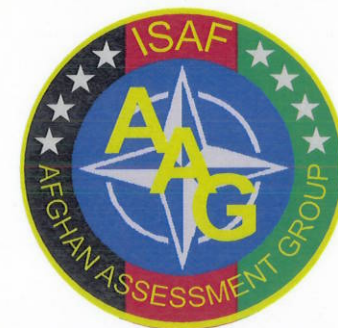




NATO  
OTAN

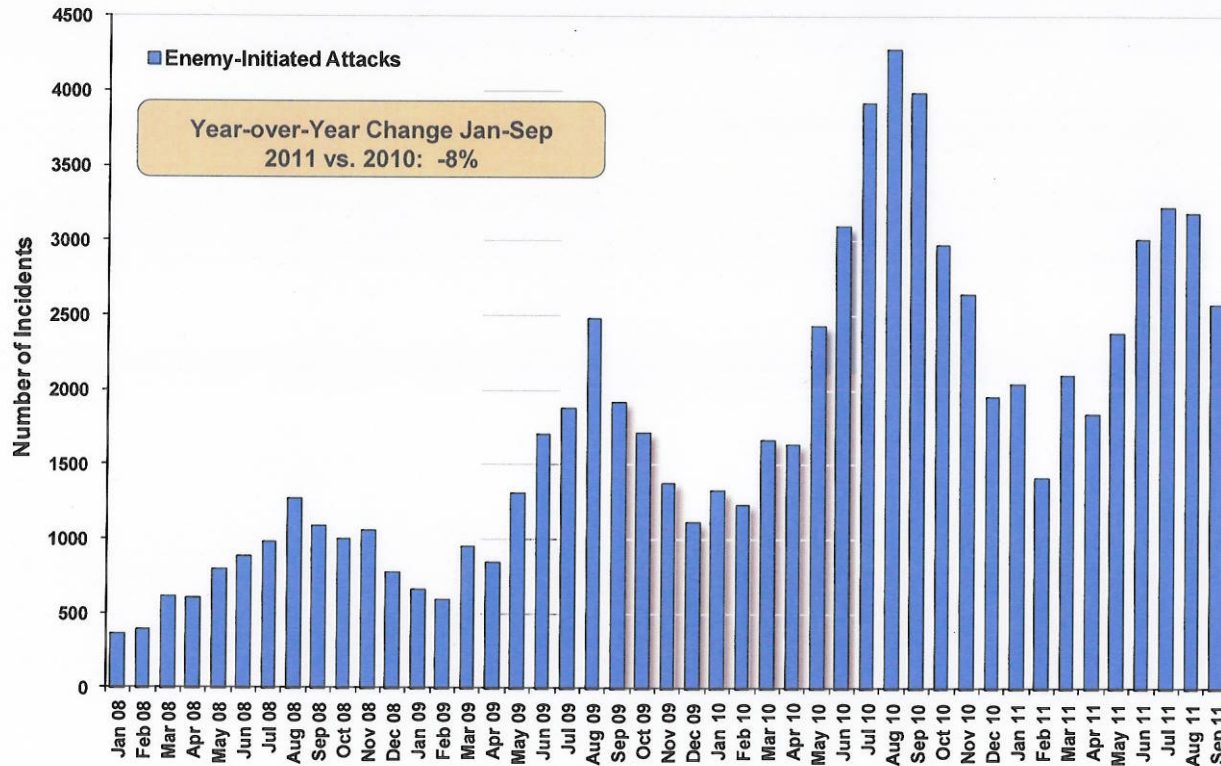
# ISAF Monthly Data

## Trends up to September 2011





# Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA) Nationwide Monthly Attacks



## ISAF Observations

- ANSF / ISAF and SOF operations continue to interdict enemy capability in main effort areas.
- EIA in the period January – September 2011 were 8 percent lower than in the same period in 2010.

