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Spokesperson office

מערך דוברות

**Exposed - a difference of over 13,800 trucks and more than 34% in the volume of humanitarian aid trucks; the reasons behind the discrepancy in the amount of humanitarian aid that entered the Gaza Strip according to COGAT used by UNRWA and the UN to blame Israel.**

**In light of significant discrepancies observed between the UN and UNRWA in contrast to Israel regarding the scope of humanitarian aid delivered to the Gaza Strip, indicating a gap of 13,863 trucks and a 34% difference in the volume of humanitarian aid, the Humanitarian Information Center in the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) conducted an in-depth examination of the gaps between Israel and the UN. The in-depth examination by COGAT proves: flawed collection methods by the UN and UNRWA throughout the war, the transfer of responsibilities between UN bodies during the war leading to faulty counting, lack of UN presence in all humanitarian routes, and counting only UN humanitarian aid without including all humanitarian aid organizations. Last May - only a quarter of the trucks that were brought in were recorded by the UN in the humanitarian aid routes (6,359 trucks brought in, compared to only 1,479 trucks recorded by the UN). COGAT: "Upholding international law and the righteousness of our way is our guiding principle - we will not allow any defamation by the international community against the State of Israel."**

Since the beginning of the war on October 7th, in relation to the humanitarian effort led by the COGAT, there has been recurring tension between Israel and the international community regarding the amount and scope of humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip. On one hand, the officials of the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories, led by Major General Ghassan Alian, provide daily reports on the quantities of humanitarian aid, reports distributed to government offices and the international community. On the other hand, international community officials, led by the UN and UNRWA, report on the amount of humanitarian aid, often significantly lower than the Israeli side, which is sometimes perceived as part of the claims about delays in the entry of humanitarian aid as well as allegations against Israel's humanitarian efforts.

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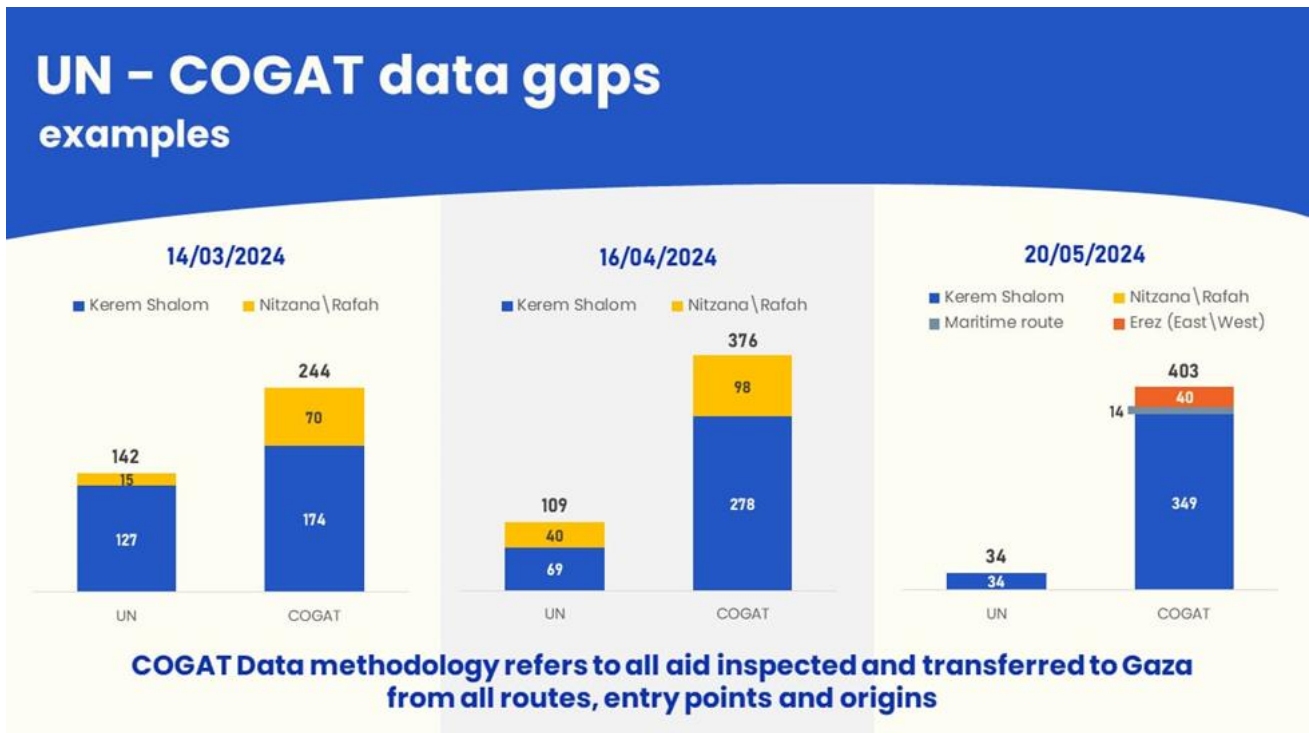
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According to the findings of UNRWA and the UN, as of July 10th, the amount of humanitarian aid counted by the organizations stands at 26,742 humanitarian aid trucks that entered the Gaza Strip, while COGAT records indicate 40,605 humanitarian aid trucks have entered since the beginning of the war - a gap of 13,863 trucks and a 34% difference.

