

'Arab al Jahalin Locality Profile



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Background

This report is part of a series of booklets, which contain compiled information about each city, village, and town in the Jerusalem Governorate. These booklets came as a result of a comprehensive study of all villages in Jerusalem Governorate, which aims at depicting the overall living conditions in the governorate and presenting developmental plans to assist in developing the livelihood of the population in the area. It was accomplished through the "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment;" the project funded by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID).

The "Village Profiles and Needs Assessment" was designed to study, investigate, analyze and document the socio-economic conditions and the needed programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current unsecure political, economic and social conditions in the Jerusalem Governorate.

The project's objectives are to survey, analyze, and document the available natural, human, socioeconomic and environmental resources, and the existing limitations and needs assessment for the development of the rural and marginalized areas in the Jerusalem Governorate. In addition, the project aims at preparing strategic developmental programs and activities to mitigate the impact of the current political, social, and economic instability with the focus on the agricultural sector.

All village profiles in Arabic and English are available online at <http://vprofile.arij.org>.

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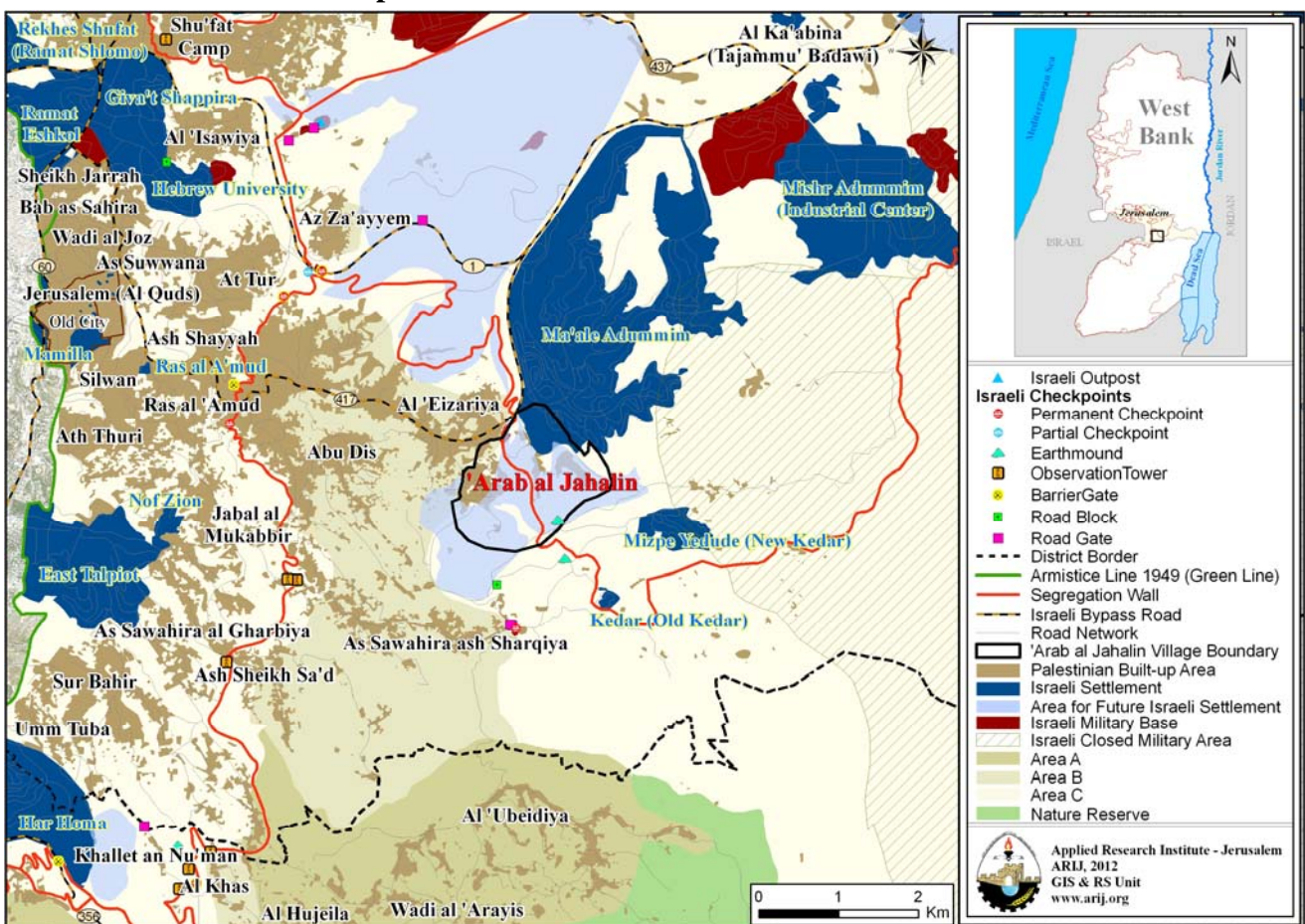
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'Arab al Jahalin Locality Profile

Location and Physical Characteristics

'Arab al Jahalin is a Palestinian locality in Jerusalem Governorate located (horizontally) 6.2km south-east of Jerusalem City. It is bordered by Abu Dis to the east and south, Abu Dis and El 'Eizariya to the west, and El 'Eizariya to the north (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012) (See map 1).

Map 1: 'Arab al Jahalin location and borders



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

'Arab al Jahalin is located at an altitude of 426m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 250mm. The average annual temperature is 18 °C and the average annual humidity is approximately 58.4% (ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012).

Since 2003, 'Arab al Jahalin has been governed by a Projects Committee which is currently administrated by 10 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority. The Projects Committee

owns a permanent headquarters, but does not possess a vehicle for the collection of solid waste ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

It is the responsibility of the Projects Committee to provide a number of services to the residents of 'Arab al Jahalin, including ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012):

- Establishing and maintaining the drinking water network.
- Implementing projects and case studies for the locality.
- Protecting historical and archeological sites.
- Protecting governmental properties.

History

'Arab al Jahalin locality was established in 1997, and its residents originate from Tel Arad in the Negev desert ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012) (See photo below for 'Arab al Jahalin Locality).

