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

HARVEST OF INCITEMENT

Hebrew Violent Content On Facebook Against Palestinian Olive Harvesters

NOVEMBER 2026



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Introduction

Across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, settlements have been at the core of Israel's colonial project since 1967. The project has advanced through continuous settlement construction and a steady growth in the number of Israeli settlers living on Palestinian land, at the direct expense of Palestinian communities. Land appropriation and settlement expansion have uprooted Palestinians from their homes and land, in a process that amounts to ethnic cleansing. In 2025 alone, 86 new outposts were established, and 22 Palestinian communities were fully or partially displaced.[1] In July 2024, the International Court of Justice found Israel's continued presence in the occupied territory unlawful, and ruled that Israel must «cease immediately all new settlement activities» and «evacuate all settlers».[2]

This process is backed and funded by the Israeli state. Settlers attack Palestinian communities, seize their land and establish outposts. The state then provides these outposts with security, infrastructure and services, and in many cases legalizes them over time. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has found that the line between settler and state violence has «blurred to a vanishing point», and that settler violence takes place «in a climate of continuing impunity».[3] The Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem describes settler violence as «a major informal tool» the state uses to take over Palestinian land.[4]

Emboldened by this support, settlers do not wait for the state to act. Many are ideologically driven and organized in groups such as the Hilltop

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1 Peace Now. «Summary of a Year of Terror, Expulsion, and Annexation: Settlement Activity in 2025.» 3 February 2026.
2 International Court of Justice. Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, Advisory Opinion, 19 July 2024. See UN summary.
3 UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/58/73). See «Israel ramps up settlement and annexation in West Bank with dire human rights consequences.» 18 March 2025.
4 B'Tselem. «State Business: Israel's misappropriation of land in the West Bank through settler violence.» November 2021.

Youth. The UK government sanctioned the group in 2024, describing it as «a hardline nationalist Israeli youth group which establishes illegal settler outposts across the West Bank», whose stated aim is to remove Palestinians from the occupied territory.[5] These groups carry out systematic attacks on Palestinian communities and lead settlement expansion on the ground.

This violence is not confined to the ground. Social media platforms, including Meta's, have allowed Hebrew-language incitement against Palestinians, by settlers and Israeli officials among others, to be published and spread. Online incitement now accompanies, and in some cases calls for, attacks on Palestinian communities. 7amleh has documented this pattern for years. In 2024 alone, its Violence Indicator flagged more than 2.5 million harmful Hebrew-language posts and comments, and its research has shown how Meta fails to protect Palestinians from such content while over-enforcing its rules against Palestinian voices.[6]

Every olive harvest season, Palestinian farmers in the occupied West Bank face a surge in settler violence, and in 2026 attacks on harvesters were reported almost daily.[7] This violence is accompanied by a parallel surge online: Hebrew-language content on Meta's platforms that portrays Palestinian harvesters as "terrorists", casts the Israeli and international activists who accompany them as foreign "anarchists" staging "provocations", and calls for action against both.

In this report, 7amleh - The Arab Center for the Advancement of Social Media presents 52 Facebook posts that illustrate this trend, most of them published in the first two weeks of October 2026. The posts delegitimize, dehumanize or call for action against harvesters and activists, and all were publicly available when collected. They are a sample of a much wider phenomenon, not a full count. 7amleh has previously documented violent Hebrew-language speech against Palestinians on social media at a far larger scale.

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5 Global Security. «UK sanctions extremist groups and individuals for settler violence in the West Bank.» 3 May 2024.
6 7amleh. «Meta's Role in Amplifying Harmful Content Against Palestinians During Genocide in Gaza.» 2 September 2025.
7 Al Jazeera. «Palestinians, US journalist attacked in West Bank pogrom: What we know» (citing Yesh Din via Reuters). 16 October 2026.

- Protective presence recast as a threat. Two-thirds of the posts (34) describe solidarity activists as foreign «anarchists» staging «provocations». This framing turns people documenting violence into its cause. National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir called for administrative detention to be used against them as «enemies of the state» [P9[8]].

- Farmers dehumanized. 16 posts describe Palestinian harvesters as terrorists or Palestinian farmers as «the enemy». One calls them «well-oiled arms of Hamas and the PA» [P4]. Another asks followers to agree that if a harvester is "an enemy", disrupting him and taking his olives is "permitted, and a religious duty" [P15]. One calls for collective punishment, including uprooting a village's olive trees.

