



Erased and Suppressed:

Palestinian Testimonies of Meta's Censorship

December 2024

7amleh- the Arab Center for the Advancement of Social Media

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Introduction

Over the years, Meta's content moderation policies have demonstrated a troubling and consistent pattern of suppressing Palestinian voices while allowing harmful and inflammatory content targeting Palestinians to remain, particularly during critical moments of conflict, such as during the May 2021 Sheikh Jarrah protests, and following the October 7 attack and the ensuing 2023-2024 genocidal war on Gaza.

This report highlights a series of testimonies from Palestinian journalists, influencers, and media organizations who are active users of Meta platforms—Facebook and Instagram—documenting the systematic censorship and digital rights violations that they have experienced.

The history of Meta's discriminatory practices toward Palestinians dates back many years. In [2018](#), 7amleh published a report detailing Facebook's inequitable moderation practices that disproportionately impacted Palestinian content, and in 2020 launched the "[facebook we need to talk](#)" campaign. The situation worsened in 2021 during the events in Sheikh Jarrah, where [a spike in digital rights violations](#) on Meta's platforms was widely reported. Evidence of this repression was significant, with mass removals of posts, account suspensions, and shadow banning that stifled Palestinian narratives.

In 2022, Meta commissioned Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) to conduct a report titled "[Human Rights Due Diligence of Meta's Impacts in Israel and Palestine in May 2021](#)." The findings were damning, revealing that Meta's policies and enforcement actions had adversely impacted the human rights of Palestinian users. This included violations of freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, political participation, and non-discrimination. Meta's moderation systems, it concluded, were more aggressive toward Arabic content, while incitement and calls for violence in Hebrew went largely unchecked.

Despite promises from Meta to address these biased and discriminatory policies, digital suppression of Palestinian voices has intensified. The escalation of violence in Gaza on October 7, 2023, brought [another wave of suppression](#). In the first year alone, and out of 1551 censorship-related digital rights violations documented through [the Palestine Observatory of Digital Rights Violations](#) (7or), 69% of those violations were reported to have occurred on Meta's platforms, Facebook and Instagram.

Notable violations included Meta's lowering of the automated moderation system's confidence threshold for content by "**users in Palestinian territories**" to 25%, down from 80% previously. This means that content previously removed only if the system evaluated it as violating standards with 80% confidence or higher is now removed if it's flagged with just 25% confidence, leading to the removal of significantly more content. This is a disproportionate and discriminatory measure. Palestinian journalists, influencers, and media organizations faced severe restrictions that limited the reach of their content and affected their ability to share vital information, organize, or advocate for their rights. As you will read from the testimonies, some users faced disproportionate restrictions on their accounts post-October 7 even if they posted any new content. The disproportionate over-moderation measures implemented by Meta had a wide-reaching impact in silencing Palestinian voices collectively.

Meta's policies not only suppressed Palestinian voices but also allowed rampant **hate speech and incitement** against Palestinians. The company's AI-driven systems **exhibited bias**, such as flagging Palestinian content as harmful while failing to act **against incitement** to violence in Hebrew. The impact extended beyond just silencing voices; it created a sense of hopelessness, economic hardship, and psychological stress for those who rely on these platforms for their work and livelihood, as this report will show.

This report presents **20 firsthand testimonies** from Palestinian influencers, journalists, and media outlets who have experienced Meta's discriminatory practices. These narratives paint a vivid picture of how censorship affects them, from shadow banning and loss of income to emotional distress and self-censorship. Collectively, they reveal the devastating impact of Meta's policies on the Palestinian community, reinforcing the need for accountability and systemic change.

Testimonies from Palestinian Influencers, Journalists and Media Outlets



Ask Jerusalem, Facebook Group | **417K** - Facebook

Yahya Alsayed's Testimony - Digital Marketing Consultant

Our Ask Jerusalem page started in 2015 as a Facebook group to answer inquiries from Jerusalemites. The page served hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites and helped them quickly access the information they needed. It also helped hundreds of businesses advertise their products and services. Our page was first shut down for a whole year in 2021 with the start of the Sheikh Jarrah events in Jerusalem. Unfortunately, we still face shadow banning to existing posts even after restoring the group. The closure and restrictions caused enormous economic difficulties because they have affected our advertising capacity and, therefore, our income. It is not fair. We feel that Meta is subjecting us to unjustified economic sanctions, not only as a Facebook group but as Palestinian Jerusalemites who have the right to communicate, grow our economy, and express ourselves in these communities through Facebook, as it is everywhere in the world.