**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).

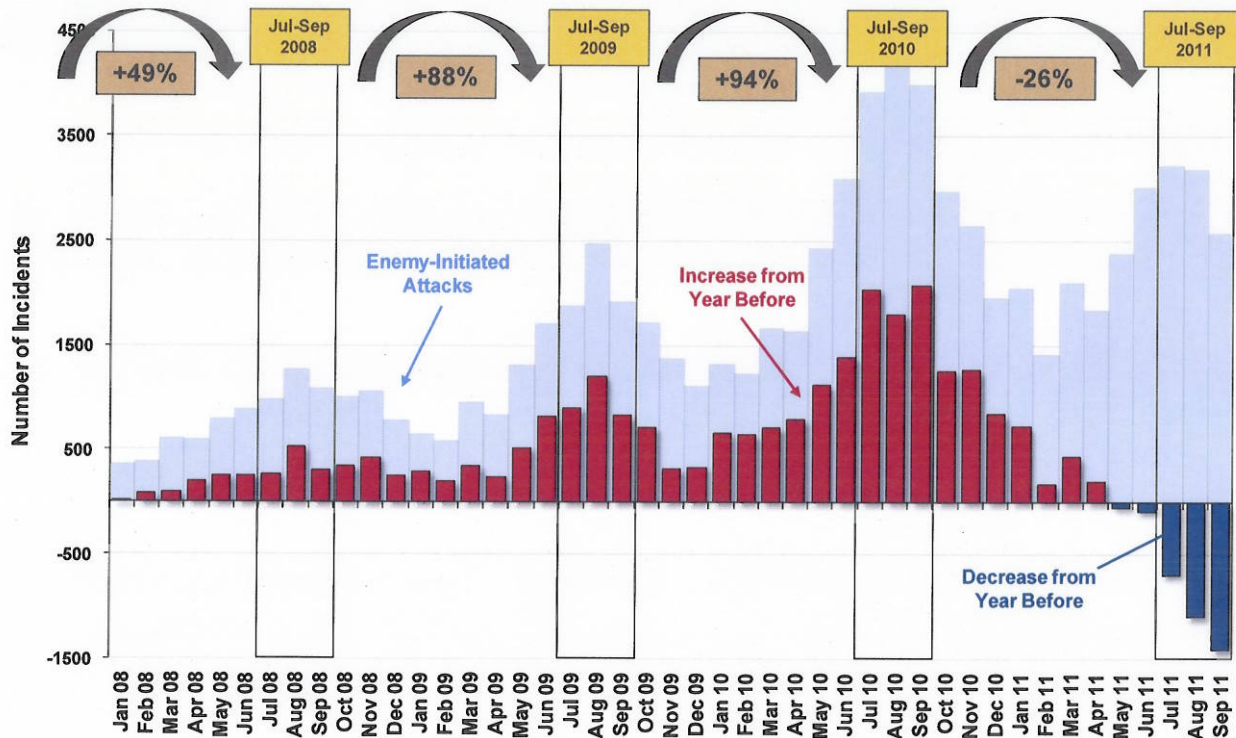
**Data Source:** Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 12 Oct 2011.





