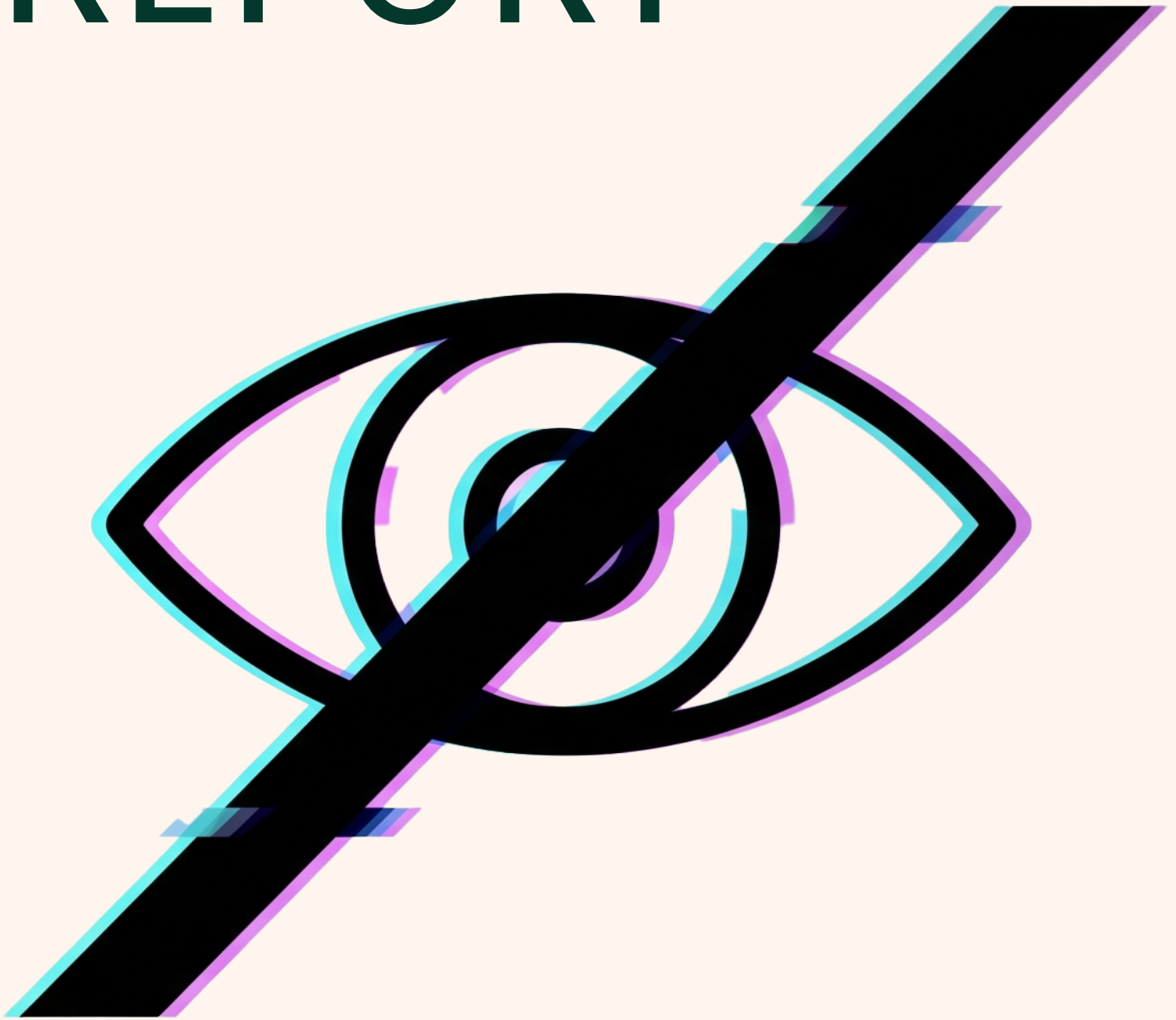


7amleh – The Arab Center
for Social Media Advancement

QUARTERLY REPORT



JANUARY
– MARCH
2026



Introduction

This report documents patterns of digital violations affecting Palestinian content and pro-Palestinian narratives during the first quarter of 2026, within a rapidly evolving digital environment where platforms play an increasing role in shaping public discourse and influencing access to information.