Amna Khandakji, Journalist and content creator

194K - Instagram

Since the events of Sheikh Jarrah in 2021, Meta has constantly and deliberately deleted my content on my Instagram account. I feel that Meta intentionally erases the truth and the Palestinian narrative by targeting us as individuals. Because I am trying to convey my experience as a Palestinian, Meta restricts my account by not showing my name in the search box, shadow-banning my content, limiting my reach to a few followers, and depriving me of going Live. This erasure makes me feel profound anger at the injustice to which I and anyone who tries to deliver the Palestinian voice are subjected. However, Meta's behavior only makes us more determined to continue... We will keep conveying our message.



Dooz, Local Community Media Website | **1M** - Facebook

Meta punished us in 2019 for a sentence published in 2014. Our page was shadow banned, and followers could not find it. They made our page entirely invisible, although we had one million followers. Before this unjust punishment and violation, we had tremendous engagement with the audience. The highest engagement level reached 43 million in 28 days, and the average post reached 20 million in 28 days.

We got the page back. Although the page is “green” today, we never regained the interaction success we had before the punishment, and we are still suffering from restrictions. Meta’s violations significantly harmed us professionally and financially, as they affected the evaluation of our work by local and international partners and our income from advertising, which directly affected the institution’s budget and constituted a substantial financial loss. In addition to the economic implications, we have lost our freedoms, such as the freedom of thought and the freedom of the press, our right to express ourselves and our narrative, and what we suffer from daily. The unfortunate truth is that we live in an unjust world, and this has taken root in us. Meta has wronged and oppressed us and did not treat us equally or with transparency. Not only did Meta judge us based on undisclosed information but it also did not allow us to communicate directly with it.

Arabs 48, News website **500K** - Facebook (deleted)

70K - Instagram

Dima Kabaha’s Testimony - Editing Assistant

We have worked as a professional and serious news site since the late 1990s. For us, our Facebook page was one of the most important means of communicating with the public and delivering news to them. Over the past year, Meta surprised us by deleting our Facebook page twice without any prior notice, message, or warning. The page is still deleted. As for our Instagram page, access to it is restricted and low and may reach up to a maximum of 2,000 followers per post and a few hundred per story. Our account no longer appears when searching for it, and the collaboration option has been restricted. Meta deleted several of our posts and sometimes even specific pictures from a picture album. This constant attack by Meta affects us professionally, compromises our workflow and development, and limits our ability to create, innovate, and plan. It also prevents us from spreading and promoting our work, which relies mainly on Meta, Instagram, and Facebook because they are

1. A green Facebook page indicates that the page is in good standing with no violations of Facebook’s community standards or policies.

among the most used Arab platforms. We feel we are at war with algorithms and their owners because we know that they are biased and racist against us. They do not want to spread news about the Palestinians and injustice against them or their emotions and human experiences. They do not want to see us as human beings. Our journalistic experience has shown us that Meta's policies prevent Palestinians from expressing themselves and effectively silence their voice and narratives. In return, the same policies facilitate the occupation and participate in the repression of a people already oppressed. These policies must change! There should be absolute freedom of the press and the media.



Faraa Maai, Independent Arab media platform

1.7K - Facebook | **3.4K** - Instagram

Sanaa Hammoud's Testimony - Founder and Chair of the Editorial Board

We have been suffering from restrictions on our Facebook and Instagram posts for more than a year, starting with suspending the publication of our Facebook posts for long hours (reaching up to 24 hours) and stalling deleting fake pages that claimed to be our Instagram platform, despite providing all the required data to the company's management. Meta even blocked an image of a Facebook post during the war under the pretext that it contained violent content and without the possibility of appealing this decision. We consider this judgment incorrect, especially since the image has not been removed from the rest of the social media platforms!

In addition, we encountered, during the summer of 2024, some racist and insulting comments against Arabs and Palestinians on our posts. Although the content of three different comments was clearly racist, Meta refused to delete the comments, claiming they did not violate the company's standards!