An in-depth examination conducted by the Humanitarian Information Center in COGAT presents the reasons for the information gaps, the flawed data collection methods of the UN and UNRWA, the transfer and change of the responsibilities of the organizations for data collection, which significantly impacted the incorrect counting of humanitarian aid volumes on their part.

**Examples of information gaps claimed by UN and UNRWA officials:**



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## Gaps in the reported humanitarian aid between Israel and the UN:

UN and UNRWA bodies frequently report an insufficient and minimal amount of humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip, indicating a shortage of humanitarian aid and a demand to increase the volume of humanitarian aid from Israel. However, COGAT reports overwhelmingly show that the coordinated and regularly transferred amounts of humanitarian aid to Gaza are significantly larger, while UN statements tend to indicate a minimal amount of humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip from Israel.

### The following are the reasons for the discrepancies in humanitarian aid quantities between the UN and COGAT:

- Coverage and documentation of all activities at crossings and humanitarian routes:
  - **UN** – UN reports are based on data that the UN collects from specific crossings where it has a physical presence, such as the Rafah and Kerem Shalom crossings. However, the UN is **not present at all crossings operated by Israel**. Therefore, at points where the UN has no physical presence at the specific crossing route, or during the relevant time period at the crossing, they do not include the entry of humanitarian aid in their reports – **such as humanitarian aid crossings from the maritime route, aerial route, or Erez crossing where there is no UN representative.**
  - **COGAT** – Supervision and reporting on **all humanitarian aid routes and channels to the Gaza Strip**. This means that all humanitarian aid is documented, regardless of the specific route used or the presence of international community observers or not. This comprehensive approach allows for a full picture and documentation of all humanitarian aid routes to the Gaza Strip.
- Coverage without counting all humanitarian aid organizations of the international community:
  - **UN** - The UN counts and **includes the humanitarian aid collected by it at specific crossings**. Additionally, the **UN only counts humanitarian aid that originates from the UN**, while partially counting humanitarian aid that comes from non-UN sources.
  - **COGAT** – Calculates all humanitarian aid routes, channels, and points, and **all humanitarian aid organizations of the international community**, including all humanitarian aid organizations to the Gaza Strip.

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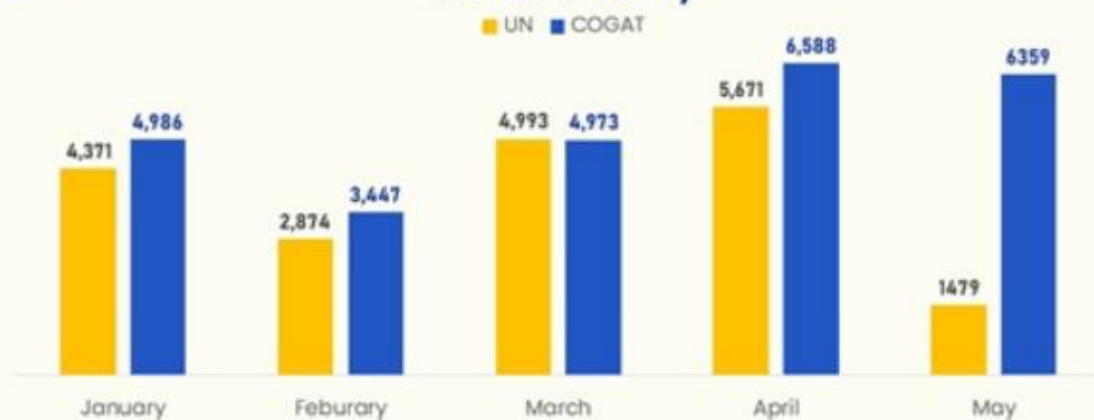


## Discrepancies in Reported Aid entering Gaza - by month

The UN only counts the aid they collect from specific crossings. the UN also only counts aid originating from UN sources and a partial count of aid originating from non-UN sources.

**COGAT counts all aid transferred to Gaza from all routes, origins and entry points**

Entered - Monthly



### 3. Partial coverage and counting of humanitarian aid sources not provided by the UN:

- **UN** - While UN humanitarian aid agencies are the primary source of humanitarian aid within the Gaza Strip, recent months have seen a significant increase in humanitarian aid due to the rise and expansion of humanitarian aid sources through the use of trucks originating from the private sector. These trucks are **partially counted by the UN**, despite their significant and large quantities. Additionally, the UN **does not count Jordanian and Emirati trucks**, and it only partially counts trucks entering with humanitarian supplies from other countries.
- **COGAT** – Comprehensive counting that **includes all trucks that enter** the Gaza Strip, noting the route from which they arrive and their source of origin. This includes humanitarian aid arriving from Ashdod Port as well as humanitarian aid from Jordan.