- An explicit call to kill. One post calls olive harvesters terrorists and says that "only live fire at them will stop and eliminate the phenomenon".

- Reach is concentrated. Three accounts produced 10 of the 52 posts but generated 78% of their 8,598 interactions. One account's videos drew 87% of 84,055 video plays.

- Online targeting matched offline violence. Settler attacks or harvest obstruction were reported in 4 of the 5 Palestinian villages named in the posts. In Duma, a village a post called «the village of murderers», a further attack on harvesters was reported three days after the incident the post described.

- The same narratives also circulate in settler WhatsApp channels. One message there called on the army to declare a village's announced harvest day a closed military zone in advance. Separately, posters circulated among settlers urged them to reach groves before Palestinian farmers arrived and stop the harvest.

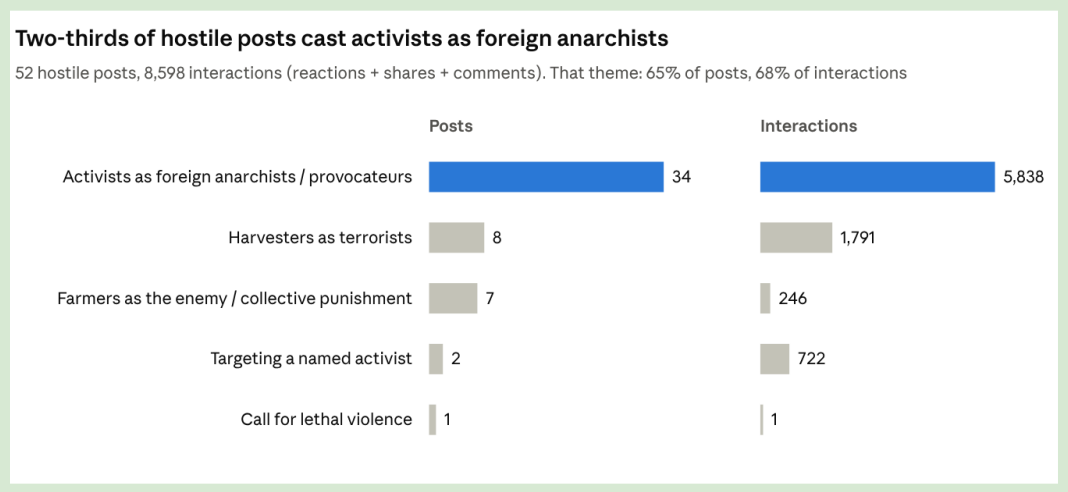
---

8 References in the form [P#] refer to the posts listed in Annex 1.

Findings

1. Five hostile narratives

Most of the hostility targets the people who accompany farmers to their groves, not the farmers themselves. Protective presence, a long-standing practice that documents violence and deters it, is recast as a foreign-funded provocation.



Activists as foreign «anarchists» (34 posts). Solidarity volunteers are described as an invading force that «floods» the area to stage confrontations for the cameras:

> *«The incitement season officially opened this morning: the anarchists are flooding the area Dozens of foreign anarchists arrived in the last hour at the Kana ridge in the Shomron, and tried, under cover of the «harvest», to approach the families' homes in Givat Tzan Aviezer and create a documented provocation. At the same time, it was reported a short while ago that dozens of Arabs from the village of Asira al-Qibliya, posing as harvesters, attacked Jews who were traveling in nearby Nahal Kana. Throw out all the garbage!.» [P16]*



Others call for their removal from the country:

> *«The harvest season has become a period of terror attacks against Jews and a BDS festival under cover of the masses of anarchists flooding the area. The State of Israel should kick them back onto a plane at the airport, and add to the flight the hundreds of anarchists already staying in Judea and Samaria.» [P17]*



> *«Finally, it's about time!!! For years, left-wing activists and Israel-hating anarchists have come from abroad to set the area on fire, to confront and persecute IDF soldiers.» [P20]*



One widely copied message celebrated the arrest of «four foreign anarchists» and their referral for deportation [P10].