Razi Nabulsi, Writer and researcher at the Institute for Palestine Studies

20K - Facebook | **6.5K** - Instagram

Unfortunately, social media is no longer a safe space. Due to Israeli repression and Meta's policies towards us, we can no longer write and express our opinion in it. This creates a feeling of suffocation, as if there is a permanent rock on our chest, preventing us from speaking and depriving us of our freedom. This feeling is complicated because social media once allowed us to talk, express our opinions, and discuss public affairs openly. However, the situation has changed. Our accounts and posts are deleted, our photos are erased, and our voice is silenced, which is why we are now literally more suffocated. Meta is doing injustice against us, putting additional walls and borders in front of us.

Moreover, I found a while ago that there were 14 Instagram accounts that stole my identity. I turned to 7amleh Center about this issue, and the center professionally contacted Meta about this matter. However, Meta did nothing about it, and these fake accounts are still active to this moment!



Aqeel Awawdeh, Palestinian journalist and activist

82K - Facebook

In 2022, Meta constantly deleted my posts and restricted my accounts. I suffered from these violations, but I decided to change my thinking. I realized that for my posts to reach the public and my content not to be subjected to restrictions, I must circumvent Meta algorithms. Therefore, I use unique words that the Palestinian and Arab followers understand that are not likely to be deleted. Frankly, this is not very pleasant. I am self-censoring, and the story I want to tell changes and becomes something else that sometimes doesn't resemble itself. This is how our cause is lost.



Ali Obaidat, Journalist Editor-in-Chief of Palgraph

67K - Facebook | **315K** - Instagram

The first time my Facebook account was deleted was in 2017, during the period of the "Gates Clashes" in Jerusalem against the placement of metal detectors at the entrances to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque because I posted pictures of an attack on worshipers at the Lions' Gate. Since then, my Facebook and Instagram accounts have been deleted 83 times, with restrictions on my account until now. For example, I am forbidden to broadcast Live, pay for ads, or write in groups. My number of followers is restricted as well. If someone asks to follow me, they receive a message asking if they really wish to follow me! Do you know what it means to have 58K followers on your account and only 4-5 people see it? I have terrible restrictions. There are certain features in Instagram that I am not allowed to use, such as going Live, creating channels, or collaborating with anyone. Even Palgraph page, where I work as editor-in-chief, faces restrictions as it was deleted four times. We have created a new page with approximately 39K followers, but it is still restricted. All this affects me professionally and psychologically. I work tirelessly on preparing content, but eventually, I find that it reached only 500 people instead of millions. This is very frustrating and disappointing. Nevertheless, we must continue our work and find alternative ways to publish through collaborations, because social media is important and makes our narrative and voice reach the world.



Ramallah News, Media Organization

3.2M - Facebook | **274K** - Instagram

Muhammad Ghanem's Testimony - Owner of Ramallah News

As an ad-based commercial news platform, we want to avoid getting into trouble with Meta. We are not affiliated with any political party and do not receive funding from any institution or party. Our entire income is from our customers' advertisements. Between 2016 and 2019, we suffered successive and debilitating violations. Meta checked old posts from previous years and restricted our page. Every restriction severely blows our business, forcing us to make difficult and costly decisions. I hired ten employees to review every post that might pose a risk on the page and remove it beforehand to keep the business working. We developed the capacity to anticipate what Facebook approves; thus, we started restricting what we publish and practicing the harshest form of self-censorship.

We are forced to work as expected to continue working without constraints. If our business shuts down, no one will stand by our side. We are certain that restrictions are imposed on us only. We have documentation of that. For example, specific words are allowed to be used on websites in neighboring Arab countries, while we are prohibited from using them. It is as clear as the sky.

In addition, Meta deprives Palestinian websites from monetizing views on videos, like our neighbors in Jordan and Egypt do. Why is monetization allowed everywhere around the globe and prohibited in Palestine? We lack the most basic monetization rights to support content-making and development via Facebook.

This reality must change. We have the right to publish our news stories and narratives. We have the right to profit and grow economically in media and content making, just like the rest of the world.



Adnan Barq, Palestinian content creator and journalist from Jerusalem

285K - Instagram | **35K** - YouTube

On the morning of October 7th, I was surprised to receive a message on Instagram banning me from going Live, although I did not post anything about the events until that moment. After two months, I decided to focus on the stories of people from Gaza. Therefore, I collaborated with people from there to write and tell my followers on Instagram about their reality under the collaboration feature. After my second collaboration, I was banned entirely from using the collaboration feature. A friend sent me the email address of one of Meta's employees and advised me to

contact him to help me fix this problem. On 28.1.2024, I sent this employee an email, and within a few days, the ban was lifted without any notification. On 04.02.2024, I received an email from the employee in which he wrote the following:

“Dear Adnan, you’re welcome I just want to let you know that the feature was disabled as a result of content wrongfully removed from your account. This was a mistake, and the content has been restored.”