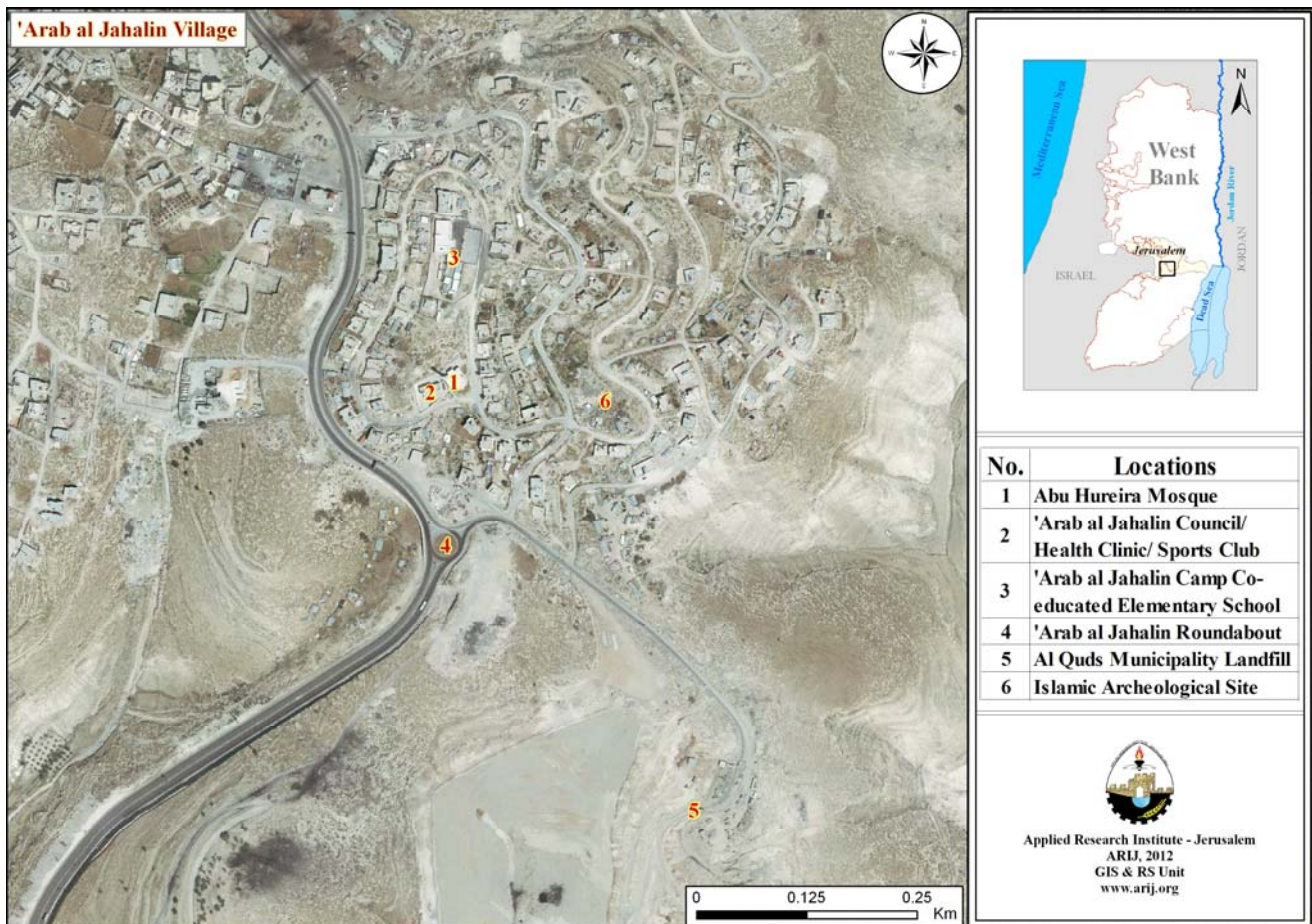
Photo 1: 'Arab al Jahalin Locality



Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is one mosque in the locality, Abu Hurayra Mosque. There is an ancient Islamic archeological area, but this site is not qualified for tourism ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012) (See Map 2).

Map 2: Main locations in 'Arab al Jahalin locality



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

Population

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of 'Arab al Jahalin in 2007 was 650, of whom 328 were male and 322 female. There were 101 households living in 96 housing units.

Age Groups and Gender

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in 'Arab al Jahalin was as follows: 46.9% were less than 15 years old, 50.8% between 15 - 64 years old, and 2.2% were 65 years of age or older. Data additionally showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the locality is 101.9:100, meaning that males and females constituted 50.5% and 49.5% of the population respectively.

Families

'Arab al Jahalin residents are from several families, mainly the Abu Ghalya, Al Hirish, As Sabaylah, Al Farahat, Al Mazar'ah, Al 'Eweidat and Al Hjooj families, in addition to many other families ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Education

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), the illiteracy rate amongst the 'Arab al Jahalin population was approximately 18.6%, of whom 70.4% were females. Of the literate population, 16.3% could only read and write with no formal education, 31.7% had elementary education, 24.1% had preparatory education, 6.7% had secondary education, and 2.5% completed higher education. Table 1 shows the educational level in the locality of 'Arab al Jahalin by sex and educational attainment in 2007.

Table 1: 'Arab al Jahalin population (10 years of age and above) by sex and educational attainment, 2007

Sex	Illite- rate	Can read & write	Elem- entary	Prepa- ratory	Second- ary	Associate Diploma	Bach- elor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Un- known	Total
M	24	33	74	61	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	204
F	57	38	64	44	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	231
T	81	71	138	105	29	-	11	-	-	-	-	435

Source: PCBS, 2009.

There are 4 public schools in the locality run by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), but there are no kindergartens (see Table 2) (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Table 2: The Schools in 'Arab al Jahalin by name, stage, sex, and supervising authority

School Name	Supervising Authority	Sex
Thukoor 'Arab al Jahalin Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
'Arab al Jahalin Camp Co-educated Elementary School	Government	Mixed
Thukoor 'Arab al Jahalin Camp School	Government	Mixed
Al Khan al Ahmar Elementary School	Government	Mixed

Source: Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011

In the locality there are 486 students, 45 teachers, and 28 classes (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011). The average number of students per teacher in the school is nearly 11, and the average number of students per class is approximately 17 (Directorate of Education in Jerusalem, 2011).

Due to the absence of some levels of education in the locality's schools, mainly the secondary level, students attend neighboring villages' schools, including Masqat Boys High School or El 'Eizariya Girls High School. Both are located in El 'Eizariya town, about 8km and 6km from the locality respectively ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Some schools are exposed to problems because of the Israeli occupation, including 'Arab al Jahalin and Al Khan al Ahmar Elementary Schools, primarily threats from the Israeli occupation forces to deport students ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The educational sector in 'Arab al Jahalin locality faces some obstacles, primarily ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012):

1. The lack of appropriate classrooms; students are studying in classrooms built of tin.
2. The lack of sufficient parental encouragement regarding education for children.

Health Status

There are very few health centers available in 'Arab al Jahalin locality. There is the 'Arab al Jahalin Governmental Health Center, which has not yet been opened by the Palestinian Authority, and a motherhood and childcare center. In the absence of required health services and in emergencies residents go to the Arabic Health Center or El 'Eizariya Health Center in El 'Eizariya town, approximately 10k from 'Arab al Jahalin ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The health sector in the locality faces many obstacles and problems, principally ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012):

1. The lack of ambulances in the locality.
2. The difficulties in accessing the Jerusalem area due to military checkpoints.
3. The lack of hospitals in the area.