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4. Counting of humanitarian aid transferred to Gaza versus humanitarian aid collected by the international community:

- **UN** – UN agencies count only the **humanitarian aid collected by them from the Gazan side** of the crossings - at the Kerem Shalom and Rafah crossings.
- **COGAT** – Counts all trucks transferred to the Gaza Strip. Often, this involves hundreds of trucks waiting to be collected by UN humanitarian aid agencies on the Gazan side of the humanitarian aid routes. All these trucks are included in the count, even as they wait for collection and distribution by the international community. **For example: In May, COGAT reported 6,359 trucks, while the UN collected only 1,479 trucks – reporting roughly a quarter of the trucks transferred to the Gaza Strip by the State of Israel.**

5. Mechanisms of changing the count and areas of responsibility during the war:

- **UN** – Initially, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was the UN agency responsible – and had the tools – for documenting humanitarian aid shipments. However, due to changes made by internal UN decisions, **this role was transferred to UNRWA**, which does not have the tools or knowledge suited for accurate counting. This change may have created inconsistencies and gaps in data collection and reporting.
- **COGAT** – The central body responsible for data collection and reporting, **possessing full tools for documenting humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip**. The unit centralizes the documentation of humanitarian aid transfer, coordination with the international community, and detailed knowledge of all activities in various humanitarian aid routes and channels.

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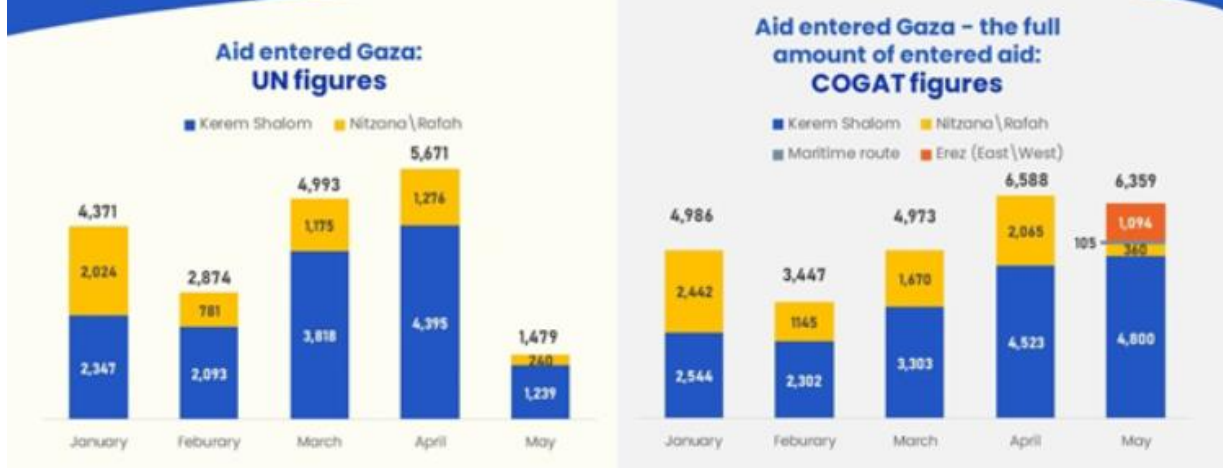
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## Discrepancies in Reported Aid:

### Scope of Coverage – entry points

The UN only counts aid that enters through Kerem Shalom and Rafah, while COGAT counts all aid entering from all routes.



The transfer of responsibility from OCHA to UNRWA and other UN agencies leads to:

- **Operational gaps** – the transfer of this responsibility **without proper handing over and the transition of responsibility in a procedural manner, along with changing humanitarian activities during active combat, leads to disruptions in data collection and the creation of non-ideal reporting mechanisms**, resulting in significant gaps in records.
- **Coordination issues** – Each UN agency has its own protocols and standards for reporting humanitarian aid, which can also lead to inconsistencies in data collection. **This is due to the lack of a unified reporting framework from the entire international community.**

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### **Conclusion:**

The UN data on the scope of humanitarian aid, alongside repeated statements by senior international community officials, are sometimes presented as an absolute truth that cannot be denied. However, a comprehensive and professional examination shows that the UN's documentation and counting mechanisms **lack information and present a false and partial picture** regarding the civilian situation in the Gaza Strip during the war.

Alongside this, and as part of forming the situational assessment of the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, COGAT, led by Major General Ghassan Alian, developed high-quality mechanisms in cooperation with all humanitarian aid organizations and the international community to count and document all humanitarian aid entering the Gaza Strip in the best possible way, indicating the scope of humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip across all routes and channels.

### **Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories, Major General Ghassan Alian:**

"Israel's primary objective is to complete the mission of dismantling Hamas and returning the hostages, always guided by national ethics and a commitment to international law. The law and morality are our guiding principles. Since the beginning of the war, we have been working closely with the international community and various humanitarian aid organizations, and together with them, we are continuously monitoring the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip and acting to ensure that the civilian population receives its basic needs. This is a joint effort of the entire international community. We will continue to act according to our conscience and the righteousness of our way, and invite anyone who wishes to join the humanitarian effort. Otherwise, do not interfere."

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