



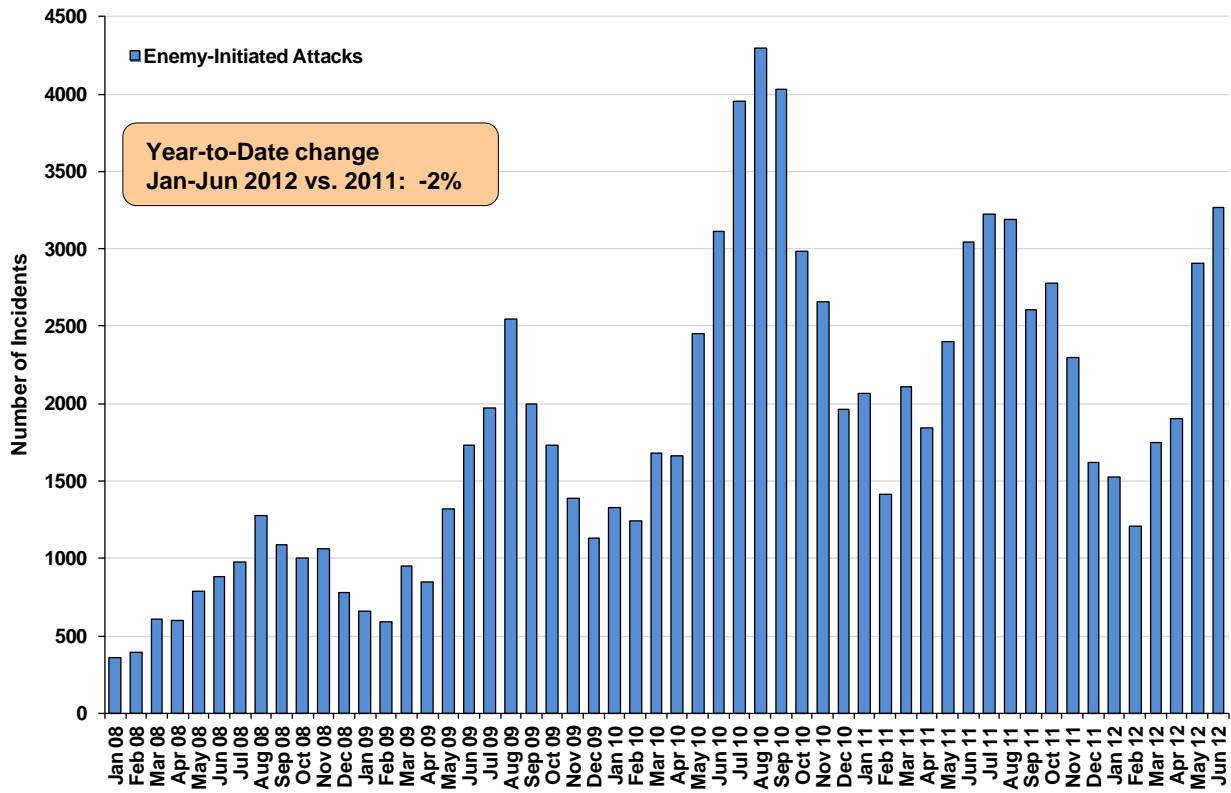
ISAF Monthly Data

Trends through June 2012





Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA) Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