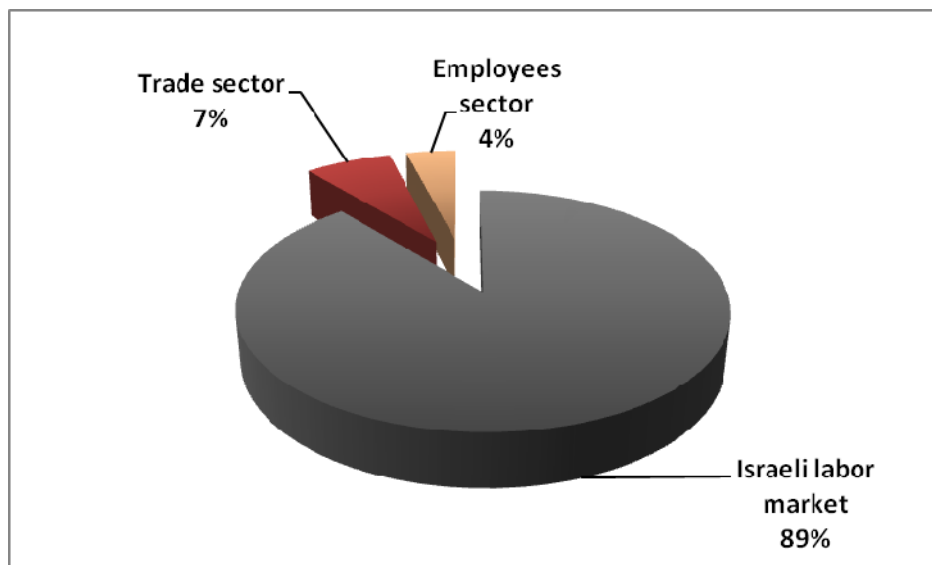
Economic Activities

The economy in 'Arab al Jahalin is dependent on several economic sectors, mainly the Israeli labor market, which absorbs 89% of the workforce ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012) (See Figure1).

A field survey conducted by ARIJ in 2012 showed that the distribution of labor by economic activity in 'Arab al Jahalin is as follows:

- Israeli labor market (89%)
- Trade sector (7%)
- Government or private employees sector (4%)

Figure 1: Economic activity in 'Arab al Jahalin locality



Source: 'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012

In terms of commercial and industrial productions in 'Arab al Jahalin locality, there are 3 grocery stores and one professional workshop (blacksmith) ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The unemployment rate in 'Arab al Jahalin has reached around 70%, and it was found that the social groups most affected in the locality as a result of Israeli restrictions and procedures are ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012):

1. Workers in the agriculture sector.
2. Workers in the trade sector.
3. Former workers in Israel.

Labor Force

According to the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2007), 28.5% of 'Arab al Jahalin's labor force was economically active, of whom 58.1% were employed, and 71.3% were not economically active, of whom 45.8% were students and 44.2% were housekeepers (See table 3).

Table 3: 'Arab al Jahalin population (10 years of age and above) by sex and employment status-2007

SEX	Economically Active				Not Economically Active						Un-known	Total
	Employed	Currently Un-employed	Un-employed (Never worked)	Total	Students	House-keeping	Unable to work	Not working & Not looking for work	Other	Total		
M	72	39	8	119	60	2	18	1	3	84	1	204
F	-	4	1	5	82	135	8	-	1	226	-	231
T	72	43	9	124	142	137	26	1	4	310	1	435

Source: PCBS, 2009.

Agricultural Sector

'Arab al Jahalin has a total area of around 2,270 dunums of which 18 are considered 'arable' land and 425 dunums are registered as 'residential' (See Table 4 and Map 3).

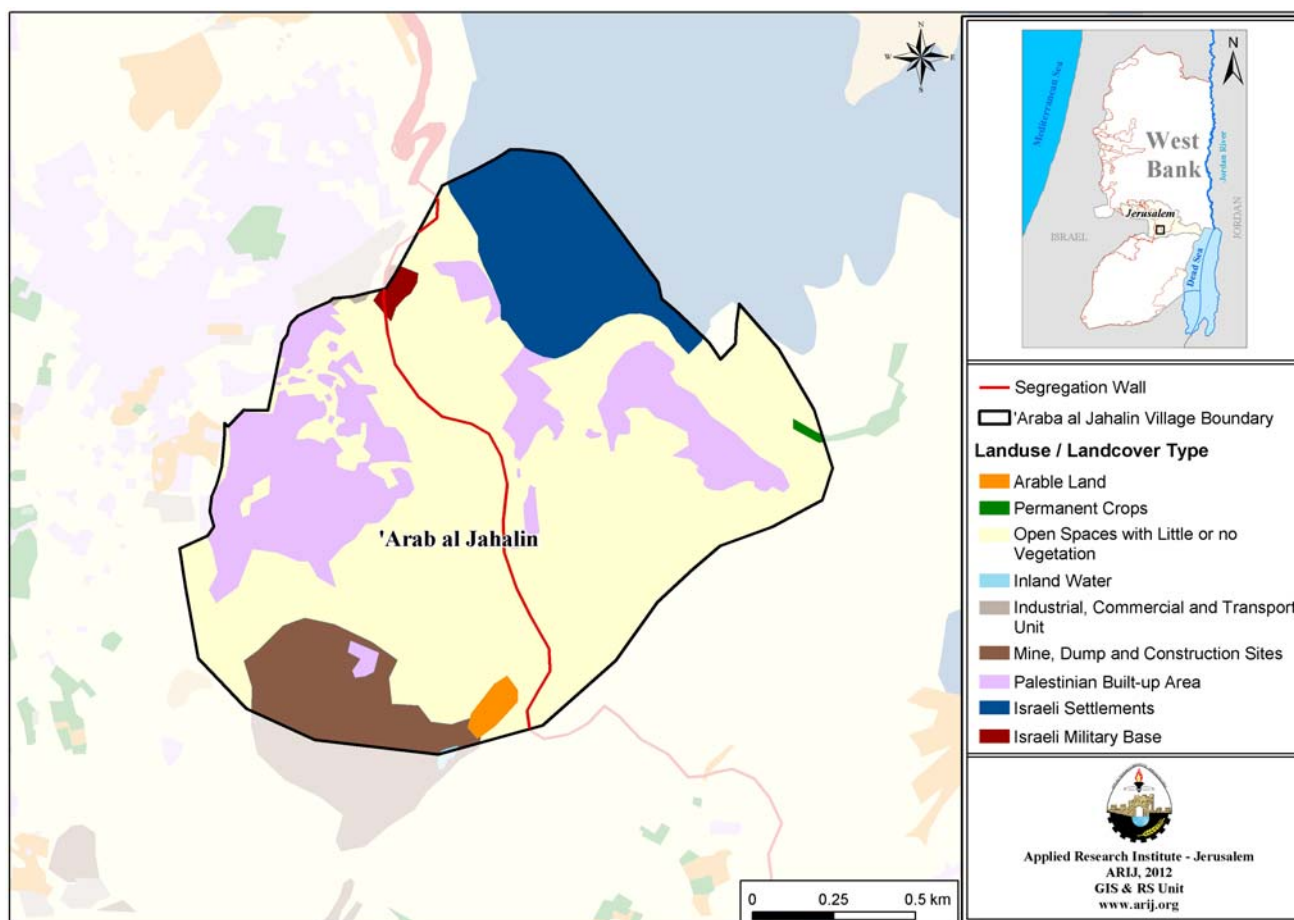
Table 4: Land use and land cover in 'Arab al Jahalin locality in 2010 (area in dunum)