The data reveals a concerning trend of a continuous rise in hate speech and incitement, alongside ongoing restrictions imposed on Palestinian content through various tools, including content removal, shadowbanning, and reduced distribution. This reality is not limited to isolated individual cases but reflects a broader structural imbalance in the enforcement of content moderation policies, raising serious questions about fairness, transparency, and accountability in the management of digital spaces.

The report also shows that these violations primarily target individuals active in the public sphere - particularly journalists, activists, and content creators - as well as media and community institutions. This indicates a direct impact on the circulation of the Palestinian narrative and on the possibilities for safe digital participation.

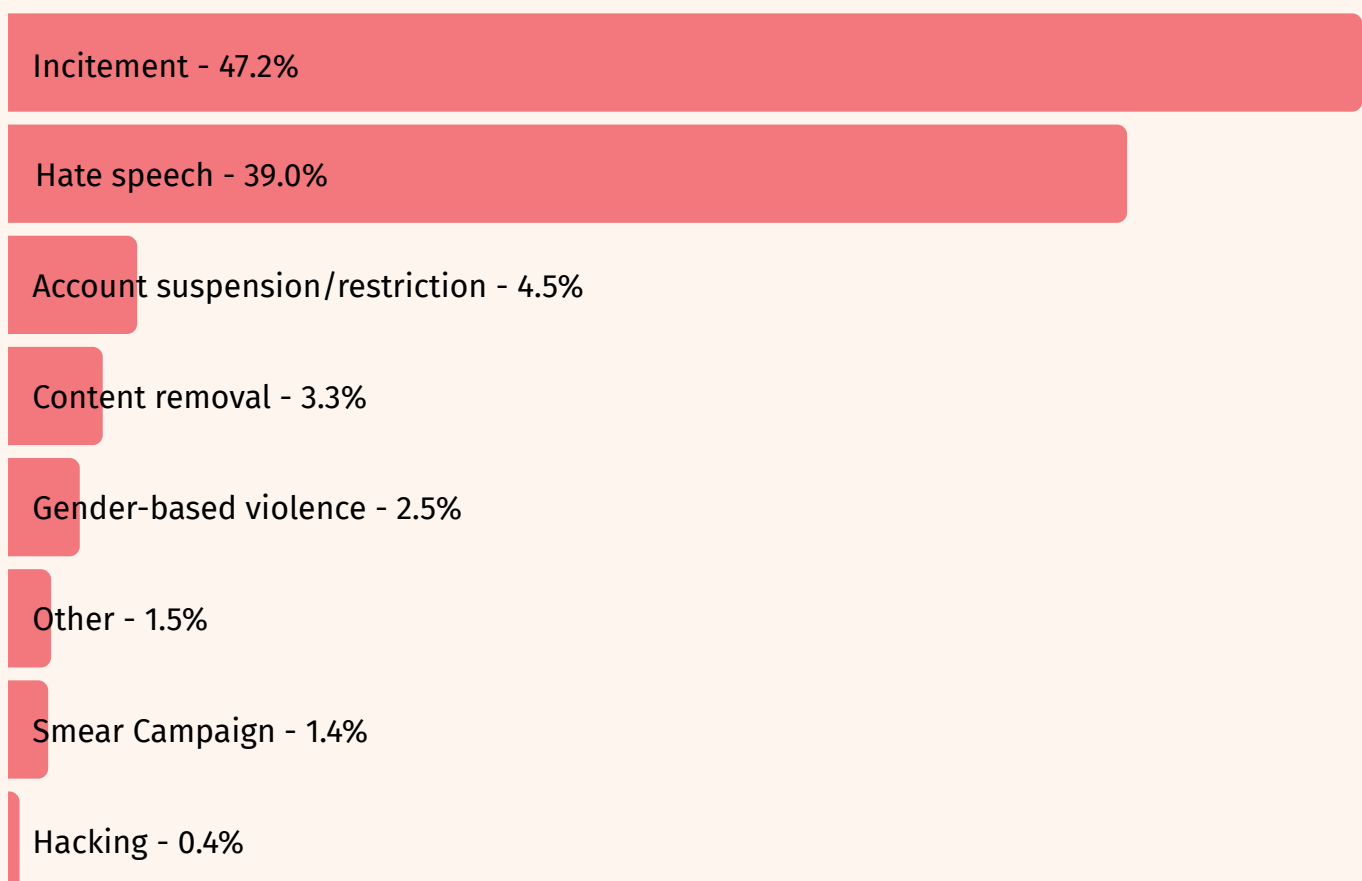
On another level, the report highlights the widespread dissemination of violent and hateful speech in multiple languages, particularly Hebrew, alongside limited or inconsistent responses from platforms. This reflects structural challenges in detecting and addressing such content and increases the risk of normalizing violent discourse in digital spaces.