The real censorship was restricting views to stories. I started receiving many messages from friends and acquaintances asking why I stopped posting on Instagram. I was surprised by that because I was posting all the time, but it turned out that my content was not reaching them. Before the war, my average views on stories were between 20-30K, but after the war, the average was barely between 3-7K.

These restrictions affect the type of content I create. I had to stop publishing stories, which has affected my communication with my acquaintances and my finances. As a result, I no longer get views, and companies are reluctant to collaborate with me and advertise through me.



Al jarmaq, News Agency

727K - Facebook | **88K** - Instagram

The violations against us on Meta platforms began in 2021 during the Sheikh Jarrah events and Alkarama uprising in 2021. Content was repeatedly removed, and we were banned from live broadcasts. Followers’ access was restricted to posts and stories. Before the restrictions, more than 10K followers had access to our content, while now it is restricted to a mere 2.5K. These violations left the crew feeling frustrated by the injustice.



Muthanna Alnajar, Journalist and content creator

141K - Facebook | **106K** - Instagram

Violations against me began in May 2021. It started with deleting posts, then gradually banning, and deleting my accounts. I have lost powerful accounts that had a significant impact. The first account had 145K followers; then I lost numerous Facebook accounts and an Instagram account with 98K followers. Access was restricted, live streaming was banned, and posts were banned and deleted on the grounds of violating standards due to the terminology used. Before the violations, the average reach was up to 35K views on stories, and the overall reach was over

two million. I have lost all this. My frustration deepened with every ban, disruption, or loss of audience. I was interested in addressing the local and Arab audience, and my topics were impressive. Content creation was a source of happiness and satisfaction to me and gave my life meaning and impact. However, I lost it because of Meta policies that discriminate against me as a Palestinian. The violations also caused me a significant monetary loss as I was working to promote some goods and services for institutions and entities. I felt sad and frustrated when I lost my accounts and access to the public. Despite the deletion, I am still trying to create new accounts, but Meta's policies have disrupted my contact with my audience. This clear discrimination against Palestinian content and punishing influencers for publishing the Palestinian narrative prompted me to go to Telegram, where I now have 291K followers.



Wadea Awawdy, Journalist

33K - Facebook

Meta's violations began before the war. Censorship and sanctions were directed against journalists and content creators with the clear aim of instructing them to write in a certain direction and use certain terminology. If there is criticism of Israel or the occupation, no matter how diluted, there will be no interaction. I have experienced this as I constantly compare the interaction of different Facebook posts, according to the subject of the content. In a certain violation, my account was restricted because I published a historical report I wrote about the 1936 revolution. Meta accused me of violating its standards just because I mentioned the names of historical figures 90 years ago!

Matters worsened after the war. Now, there is a clear and blatant restriction of access to publications, which has resulted in self-censorship and suggestions to build a distorted and falsified framing of content. Therefore, I now publish less on Meta platforms because I feel that I am a partner in the process of falsifying reality and obliterating the truth. I categorically reject that!



Najma Hijazi, Journalist

3K - Facebook | **1.9K** - Instagram

In 2021, during the Alkarama uprising and the Sheikh Jarrah events, access to my posts was severely restricted, and the content of my accounts was deleted several times; this made me feel frustrated and wronged because the content took me a

significant effort to create. This also affected my career as a journalist and assured me that Meta is systematically and dangerously obliterating the Palestinian narrative.



Kamal Bimbashi, Sound Engineer and Content Creator

69K - Instagram | **6.3K** - Facebook

My experience with Meta's violations was in the first week of the current war. Although I did not violate the company's terms and conditions, my account was banned without prior notice for 3 days, in addition to blocking all content they "believed" was sensitive. I think that Meta's goal of this policy and the many restrictions, conditions, and blocking of content is to hinder us from trying to publish any content related to Palestine and to use our Instagram or Facebook accounts for entertainment purposes only. In addition, I think the aim is to reduce views because Meta is not interested in unfolding the reality we live in Palestine, especially anything related to the war on Gaza and the massacres and the horrific genocide the occupation is carrying. Meta must stop these policies, especially deleting accounts with millions of followers, to let the world see pages related to Palestine and humanitarian issues in general.