Total Area	Built up Area	Agricultural area (18)				Inland water	Forests	Open Spaces	Area of Industrial, Commercial & Transport Unit	Area of Settlements, Military Bases & Wall Zone
		Permanent Crops	Green-houses	Range-lands	Arable lands					
2,270	425	3	0	0	15	1	0	1,401	157	268

Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012.

According to the statistics of the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture in Jerusalem (2010) there are no lands cultivated with rain-fed or irrigated open vegetables in 'Arab al Jahalin locality. However, there are 21 dunums of land cultivated with olive trees (Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010).

Map 3: Land use/land cover in 'Arab al Jahalin locality



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012.

As for the field crops and forage in 'Arab al Jahalin, cereals, in particular, wheat is the most cultivated covering an area of about 50 dunums (See Table 5).

Table 5: Total area of field crops in 'Arab al Jahalin locality (dunum)

Fruit trees	Rainfed	Irrigated
Cereals	50	0
Bulbs	0	0
Dry legumes	0	0
Oil crops	0	0
Forage crops	5	0
Stimulating crops	0	0
Other crops	0	0
Total Area	55	0

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture - Jerusalem, 2010

The field survey conducted by ARIJ shows that around 30% of the residents in 'Arab al Jahalin rear and keep domestic animals ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

There are no agricultural roads in the locality ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The agricultural sector in the locality faces some obstacles, principally:

- The lack of sufficient lands for grazing.
- Problems faced by citizens due to Israeli restrictions on the marketing of animal products.
- The lack of agricultural lands owned by the locality.

Institutions and Services

'Arab al Jahalin locality has no governmental institutions, but has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012):

- **'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee:** Founded in 2003 by the Ministry of Local Government with the goal of solving issues in the locality and providing various services to its population.
- **'Arab al Jahalin Agricultural Society:** Founded in 1986, and currently is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to provide feed and veterinary services to the population.
- **'Arab al Jahalin Sports Club:** Founded in 2010 by the Ministry of Youth & Sports. The Club provides many sports activities and tournaments.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Electricity and Telecommunication Services

'Arab al Jahalin has been connected to a public electricity network since 2007. It is served by Jerusalem Electricity Company, which is the main source of electricity in the locality. Approximately 20% of the housing units in the locality are connected to this network. However, residents suffer some problems concerning electricity mainly that some citizens allegedly carry out electricity thefts, causing weak power in the network ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

'Arab al Jahalin is not connected to a telecommunications network ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Transportation Services

Illegal/unlicensed cars are the main means of transportation in 'Arab al Jahalin locality ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012). There are 8km of designated 'main' roads and 3km of 'secondary' roads, all of which are unpaved ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Water Resources

'Arab al Jahalin is provided with water by the West Bank Water Authority through the public water network established since 2000, and approximately 90% of the housing units are connected to this network ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The quantity of water supplied to 'Arab al Jahalin in 2011 was approximately 30,000 cubic meters/ year; therefore, the average rate of water supply per capita in 'Arab al Jahalin is 114 liters per day ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012). However no 'Arab al Jahalin citizen consumes this amount of water due to water losses, which are recorded at around 10%. These losses happen at the main source, major transport lines, in the distribution network, and at the household level. Therefore the rate of water consumption per capita in 'Arab al Jahalin is 103 liters per day.

'Arab al Jahalin residents suffer from a lack of water sources; some residents depend on the purchase of water tanks, while others are connected to water lines from the public water network supplying the nearby settlements. The residents of the Bedouin Community in Al Khan al Ahmar area are connected to the Mekerot water network, which supplies the nearby settlement. However, despite the ongoing availability of water, the residents are constantly concerned that Mekerot will cut these lines, despite its prior approval to establish them (Photo No. 2 & 3) ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Photo 2: Water tanks in the Bedouin community of Al Khan al Ahmar



Photo 3: The water line which supply the Bedouin community of Al Khan al Ahmar



Sanitation

'Arab al Jahalin lacks a public sewerage network with most of the locality residents using cesspits and endocrines as their main means of wastewater disposal ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Based on the estimated daily per capita water consumption, the estimated amount of wastewater generated per day, is approximately 59 cubic meters, or 21,600 cubic meters annually. At the individual level in the locality, it is estimated that the per capita wastewater generation is 82 liters per day, depending on the consumption rate. The wastewater collected by cesspits is discharged by wastewater tankers directly to open areas or nearby valleys with no regard for the environment. There is no wastewater treatment either at the source or at the disposal sites and this poses a serious threat to both environmental and public health (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Solid Waste Management

El 'Eizariya Local Council is considered the official body responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens and establishments in the locality ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Most of the population in 'Arab al Jahalin benefits from the solid waste services, whereby waste is collected from households, institutions, shops, and public squares in plastic bags and then transferred to 6 containers distributed throughout the locality. El 'Eizariya Local Council collects the solid waste once every two weeks and then transports it using a waste vehicle to El 'Eizariya dumping site, 1km from the locality, where it is burnt ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

The daily per capita rate of solid waste production in 'Arab al Jahalin is 0.7kg. Thus the estimated amount of solid waste produced per day from 'Arab al Jahalin residents is nearly 0.5 tons, or 184 tons per year (ARIJ-WERU, 2012).

Environmental Conditions

Like other localities in the Governorate, 'Arab al Jahalin experiences several environmental problems which must be addressed and solved. These problems are identified by 'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee as follows:

Water Crisis

- The amount of water supplied to citizens is insufficient and does not meet their daily water needs.
- The lack of permanent water sources and the small quantities of available water.