This report is based on monitoring and documentation data collected by 7amleh – The Arab Center for the Advancement of Social Media, through the “7or” Digital Rights Violations Observatory. It aims to provide an analytical reading of digital trends during the covered period, supporting advocacy efforts, enhancing understanding of violation dynamics, and pushing toward more just and effective policies for protecting digital rights.

Violations

Social media companies continued to censor Palestinian narratives and content during the first quarter of the year. A total of 908 digital violations were documented during this period.

Distribution of violations by type of violation



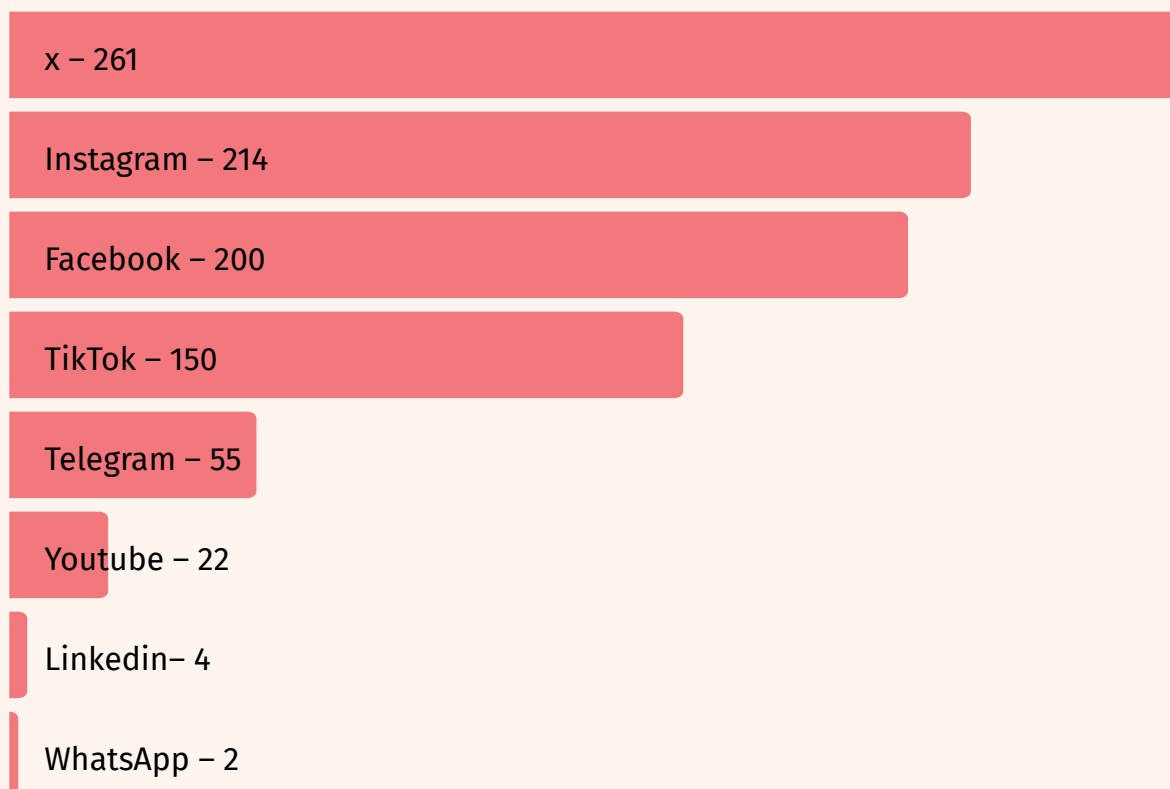
These figures indicate that digital violations against Palestinian content are not limited to restrictive platform policies but are more prominently reflected in the widespread presence of violent content, which constitutes the overwhelming majority of documented cases. This reflects an unbalanced digital environment where violence and hate speech targeting Palestinians are increasing alongside ongoing censorship, raising serious concerns about the effectiveness of moderation and accountability policies adopted by social media companies.