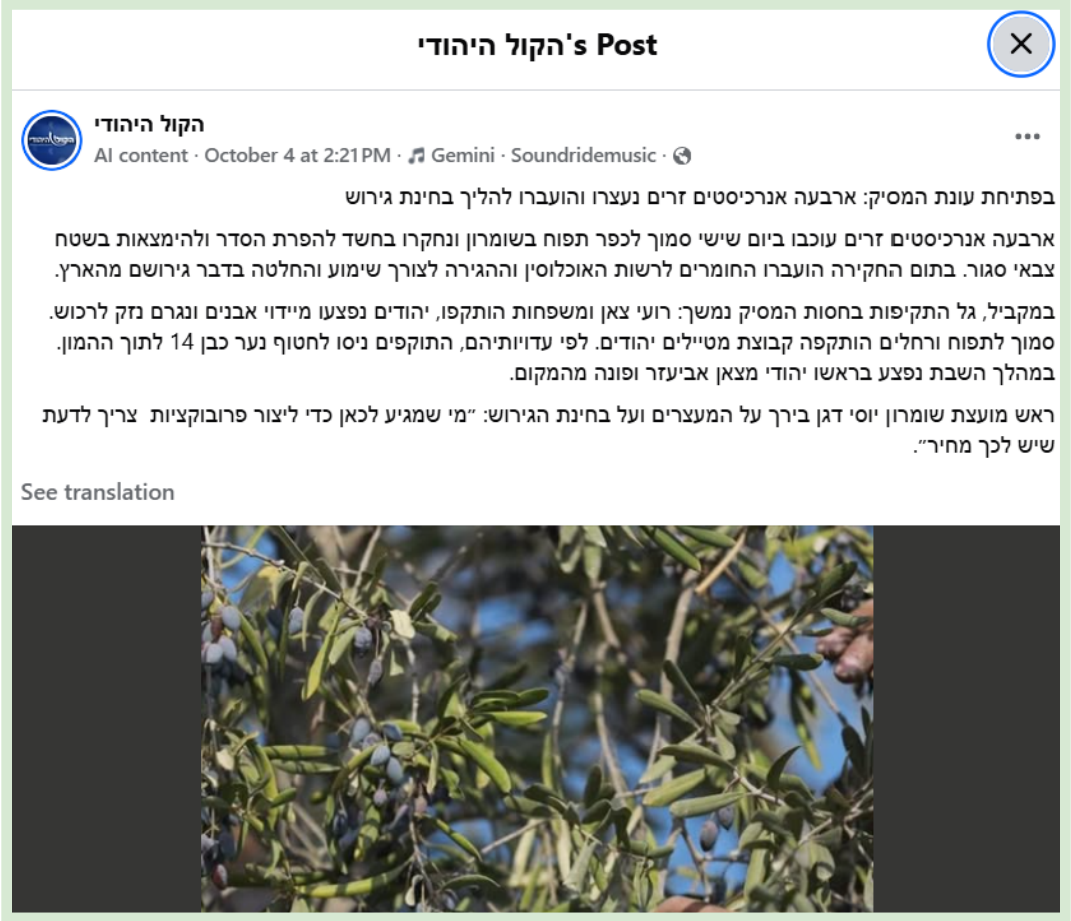
"At the opening of the harvest season: four foreign anarchists arrested and referred for deportation proceedings

Four foreign anarchists were detained on Friday near Kfar Tapuach in the Shomron and questioned on suspicion of disturbing order and being in a closed military zone. At the end of the questioning, the material was transferred to the Population and Immigration Authority for a hearing and a decision on their deportation from the country.

At the same time, the wave of attacks under cover of the harvest continues: shepherds and families were attacked, Jews were injured by stone-throwing, and property was damaged. Near Tapuach and Rehelim, a group of Jewish hikers was attacked. According to their testimonies, the attackers

tried to snatch a boy of about 14 into the crowd. On Shabbat, a Jew from Tzan Aviezer was injured in the head and evacuated from the scene.

Shomron Regional Council head Yossi Dagan welcomed the arrests and the deportation review: «Whoever comes here to create provocations should know that there is a price for it.»



Harvesters as terrorists (8 posts). The harvest itself is presented as a cover for attacks and intelligence-gathering:

> *«The terror season has begun: a wave of attacks on Jews under cover of the harvest.*
>
> *Despite the many warnings, the harvest season opened with a wave of attacks on Jews across Judea and Samaria. Arabs and foreign anarchists approach settlements, farms and grazing areas under cover of the harvest,*

and in some cases attack and gather intelligence.