Wastewater Management

- The absence of a public sewage network in some neighborhoods forces the residents to use unhygienic cesspits and endocrines for the disposal of wastewater, and/or discharge wastewater

in the streets. This is particularly common in winter, as citizens cannot afford the high cost of sewage tankers during this period. These methods facilitate environmental damage, health problems, and the spread of epidemics and diseases in the village. This wastewater also contaminates the groundwater because most cesspits are built without lining, allowing wastewater to enter into the ground and avoiding the need to use sewage tankers. Moreover, the untreated wastewater collected from cesspits by sewage tankers is disposed of in open areas without concern for the damage it causes to the environment and to residents' health.

Solid Waste Management:

- The lack of a central sanitary landfill to serve 'Arab al Jahalin and the other neighboring communities in the governorate is due mainly to the obstacles created by the Israeli authorities for local and national institutions in granting licenses to establish such a landfill, because the appropriate land is within Area C and under Israeli control. In addition, the implementation of such projects depends on funding from donor countries. The lack of a sanitary landfill is hazardous to human health, a source of pollution to the groundwater and soil through the leachate produced from the solid waste, and produces bad odors and distortion of the landscape.

Impact of the Israeli Occupation

Geopolitical Status of 'Arab al Jahalin Locality

'Arab al Jahalin tribe is one of the Palestinian ancient nomadic tribes in the Palestinian territories that descends from Be'er Sheva area, in which they resided before the 1948 war in Tel 'Arad area in the northern Negev desert. 'Arab al Jahalin tribe used to travel across the region seeking water sources and pasture for their livestock. After the outbreak of the war in 1948, they were deported and displaced by the Israeli occupying forces for the purpose of constructing the Israeli settlement of "Arad," on the lands of Tel Arad in Be'er Sheva, south of occupied Palestine, where most of them migrated to Jordan, while the rest who stayed in Palestine were distributed into several Bedouin communities in the eastern slopes of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron, and were registered with UNRWA as refugees. Like other Palestinian people, 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouins were exposed to a second tragedy in 1967, as the Israeli occupation forces seized hundreds of thousands of dunums that were classified as pastures, and declared them as closed military zones; on which they constructed Israeli camps and settlements, such as Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc. These confiscated areas were considered residential and agricultural areas for the Bedouins which they used to cultivate and rear their livestock on.

The landmarks of the third tragedy began in the nineties of the last century, following the signing of the Oslo II Interim Agreement in 1995, as the Israeli occupation forces took advantage of the presence of nomads in the areas classified as "C" according to the signed agreements, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory, hence, they demolished their homes and residential tents and forcibly took them in trucks away from their origin sites, under the pretext that these nomadic residential tents pose a security risk to the surrounding settlements including Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc, and an impediment to the Israeli urban growth in the eastern region of

Jerusalem. 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouins are concentrated in four major Bedouin communities in the West Bank¹:

1. The Bedouin Community in Al Khan al Ahmar area: located on the road to Jericho (Israeli bypass road # 1), this community is threatened of eviction and demolition due to the direct targeting of the Israeli occupation authorities to it and to clamping down on the population, in order to force them to leave and migrate from the place. In addition, the Israeli occupation authorities handed over the region's population ('Arab al Jahalin Bedouins) dozens of military orders, which included the evacuation and demolition of houses, properties and the only elementary school in the locality, which is built of tires; as Kfar Adummim Israeli settlement claims the ownership of the land on which the school is built.
2. The Bedouin Community in 'Anata town: Located east of 'Anata town and is at risk of eviction and demolition; as the Israeli occupation authorities intended to displace them several times. For example, in 2000, the Israeli occupation authorities displaced the nomads ('Arab al Jahalin Bedouins) towards 'Anata town under the pretext of their presence within the area classified as an Israeli "closed military zone." In 2004, the Israeli occupation authorities displaced them again under the pretext of their presence within the area of the Segregation Wall; currently, they are settling few meters away from 'Anata town.
3. Wadi Abu Hindi community: located 5km east of Abu Dis town in a valley that separates between two mountains; on the top of these situated the Israeli settlements of Ma'ale Adummim and Kedar, the community is also threatened with eviction and demolition. The community is linked with a bumpy dirt road that passes through a small water culvert that was set up under an Israeli road that connects between the Israeli settlements of Kedar and Ma'ale Adummim. The population suffers from the poor quality of the road, mainly in winter, as the rain prevents the movement of the area residents completely.
4. Al Jabal "the Mountain" community: considered the main urban community for 'Arab al Jahalin and is part of Abu Dis town territory. In 1997, 'Arab al Jahalin were displaced to the area, as the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated part of the territory of Abu Dis and set aside half dunum of it for each family of 'Arab al Jahalin, and forced them to reside on it, near Abu Dis town landfill. The Israeli occupation authorities also prevented them - under threat - from returning to their original places around Ma'ale Adummim settlement; they have additionally granted them building permits in that area in order to keep them away from their original sites around the settlement bloc. 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouins have established a local council, a health clinic and a school in this area. The geopolitical situation of 'Arab al Jahalin will focus on their current community; Al Jabal community. However, the settlement risk is still chasing 'Arab al Jahalin until the day; the pace of settlement is accelerating in the Israeli settlements bordering these communities and the risk of displacement and forced evictions is increasing again by the Israeli practices and the construction of the Segregation Wall.

'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal community) after the Oslo II Agreement

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, 'Arab al Jahalin locality was divided into areas 'B' and 'C'.

¹ Grassroots Al Quds Network
<http://www.grassrootsalquds.net/ar>

Approximately 74 dunums (3.3% of the locality’s total area) were assigned as area ‘B’, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. Area ‘B’ constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, towns, and some camps. Approximately 2,197 dunums (96.7% of the total locality area) is classified as area ‘C’, where Israel retains full control over security and administration. In area ‘C’ Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through a permit given by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area ‘C’ are pastures, agricultural lands, and open space (Table 6).

Table :6 The geopolitical divisions of 'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal community) according to the Oslo II interim agreement in 1995

Area	Area in dunums	Percent of Total locality area
Area A	0	0
Area B	74	3.3
Area C	2,197	96.7
Nature Reserve	0	0
Total	2,271	100

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal Community) and the Israeli Occupation Practices

'Arab al Jahalin locality’s lands have been confiscated for various Israeli purposes, including the construction of Israeli settlements, and the construction of the Segregation Wall and Israeli military bases. Below is a breakdown of the Israeli confiscations of lands from 'Arab al Jahalin.

During the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, the Israeli government confiscated 257 dunums in 'Arab al Jahalin locality to establish the Israeli settlement of Ma'ale Adummim to the east of the locality. This settlement is currently inhabited by around 39,000 Israeli settlers (Table 7).

Table 7: Israeli Settlements constructed over 'Arab al Jahalin lands

Settlement Name	Year of construction	Area confiscated from 'Arab al Jahalin (dunums)	Population of settlers (2009)
Ma'ale Adummim	1975	4,217	39,000
Total		4,217	39,000

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

Israeli Occupation Authorities have confiscated 11 dunums of the locality lands in order to establish an Israeli military base north of the locality.