Maisoon Zoabi, Human Rights Journalist and Projects Coordinator at I'LAM

10K Facebook - (deleted) | **2K** - Instagram

In 2021, Meta deleted my Facebook page because of posting a Palestinian prisoner's eulogy for his mother. Despite all my attempts, I have not been able to restore the page until now. Losing my Facebook page and online presence has damaged my career. I can no longer engage or interact with the public, and I lost my ability to publish news about major events, especially related to the current war on Gaza. Although my loss is personal, it is also a general one. Meta's policies have deeply violated the freedom of expression and the public's right to know and have their voice heard.



Hussein Shejaeya, Journalist, activist, and human rights defender

6K - Facebook | **11K** - Instagram

I have been using Facebook since 2012. My account was first suspended in 2015, apparently following a meeting of Israeli officials with Facebook. Afterward, restrictions were imposed retroactively due to news pages I administered during my previous work as a journalist. I encountered successive restrictions, such as content deletion and reduced accessibility, which dropped significantly after 2021. These violations, which are consistent with direct Israeli censorship of accounts, impose self-censorship and a change in the form of speech and vocabulary use, which made us lose our ability to deliver the message we want to convey to the public. These policies must change so we can freely express our opinions and make our voices heard.



24FM, Radio Station and News Website

387K | followers

Ehab Al-jariri's Testimony - GM and Editor-in-Chief of 24FM Radio and Website

Personally, I had an active Facebook page, and my posts sometimes achieved 5K shares. I had 120K followers and 5K friends. About a year and a half ago, the page was permanently deleted because of news I published about Radio 24FM a year earlier. Closing my account was a severe blow to me as I have always been active on my account and open to public publishing. My account was my paramount protection tool and my means of defending myself. With the deletion of my account, I lost this crucial tool. Being on Facebook and having my Facebook account used to facilitate my daily life (for example, buying a car). I lost that, too, when the account was deleted. On a social level, I was cut off from many friends and family, which unfortunately negatively affected my communication with them.

As for the page, the restrictions began after the Alkarama uprising in 2021. Initially, the restrictions were more technical, but we refused to accept changes in our editorial policy or the way we formulated the news, such as not using certain words (for example: "shahid" (martyr)) or putting periods or commas between letters² to avoid restriction. As the page went viral, Meta started deleting retroactively our news content in which we mentioned Palestinian and Lebanese organizations, a year after the publication of the post, under the pretext that it violated policies. We also faced

2. Some Palestinians have devised techniques to bypass Meta's detection systems for banned words. One common method involves splitting words by separating letters with symbols or punctuation marks, making it harder for the systems to recognize the prohibited terms.

restrictions on access during the Corona crisis. When the number of followers on our page was much less than now, we used to reach 25K viewers for the daily government broadcast, which was available to all media outlets; after 2021, access declined to almost 1K viewers. Now, after the 2023 war, it barely reaches five hundred viewers. We also faced repeated bans from launching a live broadcast on Facebook, sometimes for two months! These violations have damaged us greatly; we had agreements and contracts with third parties but could not fulfill our obligations. In addition, we lost strategic sponsorship, which negatively affected us financially for several months.

These policies frustrate content creators in Palestine, especially when they have a large number of followers. They may stop their activity permanently, which is a loss for them and others.



Mustafa Qablawi, Media personality

14K - Facebook | **181K** - Instagram

We face a shadow ban; this is clear and by virtue of previous repeated experiences, especially with major political events such as the Alkarama uprising in 2021, and the 2023 war on Gaza. We must be cautious with every story or post, and with every word we write. Therefore, there is an impact on all of us. Sometimes, we notice reduced views on that content when we post “too much” about a particular issue, even if it is free of violence, blood, or any violation of Meta rules. My average viewership used to be 70K now, in the best-case scenario, it might reach 40K and when I intensely publish about war events, my posts do not get even 15K views.

When we create content and try to reach people, we get annoyed when the platforms work against us. In addition, there is undoubtedly great monetary impact as well. As a content creator who publishes ads, a reduction in my views surely affects my work and my income. I feel real anger towards these platforms which are supposed to be free and inclusive to everyone. These platforms treat us with blatant discrimination, and this annoys me.