In the past two days, among other incidents:
• An ambush and attack on a shepherd near Beit Ur al-Tahta
• An attack on a family and a father with his children in the Har Bracha area
• An attempted lynching of hikers near Yasuf and an attempt to kidnap a 14-year-old boy
• Stone-throwing and an attempt to snatch a weapon at the Beit Karnayim farm
• Dummy explosive devices and booby-trapped Hamas flags placed in the Talmonim bloc and on the Allon road
• Attacks on shepherds near Adei Ad and at Givat Or Nachman
• Stone-throwing at Tzan Aviezer and Emek Doron, where a vehicle was damaged and a resident was threatened with a saw
• Confrontations between Arabs and anarchists and IDF forces near Tel Aroma

The names and patterns repeat every year, but the security establishment does not act in advance, and wakes up only when the rioters are already reaching the residents of the farms and hilltops.

To join HaKol HaYehudi updates on WhatsApp [link].» [P3]



טובה היציק's Post

טובה היציק
October 2 at 11:26 PM ·

עונת הטרור התחילה: גל תקיפות נגד יהודים בחסות המסיק

למרות ההתרעות הרבות, עונת המסיק נפתחה בגל תקיפות נגד יהודים ברחבי יהודה ושומרון. ערבים ואנרכיסטים זרים מתקרבים בחסות המסיק ליישובים, לחוות ולשטחי מרעה ובחלק מהמקרים תוקפים ואוספים מודיעין.

ביומיים האחרונים התרחשו בין היתר:

• מארב ותקיפת רועה צאן סמוך לבית עור תחתא
• תקיפת משפחה ואב עם ילדיו באזור הר ברכה
• ניסיון לינץ' במטיילים סמוך ליאסוף וניסיון לחטוף נער בן 14
• יידוי אבנים וניסיון לחטוף נשק בחוות בית קרניים
• הצבת מטעני דמה ודגלי חמאס ממולכדים בגוש טלמונים ובכביש אלון
• תקיפת רועי צאן סמוך לעדי עד ובגבעת אור נחמן
• יידוי אבנים בצאן אביעזר ובעמק דורון, שם נגרם נזק לרכב ותושב אוים במסור
• עימותים של ערבים ואנרכיסטים עם כוחות צה"ל סמוך לתל ארומה

השמות והדפוסים חוזרים מדי שנה, אך מערכת הביטחון אינה פועלת מראש, ומתעוררת רק כשהפורעים כבר מגיעים אל תושבי החוות והגבעות.

להצטרפות לעדכוני הקול היהודי בוואטסאפ

https://chat.whatsapp.com/DEPf5GE1LJFBNyRZLyLROB

See translation

A recurring video series by settler activist Elisha Yered is titled «Harvesters or terrorists». One episode, filmed near the Nofei Nehemia settlement, tells viewers:

> *«Another episode in the season's hot segment, «Harvesters or terrorists» – this time near Nofei Nehemia in the Shomron. This isn't a harvest, it's improving a forward position for the next attack.» [P1]*



The same account told followers in advance how to treat reports of violence during the season:

«This coming Shabbat the season of violent provocations will reach its peak - with the official opening of the harvest in Binyamin and other sectors.

I'd like to believe otherwise, but this Shabbat there will probably be dozens of terror incidents and violent attacks in Judea and Samaria under cover of the harvest.

Stay alert, and of course take with a very large grain of salt any libel published in the left-wing media and on Arab networks.

Shabbat shalom and good news!.» [P14]



This kind of pre-emptive dismissal teaches audiences to disbelieve documented attacks on harvesters before they happen. A parallel post reports «a series of terror incidents in Judea and Samaria under cover of the Arab harvest» and urges followers to spread the claim themselves: «It's on you. You are the media. Share on social media, post it as a status» [P19]. Another post complains that «the army is not removing the enemy from the area nearly enough» [P18]. These 8 posts average about 220 interactions each, the highest of any narrative.