'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal Community) and the Israeli Segregation Wall Plan

The construction of the Israeli Segregation Wall has had a negative and destructive impact on 'Arab al Jahalin. According to the last amendment of the plan, published on the webpage of the Israeli Defense Ministry (30th April 2007), the Wall extends 2km east of 'Arab al Jahalin. When the Segregation Wall is completed, 1204 dunums (53%) of 'Arab al Jahalin lands will be isolated. The isolated lands include part of the locality's Bedouin urban area, pastures, open spaces, and Israeli settlements (Table 8).

Table 8: the land classification of lands to be isolated lands in 'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal Community) - Jerusalem Governorate

No.	Land classification	Area (dunums)
2	Open spaces	782
3	Palestinian residential area	156
4	Israeli settlements	257
5	Israeli military base	9
Total		1204

Source: ARIJ-GIS Unit, 2012

The Segregation Wall and the Suffering of 'Arab al Jahalin (Al Jabal Community) Residents

With the completion of the Segregation Wall, the urbanized area of 'Arab al Jahalin will become isolated from neighboring Palestinian Bedouin communities in the east such as Wadi Abu Hindi. The Wall will also displace 'Arab al Jahalin residents. The section of the wall west of the locality, El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis towns will isolate these localities from Jerusalem city. The locality is currently situated between a section of the Wall constructed to the western side and a planned section to the eastern side. When the Wall is completed, 'Arab al Jahalin locality (along with El 'Eizariya and Abu Dis towns) will be surrounded by the Segregation Wall from the eastern, northern and western sides. The southern side will be open for the locality's residents to access the southern areas of the West Bank, including Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates. The Wall will separate the northern and southern sides of the West Bank and 'Arab al Jahalin locality will become part of the southern region of the West Bank. The Wall will isolate the locality's urban area from its territories to the east, and will prevent urbanization on all sides. These areas are used for grazing livestock, and are the primary source of livelihoods for 'Arab al Jahalin residents. The route of the Segregation Wall to the eastern side of the locality annexes the Ma'ale Adumim settlement bloc to Jerusalem City as part of the 'Greater Jerusalem' project.

The Segregation Wall will isolate Palestinians living in the town and carrying Palestinian IDs from Jerusalem City, cutting off educational, health, social and economic services. Access to the holy city will be limited to those holding the Jerusalem identity who will have to pass through military checkpoints to enter the city and show their Jerusalem IDs to prove their right to travel, work, and live in the city. This will generate further suffering and increased difficulties in mobility and communication. This step aims at the re-delineation of Jerusalem City borders as part of Israeli plans seeking to change the demographics of the city in favor of the Israelis, and seeks to exclude neighborhoods of high Palestinian population density from Jerusalem City.

‘Greater Jerusalem’ Project Plan

The ‘Greater Jerusalem’ plan was drafted in the early 1970s when the Israeli government launched the first step in its plan to expand the area of Israeli settlements located outside the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem. The plan aims to link these settlements to settlements located within Jerusalem city, isolating Palestinian communities east of Jerusalem. The ‘Greater Jerusalem’ plan includes the annexation of three Israeli settlement blocs: Ma'ale Adummim, Giv'at Ze'ev and Gush Etzion. Upon the completion of the Segregation Wall around Jerusalem city in 2014², Israel will be able to annex these settlement blocs to Israel and create a geographical reality that would be difficult to change.

The Israeli E1 Plan and 'Arab al Jahalin's Lands

Ma'ale Adummim is considered one of the most threatening settlement blocs in the West Bank, as it lies within Jerusalem governorate borders and presents a geographical danger to links between northern and southern areas of the West Bank. Additionally, it isolates East Jerusalem from other Palestinian governorates, complicating proposals for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and threatening the territorial continuity of such a state.

As part of the Israeli project to fragment the West Bank through building the Segregation Wall, Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc has special consideration from the Israeli government committee responsible for this project due to its location near the eastern part of Jerusalem city. The Israeli administration developed the E1 plan which entails building a new settlement bloc to create a physical link between Ma'ale Adummim and Israeli settlements in Jerusalem city. The E1 plan affects the Palestinian towns and villages in that area, including 'Arab al Jahalin, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Abu Dis, El 'Eizariya, At Tour, 'Isawiya, Az Za'ayem and 'Anata, and restricts their rights for urban development. The E1 plan also threatens the territorial contiguity between the northern and southern West Bank. It includes the construction of 3,900 housing units to the west and north of Ma'ale Adummim on an area of 13,213 dunums, which was already included in Ma'ale Adummim's Master Plan. It is expected that this plan will increase the population of the settlement dramatically.

With the completion of the E1 Plan, the Israeli urban belt will be sealed around Jerusalem City. Consequently, 'Arab al Jahalin will be strangled from the east and south and will lose a total of 1461 dunums of its lands (including agricultural and open spaces and pastures), leaving the locality with only its urban area. This will undermine the future development of the locality and isolate it from all directions. The implementation of the E1 scheme will also lead to the displacement of 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouin communities surrounding Ma'ale Adummim and Kedar settlements, mainly the Wadi Abu Hindi Bedouin community and the eastern part of the Al Jabal community (map 4).

‘Fabric of Life’ Road Scheme will isolate 'Arab al Jahalin

On 9th October 2007 the IOF issued military order 07/35/T, which seeks to confiscate 387 dunums of As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, At Tour and El 'Eizariya lands to complete the ‘Fabric of Life’ road scheme.

² according to Israeli sources

Announced by military order 07/19/T (4th October 2007), the 'Fabric of Life' road will be 17km long and connect the southern part of the West Bank (Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates) with the Jordan Valley and Jericho city in the eastern region of the West Bank.

According to Israeli military order (07/35/T), an extension to military order (07/19/T), the other part of the 'Fabric of Life' road will be 4.6 kilometers long and begin at the Container' checkpoint east of 'Arab al Jahalin, passing through 'Arab al Jahalin and El 'Eizariya localities' lands, and ending at At Tour and Az Za'ayyem localities. The road will then be routed through a tunnel in the area and will continue to 'Anata and Hizma localities, where it will be linked to a new road constructed by Israel near the military base east of 'Anata town. This road will confiscate more land from As Sawahira ash Sharqiya and other neighboring localities; through its construction, the road will change the course of Palestinian movement away from bypass road 1, which passes near Ma'ale Adummim in order to begin the process of settlement construction (plan E1) to the west of Ma'ale Adummim (map 5).