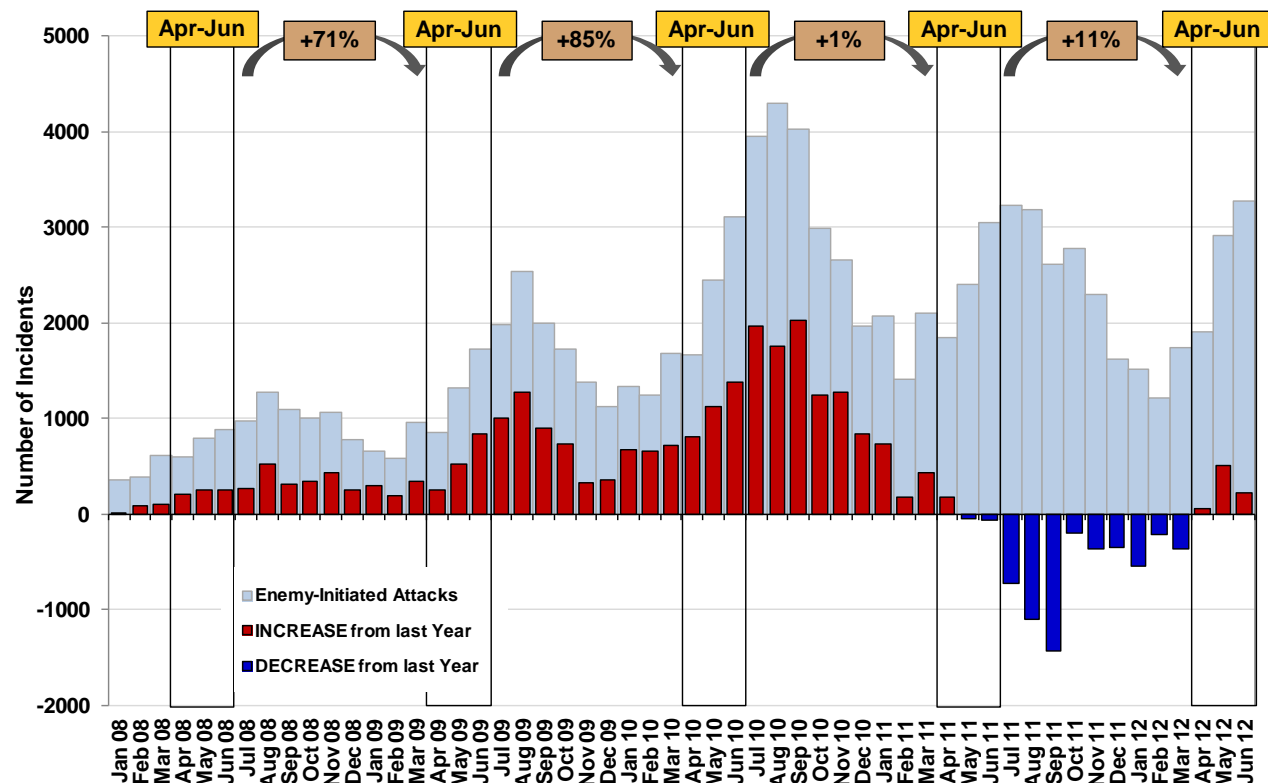
- ANSF / ISAF and SOF operations continue to interdict enemy capability in main effort areas.
- Jun 2012 accounted for the highest number of EIAs since Sep 2010.
- The period from Jan-Jun 2012 reported a decrease of 2% compared to the same period in 2011, and a 10% increase from 2010 levels.
- The Year-over-Year increase in May and June may be attributed to:
 - Earlier start of the insurgent fighting season due to a shortened poppy harvest.
 - Increased ANSF presence on the battlefield and improved reporting of attacks against ANSF.

Definition: Enemy-initiated attacks comprise enemy action (enemy-initiated direct fire, indirect fire, surface-to-air fire) and explosive hazard events, to include executed attacks only (improvised explosive device (IED) explosions / mine strikes).

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 19 July 2012.

Enemy-Initiated Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



ISAF Observations

- Enemy-initiated attacks over the last 3 months (Apr-Jun 2012) are 11 percent higher compared to the same quarter last year.
- The annual start of the poppy harvest period is characterized by a considerable decrease in enemy-initiated attacks usually followed by a few weeks of lower attack levels.
- This year's harvest started later and finished earlier in the most poppy prevalent areas of Afghanistan compared to last year.
- The reduced poppy harvesting season resulted in a notable increase in EIAs in May and Jun 2012.