Distribution of Violations by Month



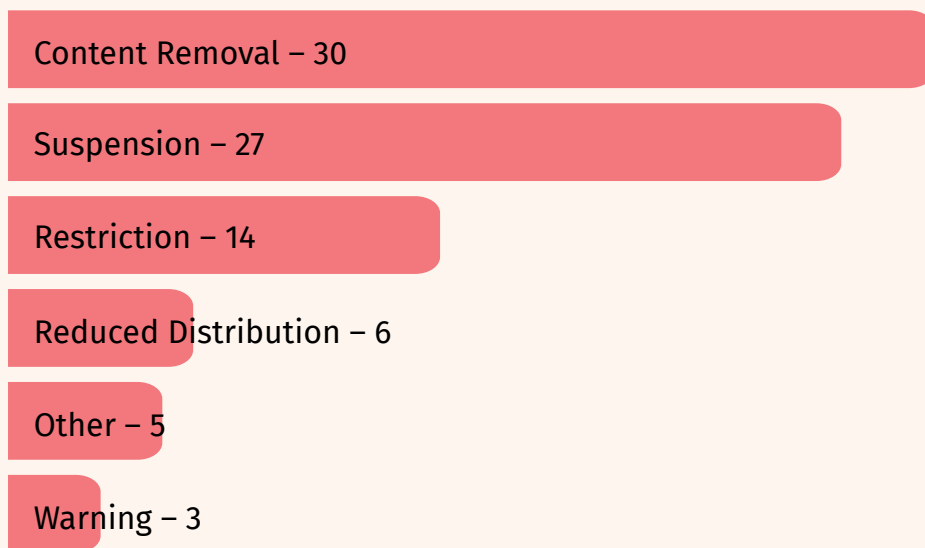
The data indicates that the rate of digital violations remained stable throughout the first quarter of the year, with no recorded decline and no signs of reduction. This reflects the continued adherence of social media platforms to the same biased approaches and policies in their handling of Palestinian digital content and the content targeting them.

Distribution of Violations by Platform



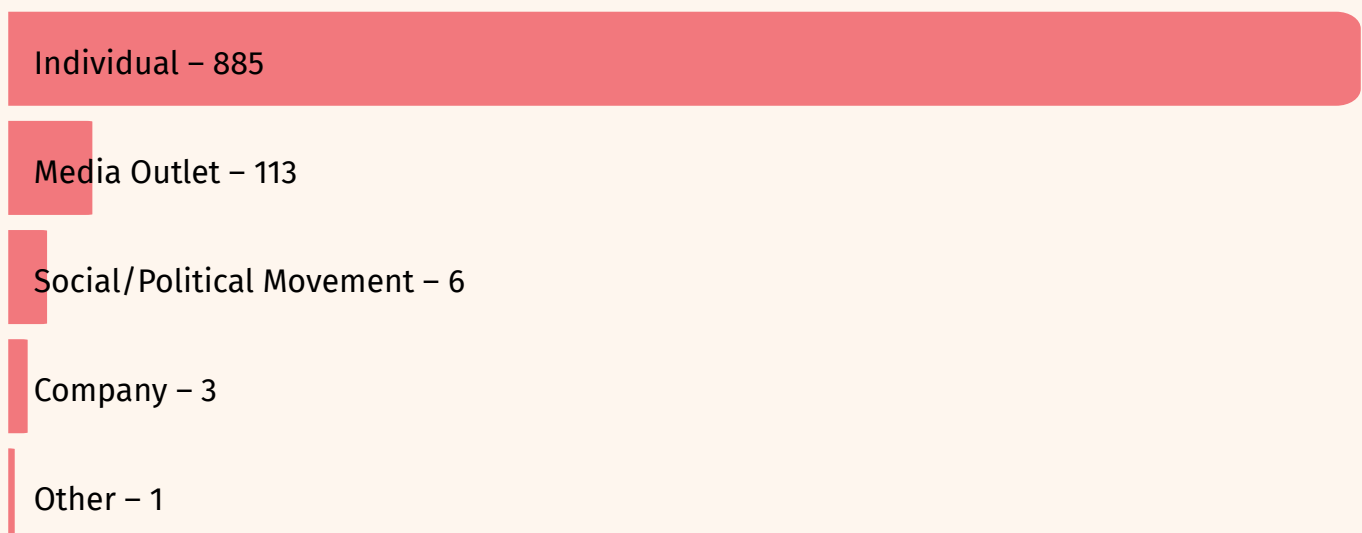
The data indicates that X recorded the highest number of digital violations during the first quarter of 2026, with 261 documented cases, all of which involved violent content targeting Palestinians. Meanwhile, Facebook and Instagram together recorded 414 cases, accounting for approximately 45.6% of the total documented digital violations. These included content removals, account restrictions, and the spread of violent content, reflecting the ongoing challenges related to content moderation policies and the uneven handling of digital violations.