'Arab al Jahalin: Other Communities and the Israeli Occupation Practices

Al Jahalin Bedouins have been exposed to various kinds of suffering through the practices of the Israeli occupation. The suffering of these communities began with the establishment of Kedar settlement in the early 1990s and increased with the demolition of their homes and agricultural buildings in 1996. Israeli harassments included the confiscation of hundreds of sheep and camels under the pretext of grazing on grounds classified as closed military areas, forcing the population to pay heavy fines for the release of their animals. Additionally, the residents of this community are threatened with demolition and forcible displacement since their lands will be affected by the E1 plan and the construction of the Wall.

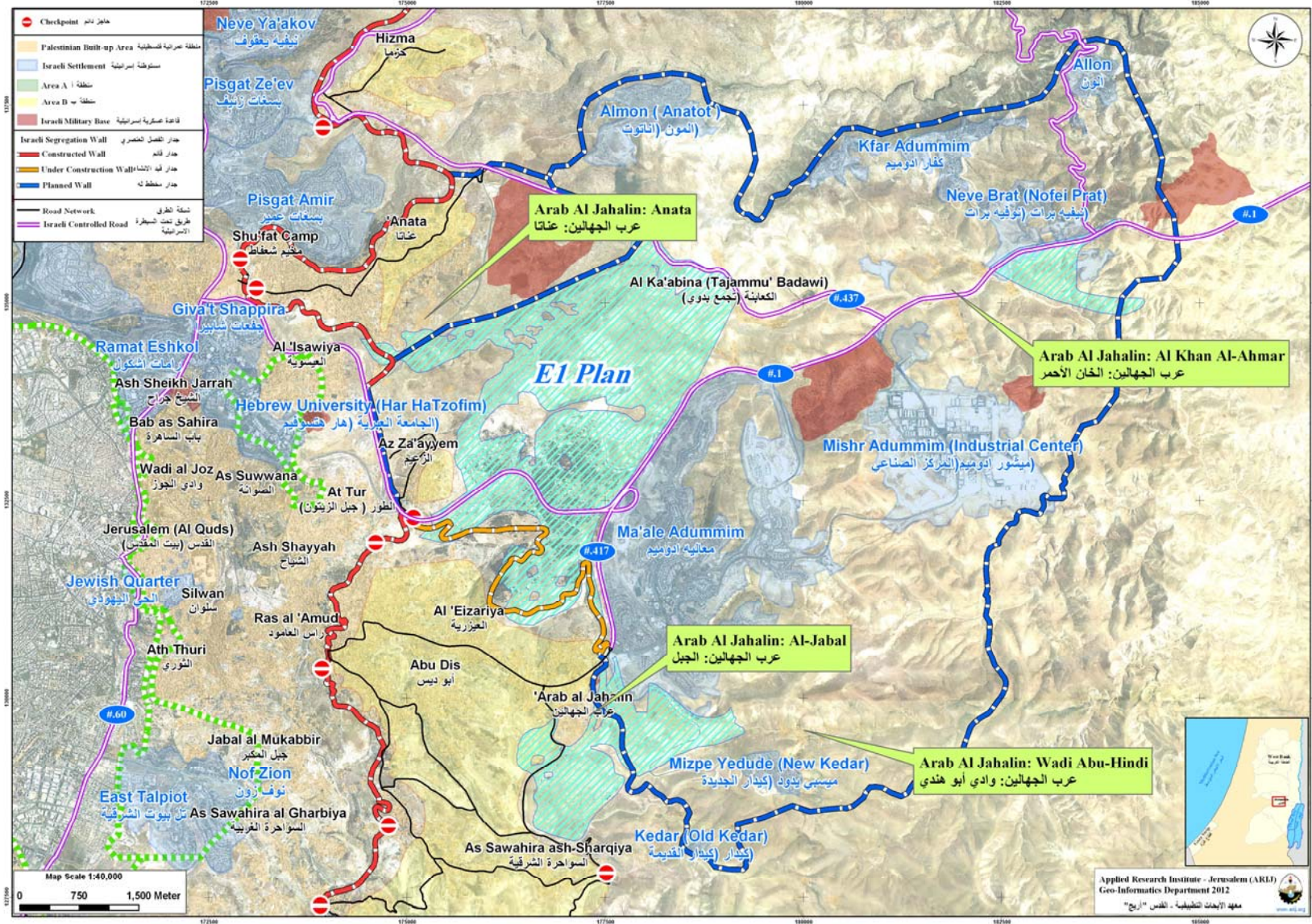
'Arab al Jahalin Bedouin communities are also prevented by the occupation forces from building and expanding in the region. Newly built houses have been demolished immediately by Israeli bulldozers. The 'Arab al Jahalin community lives primarily in small houses built with simple materials, often with their livestock, but such houses have also been the target of Israeli demolitions. 'Arab al Jahalin suffers from a lack of infrastructure services because they are banned by the Israelis; the lack of paved roads, water, electricity, and communications increases their daily difficulties.

In late 2011, the Israeli occupation forces issued a military decision to deport 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouins living in Al Khan al Ahmar and east of El 'Eizariya, near Ma'ale Adummim, to begin the process of settlement expansion. Quoted on Israeli television, the spokesman for the Israeli Civil Administration, General Ron Chiaki, stated that 'Arab al Jahalin Bedouins living in the area near Ma'ale Adummim will be deported and expelled. He argued that since they live in area C they 'constitute a security threat to the region'. These lands, estimated at hundreds of dunums in area, will be exploited for the purpose of settlement expansion.

The Israeli landfill threatens and devours more land in 'Arab al Jahalin and destroys the environment