Farmers as «the enemy» (7 posts). Olive cultivation is described as a weapon of war, and Palestinian farmers as militants:

> *«Among people of the religious left in Gush Etzion, there has been a broad attempt in recent days to paint the Arab harvest as a purely humanitarian event – while we all know well that this is, in every sense, another chapter in the war the enemy is waging. An olive tree today is more significant in the campaign over Judea and Samaria than an M16 rifle. These have long not been Arab fellahin, but well-oiled arms of Hamas and the PA. There is no obligation to be ignorant. Before you start a discussion, just read this investigation by HaKol HaYehudi published two years ago, and you will understand what the little olive tree planted outside your home's window is.» [P4]*



This framing is used to justify obstructing the harvest and taking the crop. One user put it to his followers as a question:

> *«OK, help me sort this out for a moment. Does everyone agree that if the Arab is an innocent harvester, there is no permission to touch his olive trees, and if the Arab is an enemy, and the whole purpose of growing the olives is to approach the settlements in order to restrict our movement and, when the order comes, to attack, then it is permitted, and a religious duty, to disrupt him as much as possible, including picking the olives for one's own use? And then the whole argument is over the practical security question? Or are there other parts to discuss.» [P15]*

Another post calls for punishing whole villages through their trees:

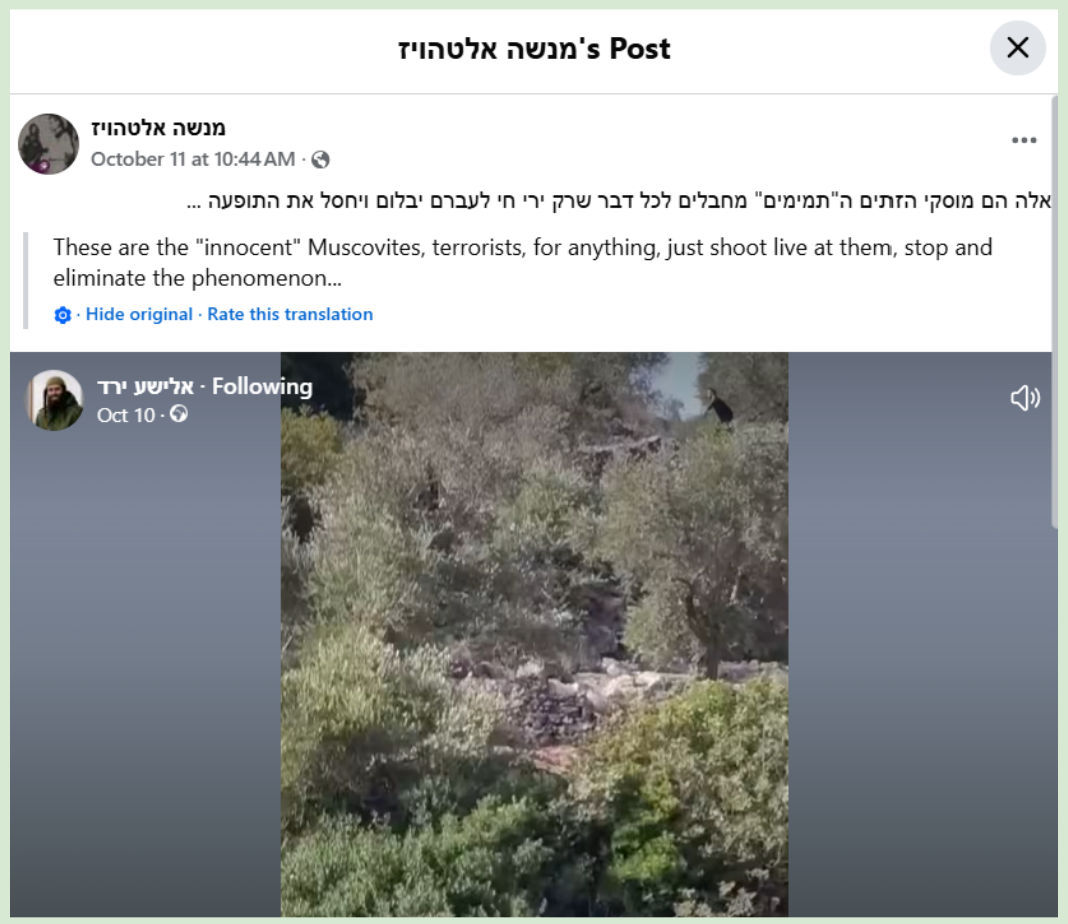
> *«Collective punishments, closing Palestinian businesses in the village the terrorist came from for months! Uprooting olive trees in the village. Long collective closures.» [P5]*

Targeting named activists (2 posts). These posts single out individual Israeli activists by name as traitors:

