jabal:
Younes believes that the people of the Jabal made a huge mistake when they took the 400 sq. m. of land offered to them and built homes there, because they set a precedent that this was somehow acceptable to the Bedouin. When they moved, they each received between $8,500 and $12,000 from the Israeli government with which to build a house. Some of them also received $5,000 from the Palestinian Authority. Using additional money from other savings, some were able to build themselves houses, but others could not afford to complete the building of their house with this small amount. The total amount of compensation all the Bedouin received on relocation, does not amount to the compensation of one settler who left the Gaza settlements in 2005. (Reportedly $1 million).

Younes says that the Israelis behave as if they are above the law and don’t consider anyone other than themselves; as a result he claims “they will eventually demolish our homes on top of us!”
Annex 6 - Minutes from meeting with the Jahalin Bedouin (March 2007)

[Text content is not legible due to handwriting]
Meeting minutes

Participants present in the meeting held in Wadi Abu Hindi on 3/3/2007, namely, the Bedouin who live to the east of al Ezariya, Abu Dis, Anata, and Al-khan al ahmar, in addition to some international, local and Israeli solidarity organizations, have discussed the Israeli decision to displaced the Jahalin Bedouin from the areas in which they live.

Moreover, the participants express the desire and agree to:

1. Stay in the areas where they presently reside;
2. Refuse any financial compensation for their displacement;
3. Refuse to move to any area that belongs to other Palestinians;
4. Only accept a solution that allows them to go back to the land from which they were originally displaced in the 1950s, specifically to Tal− arrar in Bir el Sabe’e;
5. Call upon international organizations in the world to stand beside them in their struggle for justice, which is not to be displaced again and return to their original lands.
6. Refuse the construction of the Wall, which is forcibly displacing them and leading to the slow death of their community.
Annex 7 – Letter from the village council of Abu Dis, Al 'Zaryya, Eastern Sawahrah, Al Za'ym, and Sheikh Sa'ad
To The Concerned International Organizations and Committees

We, the local committees of the south eastern area of Jerusalem (Abu Dis, Al 'Zaryya, Eastern Sawahrah, Al Za'ym, and Sheikh Sa'ad), reject the transfer of the Bedouin families from their current places of residence to land belonging to residents of our villages. Such action has negative social and economic repercussions that will impact on both the Bedouin families and the residents of the south eastern area of Jerusalem.

The transfer of the Bedouin is against all international conventions, notably the Fourth Geneva Convention, and international human rights law.

We are asking you to help us stop the construction of the segregation Wall, which constitutes the main reason for the transfer of the Bedouin, as well as the cancellation of all laws and/or orders promulgated against the Bedouin.

Local Council of Sheikh Sa'ad
Local Council of Al Za'ym
Local Council of El Sawahrah
Local Council of Al 'Zariya
Local Council of Abu Dis
Issam Fer'on, head of the joint service council
Omar Muhammad Mansour Sarayah

Background:
Omar used to live in the West Bank village of Jaba’ but, as a result of a family feud, he moved with his wife and children in 1993 to live with the Jahalin Bedouin. Between 1993 and 2003 he was living in a tent. He received his first warning to stop ‘building’ in 2003 when he first built a ‘structure’ (instead of a tent). Since then he has received warnings to stop building every year and has been asked to leave the area.

Demolition:
The last time Omar received a warning was December 2006, but in February 2007, the Israelis came to demolish his house. The IDF, the border police and the regular police arrived early in the morning in about 30 jeeps; the children had just gone to school. They took his ID number and gave him an hour in which to leave the house and take everything in it. During the demolition no one was allowed into the area, it was declared a “closed military area”. The IDF destroyed everything, without showing Omar any kind of demolition order, then left, asking him why he does not return to Jaba’ village.

Coping since the demolition:
Omar’s wife (who is his cousin) has a refugee card. Omar is currently trying to obtain one, as he and his children are not covered by the same refugee card as his wife. The supplies which they would be able to obtain from UNRWA if Omar had a refugee card would help him and his family to cope in the short term, especially because Omar has been unemployed for the last year, he used to work in the settlement of Ma’ale Adumim. Further extensions under the E1 plan will take in all the land which the Bedouin currently occupy.

Threat of IDF return:
Since his home was demolished, Omar has built an alternative structure using materials from the demolished building. He did this after Lecker told him that if he moved his house about 30 metres away from its original site, the Israelis would not touch it (although this new structure is located immediately next to the site of the old
However, he is nervous these days because the IDF could come back at any time – if they do return a second time they will arrest him, for violating their order not to rebuild. The Bedouin are accustomed to this constant threat but it leaves a heavy scar, particularly on the young children.