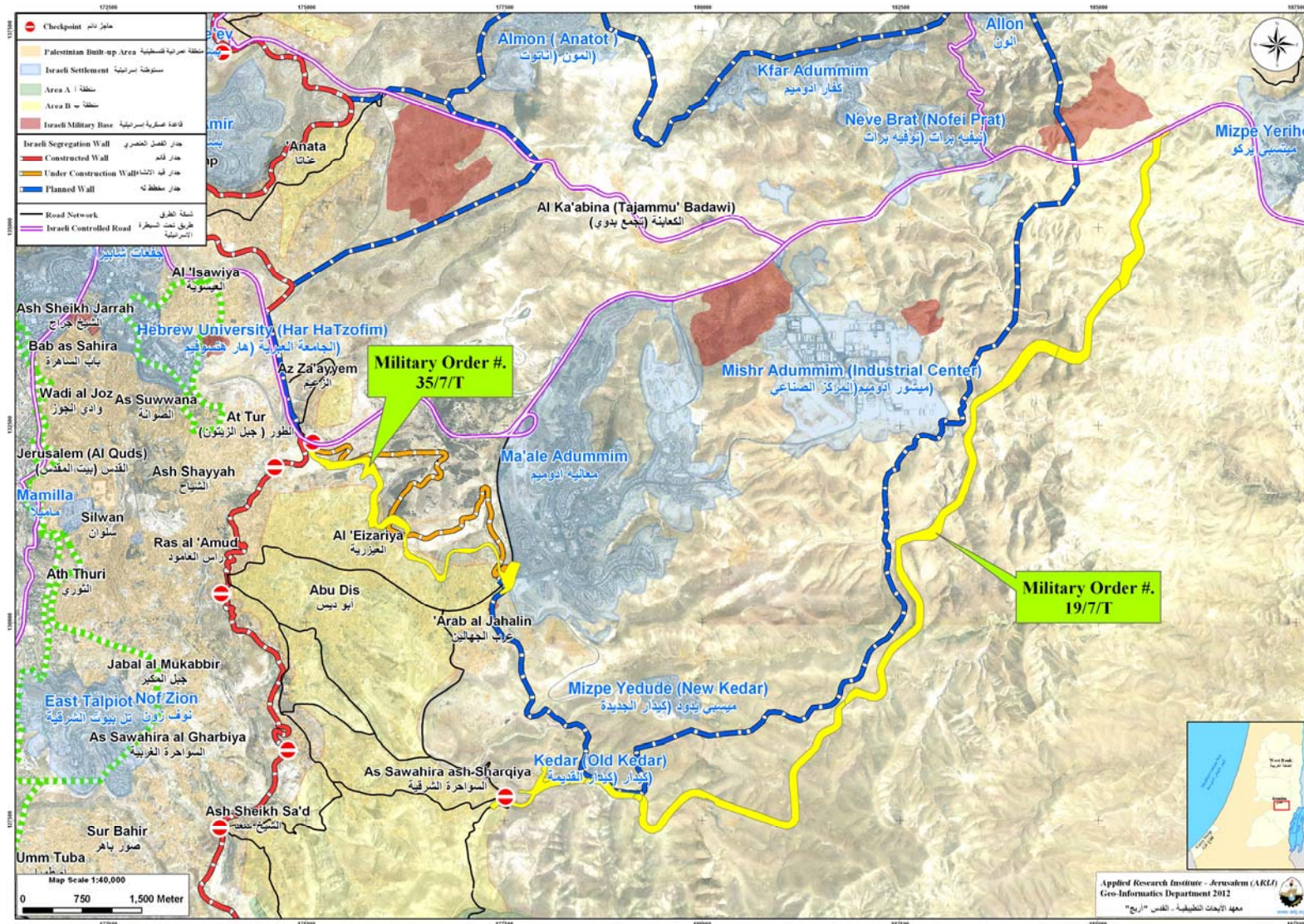
In 1981 Israel established a waste landfill in Abu Dis town, after the confiscation of land on which the landfill currently exists through an Israeli military order. This landfill has caused serious health problems and environmental devastation in the town and its surrounding areas through the contamination of soil and the spread of epidemics and diseases. The estimated area of land used for the landfill is 800 dunums. The landfill also serves to impede and restrict urban growth in the eastern region of the town. Despite the fact that this landfill is used by some Palestinian villages in Jerusalem and Bethlehem Governorates, the Israeli settlements in the area (such as Ma'ale Adummim, the industrial Mishr Adummim, old Kedar, and new Kedar) use it to dispose of many hundreds of tons of waste per day. The amount of waste disposed of by settlements double the amount that is disposed by Palestinian communities in the landfill. The Arab al Jahalin Bedouin community is just 300 meters from the landfill and has been deeply and negatively affected by the landfill since its establishment; the Israeli authorities forcibly resettled the community to this location in full knowledge of the serious health implications posed by the landfill and without regard for its effects on the community.

Map 4: Israeli Plan "E1"



Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2012

Map 5: 'Fabric of Life' Road Scheme



Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2012

Development Plans and Projects

Implemented Projects

'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee has implemented several development projects in 'Arab al Jahalin during the past five years (See Table 9).

Table 9: Implemented development plans and projects in 'Arab al Jahalin during the last five years

Name of the Project	Type	Year	Donor
Constructing a clinic	Public Services	2008	Ministry of Finance
Constructing 'Arab al Jahalin center	Public Services	2009	CHF
Constructing 6 classrooms	Educational	2010	UNDP

Source: 'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012

Proposed Projects

'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, in cooperation with the civil society organizations in the locality and the locality residents, hopes to implement several projects in the coming years. The project ideas were developed during the PRA workshop conducted by ARIJ staff in the locality. The projects are as follows in order of priority from the perspectives of the participants in the workshop:

1. Constructing a school for males and another for females.
2. Constructing internal roads 5km length and 14m wide.
3. Constructing a building for the youth club and a playground.
4. Rehabilitating and renovating the water network.
5. Constructing domestic harvesting cisterns and rehabilitation the existing ones.
6. Providing development projects in addition to livestock, poultry, and bee-breeding projects.
7. Establishing a sewage network.
8. Installing solar power for households.

Locality Development Priorities and Needs

'Arab al Jahalin suffers from a significant shortage of infrastructure and services. Table 10 shows the development priorities and needs in the locality according to the Projects Committee's feedback ('Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012).

Table 10: Development priorities and needs in 'Arab al Jahalin

No.	Sector	Strongly Needed	Needed	Not a Priority	Notes
Infrastructural Needs					
1	Opening and Pavement of Roads	*			11km*
2	Rehabilitation of Old Water Networks	*			10km
3	Extending the Water Network to Cover New Built up Areas			*	
4	Construction of New Water Networks			*	
5	Rehabilitation/ Construction of New Wells or Springs			*	
6	Construction of Water Reservoirs	*			500 cubic meters
7	Construction of a Sewage Disposal Network	*			10km
8	Construction of a New Electricity Network			*	
9	Providing Containers for Solid Waste Collection	*			40 containers
10	Providing Vehicles for Collecting Solid Waste	*			1 vehicle
11	Providing a Sanitary Landfill	*			
Health Needs					
1	Building of New Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
2	Rehabilitation of Old Clinics or Health Care Centres			*	
3	Purchasing of Medical Equipment and Tools	*			
Educational Needs					
1	Building of New Schools	*			all levels
2	Rehabilitation of Old Schools	*			
3	Purchasing of New Equipment for Schools	*			a laboratory & computer devices
Agriculture Needs					
1	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands			*	
2	Building Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns	*			60 cisterns
3	Construction of Barracks for Livestock	*			120 barracks
4	Veterinary Services	*			
5	Seeds and Hay for Animals	*			500 tons per year
6	Construction of New Greenhouses			*	
7	Rehabilitation of Greenhouses			*	
8	Field Crops Seeds			*	
9	Plants and Agricultural Supplies			*	

* 8km are main roads and 3km are sub.

Source: 'Arab al Jahalin Projects Committee, 2012.

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