> *«Meet Uri Gordon, a senior member of the group 'Anarchists Against the Wall'. Twelve days after 7/10, Uri stood with the Gazans against the State of Israel.» [P13]*

A call to kill (1 post). A private user wrote:

> *«These are the 'innocent' olive harvesters - terrorists in every respect, and only live fire at them will stop and eliminate the phenomenon.» [P6]*



Beyond Facebook: WhatsApp

This report focuses on public Facebook posts, but some of them point readers to closed channels. P3 ends with an invitation to join HaKol HaYehudi's updates on WhatsApp, and P11 asks followers to join a group dedicated

to "exposing" solidarity activists. These invitations show audiences being moved from public pages into private spaces, where content cannot be monitored and is not subject to Facebook's moderation.

Messages circulating in settler WhatsApp channels show the same narratives used to mobilize against harvests. 7amleh obtained a screenshot of one such message, which falls outside the 52-post dataset:



"The PA is initiating a friction event around an "olive harvest" tomorrow at 08:30 (in the morning) in the village of Deir Jarir (Ramallah district), with the participation of "international volunteers".

So you can't say you didn't know in advance...

The "Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission" (an official government ministry of the PA) is calling on Palestinians to take part in "Olive Day" tomorrow at a well-known, long-standing friction point: the harvest in the village of Deir Jarir.

The event will be attended by public figures and senior officials from PA government ministries.

There will be extensive media coverage. An event whose whole purpose is a provocation.

We hope the IDF heads this off and declares a closed military zone in advance. (Abu Ali Express) Hilltop News"

Similar tactics have been documented elsewhere. The New Arab reported that posters circulated among settlers near the Gush Etzion settlement bloc. They urged settlers to reach groves near villages before Palestinian farmers were expected to arrive, and to stop the harvest.[9]

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9 The New Arab (Agnese Boffano). "Israeli settlers mobilise to terrorise Palestinian olive harvesters." 12 October 2026.

2. Calls to action

32 of the 52 posts (62%) ask for something to be done. Most demands ask the state to deport, arrest or restrict activists. Direct calls for violence are rare but present. The most senior voice is National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir, in a statement shared by the Ofakim branch page of his party, Otzma Yehudit:

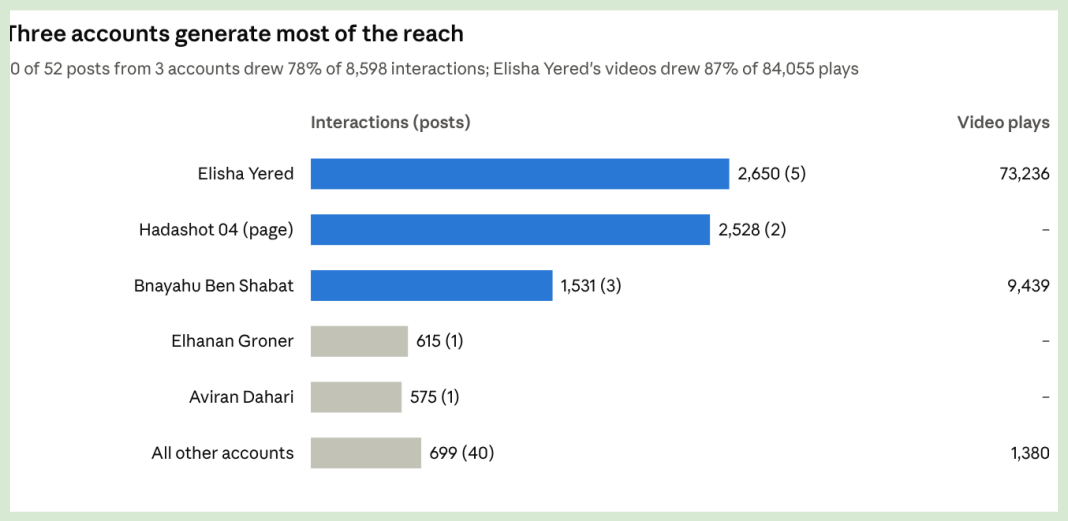
> *«Until today [the authorities] have not used these powers against the anarchists and against elements of anti-Zionist movements against the State of Israel. It is time to activate these tools against the enemies of the state.» [P9]*