Palestine’s content creators take a thousand considerations before posting anything and are reluctant to talk about specific issues. After years of work and effort to hone our accounts and grow our audience, we became worried about deleting or banning our pages. This feeling is difficult.



Raya FM Network, Radio and News Website

1.5M -Facebook

Heba Alwazni's Testimony - General Manager of Raya FM Network

The worst part is that we are forced to work on platforms that work against us. We face violations all the time. For example, our page has been suspended for three weeks now (early November 2024) because of a video posted two months ago on our page by one of our colleagues from Gaza, documenting a child in a hospital bed with her foot amputated. Meta has been reviewing our posts from years ago, even from 2013 and 2014, and deletes them as if it has nothing better to do except deal with us.

Our page access has become bad, just like all other pages which publish news and stories about the Palestinian issue, especially if we compare it with the reach we had before the war. Moreover, we cannot launch live broadcasts or collaborate with others. All our attempts to find a way to do so have failed. These violations generate a sense of oppression and that we live in an unjust world. The violation affects our employees and has tremendous psychological and financial effects on us. As a media outlet, the violations deprive us of primary sources of income. As a result of Facebook policies, we lost 30%-40% of our website traffic. This is a massive loss for us as a site and business. We want to convey our honest and fair media message to the world, but Meta denies that. This is unjust and unfair and a shame on those who claim to be distributors of democracy and freedom.

Conclusion

The testimonies documented in this report expose the widespread and disproportionate censorship that Palestinians face on Meta platforms. Despite the supposed neutrality and commitment to free expression claimed by the company, the experiences of these Palestinian users tell a different story: one of discrimination, economic deprivation, and psychological harm.

From community-driven pages like «Ask Jerusalem,» which provide essential information to Jerusalem's residents, to media outlets like «Dooz» and «Arab48,» these platforms have suffered financially and professionally. Influencers like Adnan Barq and Ali Obeidat have lost crucial features, like live streaming and collaborations, affecting their ability to connect with their communities. Meanwhile, journalist Aqeel Awawda and Human Rights Defender Hussein Shejaiya speak of the self-censorship he must practice to avoid takedowns, resulting in diluted and less impactful stories.

The economic impact is undeniable. Organizations and individuals who rely on advertising revenue or social media engagement as a core part of their livelihood have faced devastating losses. However, the humanitarian impact is even more severe. During the genocidal war on Gaza, over [180 journalists](#) have been killed, and those who survive continue to face [constant threats from Israel](#). With no [international journalists](#) allowed into Gaza to report from the ground, protecting Palestinian voices becomes not just a matter of digital rights but a critical issue of life and death. [The destruction and shutdown of telecommunications infrastructure](#), a deliberate strategy used by Israel throughout the war, have made it even more vital to preserve and amplify Palestinian narratives. The world depends on these voices to document war crimes, bear witness to the horrors of genocide, and call for accountability.

Meta's role in suppressing these voices amid such violence and human rights atrocities cannot be overstated. The silencing of Palestinian journalists and human rights defenders strips them of their ability to inform the world about the realities on the ground, turning Meta's platforms into accomplices of suppression rather than avenues for truth and advocacy. In a context where the ability to communicate and share evidence of war crimes can be the difference between international intervention or continued suffering, and a context where the journalists are the sole source of share vital information on humanitarian aid, location of attacks, and dangerous developments, Meta's actions have a direct and devastating impact on the Palestinian people.

The personal and professional toll on those affected is severe, with user testimonies describing feelings of being “suffocated,” “humiliated,” and “crushed” by the

restrictions. This systemic suppression has led to a widespread erosion of trust in Meta's platforms and a realization that the policies that claim to protect users are, in practice, discriminatory. Yet, it is the broader humanitarian consequences—depriving a besieged population of the ability to share their plight, document crimes, and advocate for their rights—that demand urgent redress.

As this report shows, the continued suppression of Palestinian voices, especially amidst the ongoing genocide in Gaza, cannot be ignored. Meta's actions have profound real-world consequences, and its role in dehumanizing Palestinians and silencing their stories makes it complicit in perpetuating injustice. Protecting Palestinian voices is a moral and legal imperative, essential for documenting atrocities, advocating for the end of violence, and ensuring that the truth is not erased. Meaningful reforms, transparency, and accountability are necessary to ensure that digital spaces become platforms for free expression rather than tools of suppression and harm.

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