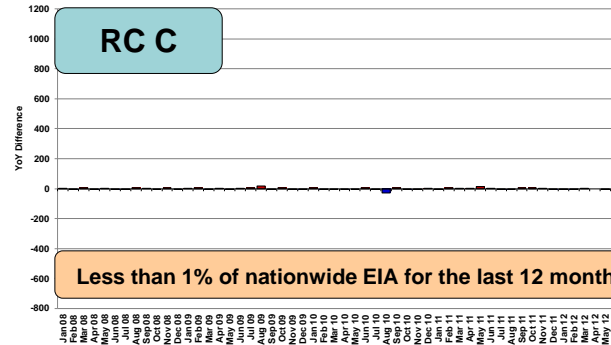
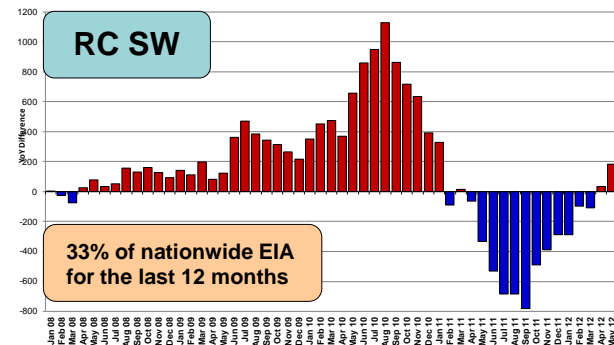
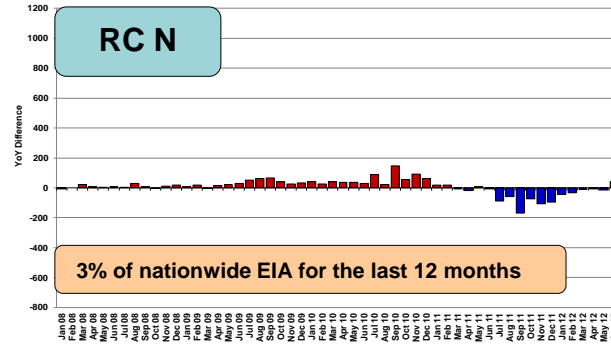
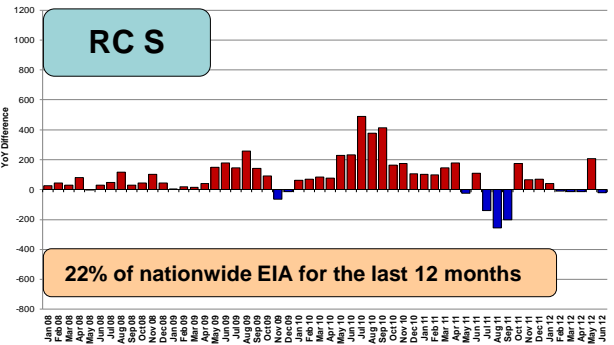
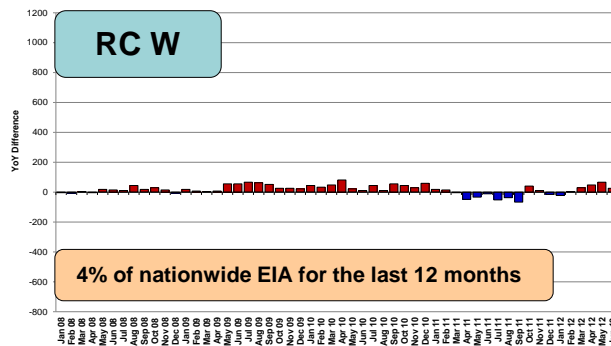
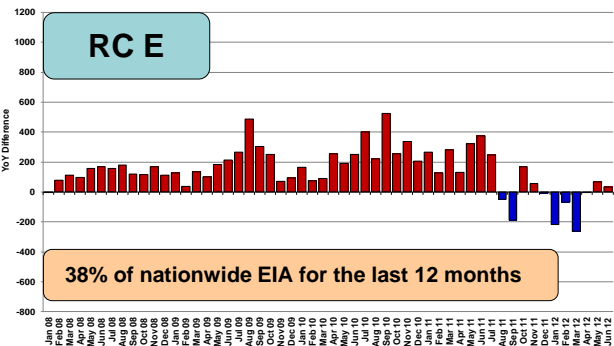
Definition: This chart shows the year-over-year **change** in enemy-initiated attacks (EIA). The total number of EIAs is shown in the background (light blue). The red bars represent an increase of monthly enemy-initiated attacks **compared to the same month the year before**; blue bars represent a decrease. The changes over three month periods are depicted at the top of the chart.

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 19 July 2012.



Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

Monthly Year-Over-Year Change by RC (Jan 08 – Jun 12)



ISAF Observations

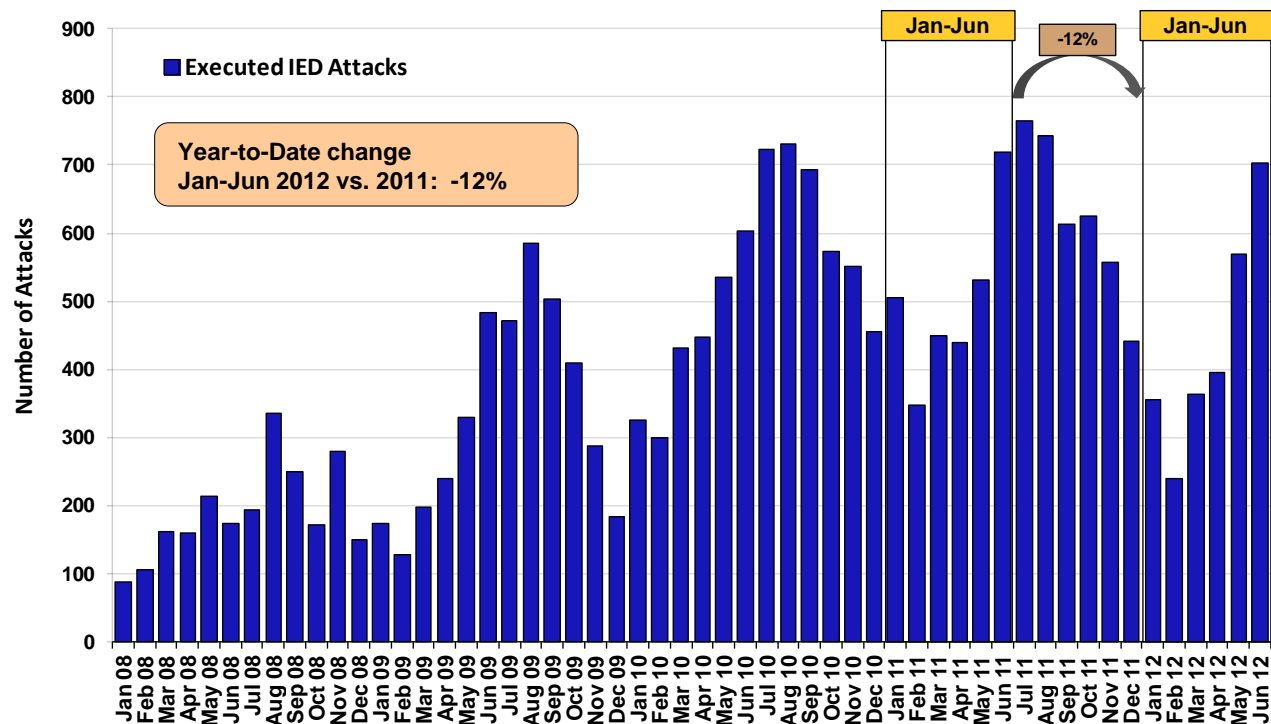
- Year-to-Date (Jan-Jun 2012), RC East had a 9 percent decrease in EIAs compared to the same period last year.
- In RC West, for the period of Jan-Jun 2012, EIAs increased 32% compared to the same period last year.
- In RC South, EIAs increased 8% comparing the Jan-Jun 2012 period against the same period last year.
- RC North saw a 32% decrease in EIA for the Jan-Jun 2012 period compared to Jan-Jun 2011.
- In RC Southwest, EIAs decreased 3 percent during Jan-Jun 2012 compared to Jan-Jun 2011.
- RC Capital, which has fully entered the transition process, has the lowest number of attacks for any of the RCs. EIAs dropped 26% for the Jan-Jun 2012 period compared to the same period in 2011.

These comparative charts are plotted using the same scale to show the varying levels of enemy-initiated attacks between ISAF Regional Commands (RCs).
Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 19 July 2012.