Distribution of Actions by Type of Censorship



This diversity of enforcement actions reflects the platforms reliance on a multi-layered moderation system for content management. This approach extends beyond direct removal to include less transparent measures, such as reducing reach and limiting visibility. Notably, the rate of account suspensions is relatively high, even though such measures are generally expected to be used as a last resort against content classified as violating platform policies.

Distribution of Violations by Category of Affected Entity/Individual



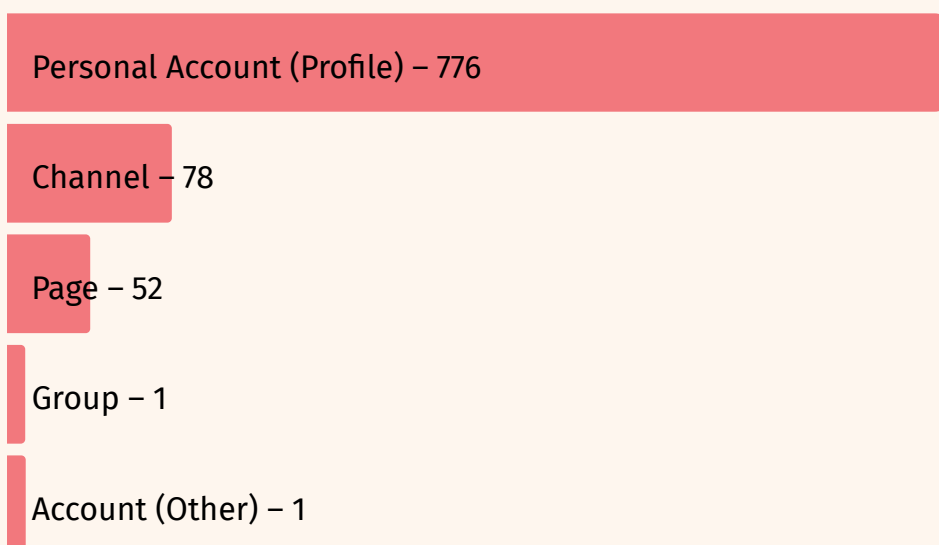
Many violations primarily target individuals on social media platforms, especially since much of the violent and hateful speech is directed at Palestinians as a whole. However, violations targeting media outlets, social and political movements, companies, and other entities remain clearly present, confirming the broad and multi-dimensional nature of these digital violations.

Distribution of Violations by Victim Category:



The data shows that individuals who are most active on social media platforms - such as journalists, activists, politicians, and content creators - are among the most targeted groups, largely due to the intensity of their online activity.

Distribution of Violations by Victim Category:



Reflecting the fact that the majority of targeted users are individuals, personal accounts (profiles) top the list of targeted account types, followed by channels, pages, and groups.

Conclusion

Data from the first quarter of 2026 indicates a notable level in hate speech and incitement on digital platforms, alongside the continued imposition of restrictions on Palestinian content through multi-layered moderation tools. This parallel is not coincidental; rather, it reflects a persistent pattern.

The data also reveals a clear imbalance in the application of these policies, whether in terms of consistency, transparency, or accountability. Platform responses vary significantly, and standardized criteria for addressing violations are largely absent. In this context, there is an increasing reliance on indirect moderation tools, such as shadowbanning or reduced distribution, which limit content visibility without sufficient clarity or effective avenues for appeal or review.

Concurrently, the spread of violent and hateful content - including in Hebrew - continues without sufficient or consistent deterrent measures, further deepening the protection gap and reinforcing an unbalanced digital environment. Collectively, these indicators demonstrate that content moderation is no longer merely a technical matter but a rights-based issue requiring serious and comprehensive review to ensure the protection of digital rights, foremost among them freedom of expression and access to information.

حملة - المركز العربي
لتطوير الإعلام الاجتماعي
7amleh - The Arab Center for
the Advancement of Social Media



Contact Us:
Email: info@7amleh.org
Website: www.7amleh.org



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