Call	Posts	Example
Rallying language («time to wake up»)	18	«Through strategic planting, institutionalized violence and the help of foreign anarchists, a creeping takeover is taking place unhindered. It is time to wake up.» (Olam Katan, excerpt of a column by Elisha Yered) [P8]
Deport or bar foreign activists	12	«The State of Israel should kick them back onto a plane at the airport» [P17]
Arrest, punish or use state powers against activists	12	«It is time to activate these tools against the enemies of the state» (Itamar Ben-Gvir, via Otzma Yehudit's Ofakim branch) [P9]
Expose or track activists	5	«To support the continued exposure of the anarchists, join the activity group» [P11]
Disrupt the harvest and take the olives	1	"If the Arab is an enemy … it is permitted, and a religious duty, to disrupt him" (posed as a question to followers) [P15]
Collective punishment, including uprooting olive trees	1	«Collective punishments… uprooting olive trees in the village» [P5]
Lethal violence	1	«Only live fire at them will stop and eliminate the phenomenon» [P6]

A post can contain more than one call, so the counts add up to more than 32. More often, the harvest itself is framed as «terror» or «provocation», so obstructing it reads as self-defense.

3. Reach: a few accounts set the narratives

The 52 posts generated 5,868 reactions, 879 shares and 1,851 comments, and their 10 videos were played 84,055 times. Most of this reach came from a handful of accounts with established audiences.



4. From posts to groves: named villages and reported attacks

Only 5 of the 52 posts name a Palestinian village: Duma (2 posts), Deir Istiya, Burin, Asira al-Qibliya and Zeita. Most posts locate the «threat» by region («the Shomron», 24 posts) or by the nearby settlement: Kfar Tapuach, Emek Doron, Har Bracha, Nofei Nehemia and the Michtam LeDavid outpost. This places the activity mainly in the Nablus and Salfit governorates.

In 4 of the 5 named villages, press and monitoring reports document settler attacks or obstruction of the harvest during the same season.

Date (2026)	Village	Reported incident	Source
16 Oct	Asira al-Qi-bliya	Settlers attacked olive pickers. 3 people were injured and a vehicle set on fire. Troops then ordered the farmers off their land.	WAFA

16 Oct	Deir Istiya	Israeli forces detained two brothers picking olives in Wadi Qana	WAFA
16 Oct	Burin	Settler attacks on farmers	WAFA
15 Oct	Duma, Burin, Asira al-Qibliya	Settlers drove farmers from their land, chased them and stole crops	WAFA
12 Oct	Duma	Activists say a settler from the Michtam LeDavid outpost attacked Palestinian women harvesting olives. Police detained two Israeli volunteers, including Brig. Gen. (res.) Yoel Feldschuh. Settlers say the volunteers assaulted a teenage shepherd.	VIN News
Week of 6 Oct	Deir Istiya	Forces turned farmers away and confiscated ID cards and tools	Al Jazeera
Early Oct	Asira al-Qibliya	Settlers under army protection assaulted farmers and solidarity activists. Tear gas set olive fields on fire.	Al-Quds
3 Oct	Burin	Settlers raided a grove and stole the olives and equipment. Troops fired tear gas, and 3 people were treated.	Times of Israel
2 Oct	Deir Istiya	Settlers and forces prevented farmers from harvesting in the town's western area	WAFA
29 Sep	Deir Istiya	Settlers under army protection blocked farmers from reaching their land	WAFA

Case study: Duma. On 12 October, a group of retired senior security officers and activists joined Palestinian farmers for the harvest on Duma's land. The activists say a settler from the nearby Michtam LeDavid outpost attacked Palestinian women carrying sacks of olives. Police detained two of the volunteers, including former Air Force intelligence chief Yoel Feldschuh. [10]A Facebook post about the incident described the outpost as lying «near the village of murderers, Duma», and claimed that «anarchists who came to

10 Times of Israel. «Two left-wing activists and settler teen detained over West Bank clash during olive harvest.» 12 October 2026.

the harvest provocation attacked a Jewish teen with a stick, punches and kicks» [P7]. Three days later, on 15 October, monitors reported that settlers again drove Duma's farmers from their land and stole their crops.[11]

Meta's responsibility

The olive harvest is a predictable, annual period of heightened risk. In the first weeks of the 2025 season, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded 86 harvest-related settler attacks affecting 50 Palestinian villages and towns, up from 80 in 48 communities over the same period of 2024.[12] In 2026, Yesh Din counted 109 incidents of settler and soldier violence in roughly ten days from the start of the season.[13] Meta therefore had advance notice that Hebrew-language content targeting harvesters and the people protecting them would intensify between late September and November.