Executed IED Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

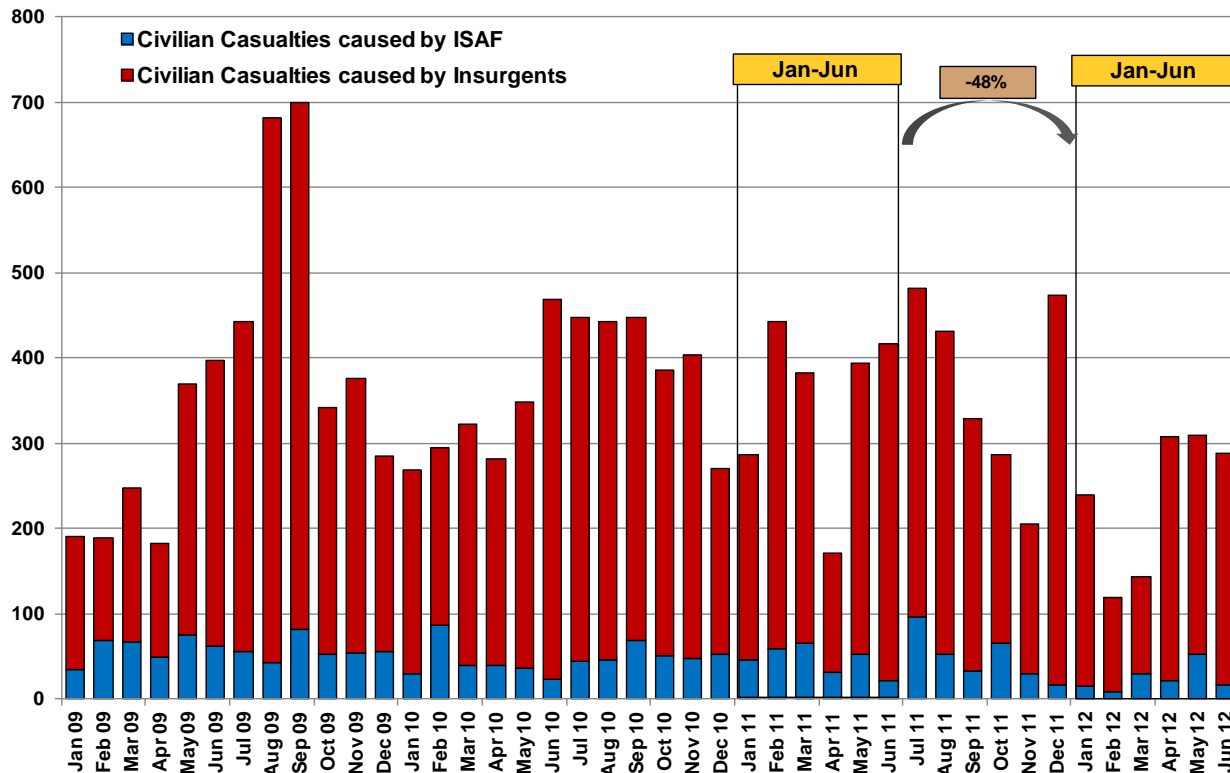
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as the principal means to execute their campaign.
- Nearly 50 percent of civilian casualties caused by insurgents result from indiscriminate IED explosions.
- More than half of IEDs and mines were found and cleared rather than exploded.
- Comparing the Jan-Jun 2012 period to the same period in 2011, IED attacks decreased by 12 percent.

Definition: Executed Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks comprise explosive hazard events, to include IED explosions and mine strikes.

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 19 July 2012.



Monthly Civilian Casualties With Assigned Culpability



ISAF Observations

- Insurgents caused over 94 percent of civilian casualties (deaths and wounded) in Jun 2012.
- Year-to-Date (Jan-Jun 2012), the number of ISAF-caused civilian casualties has decreased by approximately 48 percent compared to the same period in 2011.
- ISAF continues to work with the ANSF to make every effort to protect the Afghan population and to prevent and mitigate civilian casualties.

Definition: The figures reported in this chart reflect incidents of conflict-related civilian casualties (deaths and wounded) that have been confirmed through investigation to have been caused by either ISAF or insurgents. The data reported here is consistent with ISAF policy, which directs that all credible allegations of civilian casualties be reviewed.

Data Source: ISAF Civilian Casualties (CIVCAS) Data Tracker, as of 20 July 2012.

DISCLAIMER: Figures may change as more information becomes available.