The content identified here falls under Meta's own rules:

- **Violence and Incitement.** Meta removes threats of violence that could lead to death, including calls for action and aspirational statements.[14]
- **Hateful Conduct.** Meta's Tier 1 rules prohibit content that targets people on the basis of protected characteristics, including ethnicity and national origin, with allegations that they are «violent criminals (including but not limited to: terrorists, murderers)».[15] Posts describing Palestinian harvesters collectively as terrorists, or a Palestinian village as «the village of murderers», fall within this rule.
- **Targeting of human rights defenders.** Solidarity activists accompanying farmers act as human rights defenders. Content that labels them foreign agents, calls for their deportation and invites

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11 WAFA. «CWRC documents 21 Israeli attacks against farmers in 12 hours.» 15 October 2026.
12 UN OCHA. «Humanitarian Situation Update #333 | West Bank.» 23 October 2025.
13 Haaretz. «The IDF Must Allow Activists to Accompany West Bank Olive Harvests» (editorial, citing Yesh Din). 9 October 2026.
14 Meta Transparency Center. "Violence and Incitement." Community Standards. https://transparency.meta.com/policies/community-standards/violence-incitement
15 Meta Transparency Center. "Hateful Conduct." Community Standards. https://transparency.meta.com/policies/community-standards/hateful-conduct

followers to «expose» them coincides with official moves against them: in October 2026 the Defense Minister reportedly sought administrative exclusion orders against activists who help Palestinian harvesters.[16]

Meta has been warned before about gaps in its moderation of Hebrew content. The independent human rights due diligence report Meta commissioned from BSR after the events of May 2021 found that Meta had an Arabic hostile-speech classifier but no equivalent for Hebrew, and too few Arabic- and Hebrew-speaking reviewers.[17] 7amleh has worked intensively as well over years and exposed flaws in Meta's moderation systems when it comes to Hebrew violent content targeting Palestinians.[18]

7amleh calls on Meta to:

- Remove, without delay, Hebrew-language incitement against Palestinian olive harvesters and solidarity activists, including explicit calls for violence, and hold the accounts spreading it accountable.
- Enforce its policies, without a double standard, against dehumanizing Hebrew content that labels Palestinian farmers and villages as "terrorists" and "murderers".
- Recognize the olive harvest season as a period of heightened risk for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank, and adopt proactive measures to prevent its platforms from fueling settler violence.

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16 Times of Israel. «Katz reportedly seeking to ban pro-Palestinian activists from West Bank during olive harvest.» 8 October 2026.
17 BSR. «Human Rights Due Diligence of Meta's Impacts in Israel and Palestine in May 2021.» 22 September 2022.
18 7amleh. «7amleh Documents Over a Million Instances of Violent Speech in Hebrew Against Palestinians on Social Media Platforms.» 14 November 2023.

Annex 1: Facebook Posts Cited

Posts are identified by account and Facebook post ID.

Ref	Account	Post ID
P1	Elisha Yered	1049748571428442
P2	Elisha Yered	1051185467951419
P3	Tova Hayitzik (reposting HaKol HaYehudi)	2668787583541029
P4	Keren Slomonovich-Asnin	39251008291181212
P5	Omer Waldman-Patzniash	122110716255460480
P6	Menashe Althoiz	2126069838116915
P7	Eyal Paz	122388772478007378
P8	Olam Katan (excerpt of a column by Elisha Yered)	1723329526460651
P9	Otzma Yehudit, Ofakim branch (statement by Itamar Ben-Gvir)	122236605884326725
P10	HaKol HaYehudi	1693295902806124
P11	Bnayahu Ben Shabat	122142931683348319
P12	Hadashot 04	1547321864094365
P13	Aviran Dahari	28430984549888808
P14	Elisha Yered	1048691571534142
P15	David Oren	1082684054592904
P16	Avi Beidani	10164011601666284
P17	Yehudit Cohen	3163224447206217
P18	Elhanan Groner	122127397221260524
P19	Racheli Lior	28423553010671439
P20	Yuri Margulis	10164774962669605

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