# Enemy-Initiated Attacks

## Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



### ISAF Observations

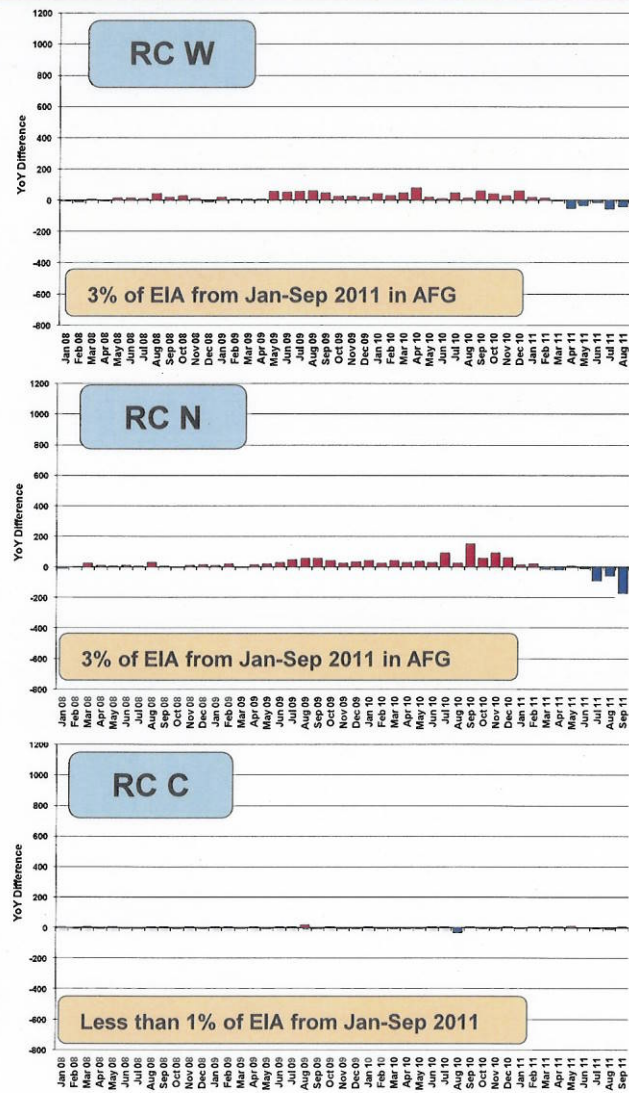
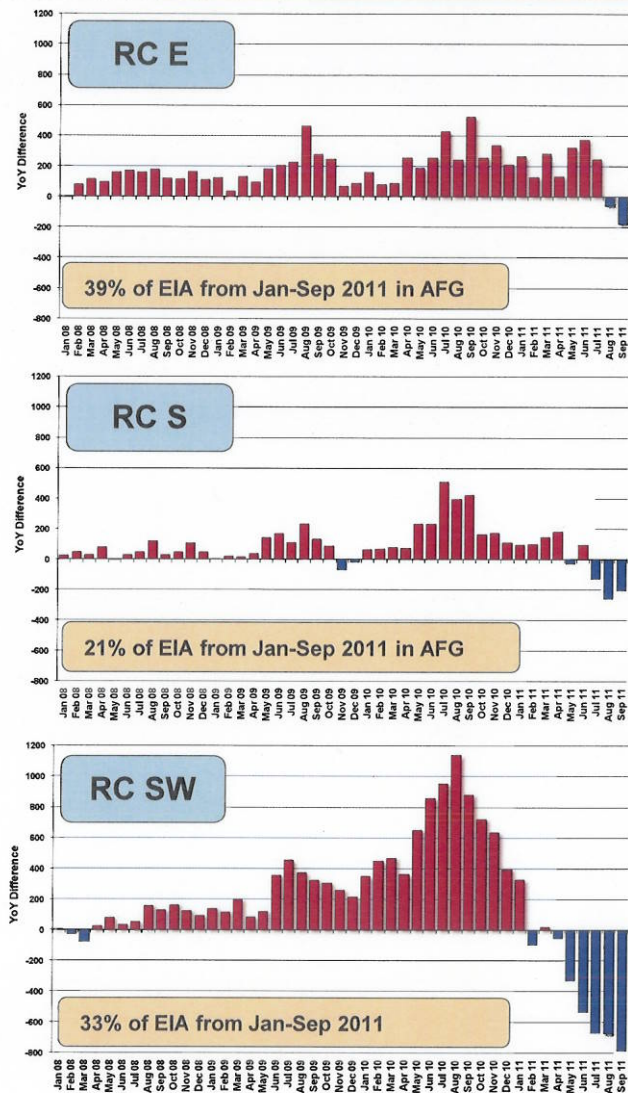
- Enemy-initiated attacks for the period January – September 2011 were 8 percent lower than the same period in 2010.
- Despite the large year-over-year increases before 2011 this has turned into a 26 percent decrease in 2011 compared to the same quarter last year.
- In 18 of the last 23 weeks enemy-initiated attacks have been fewer compared to the same weeks in 2010.
- The trend of fewer enemy-initiated attacks, year-over year, compared to the same months in 2010 started in May. This is the most sustained downturn in trend recorded by ISAF.

**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 12 Oct 2011.



# Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA) Monthly Year-Over-Year Change by RC (Jan 08 – Sep 11)



## ISAF Observations

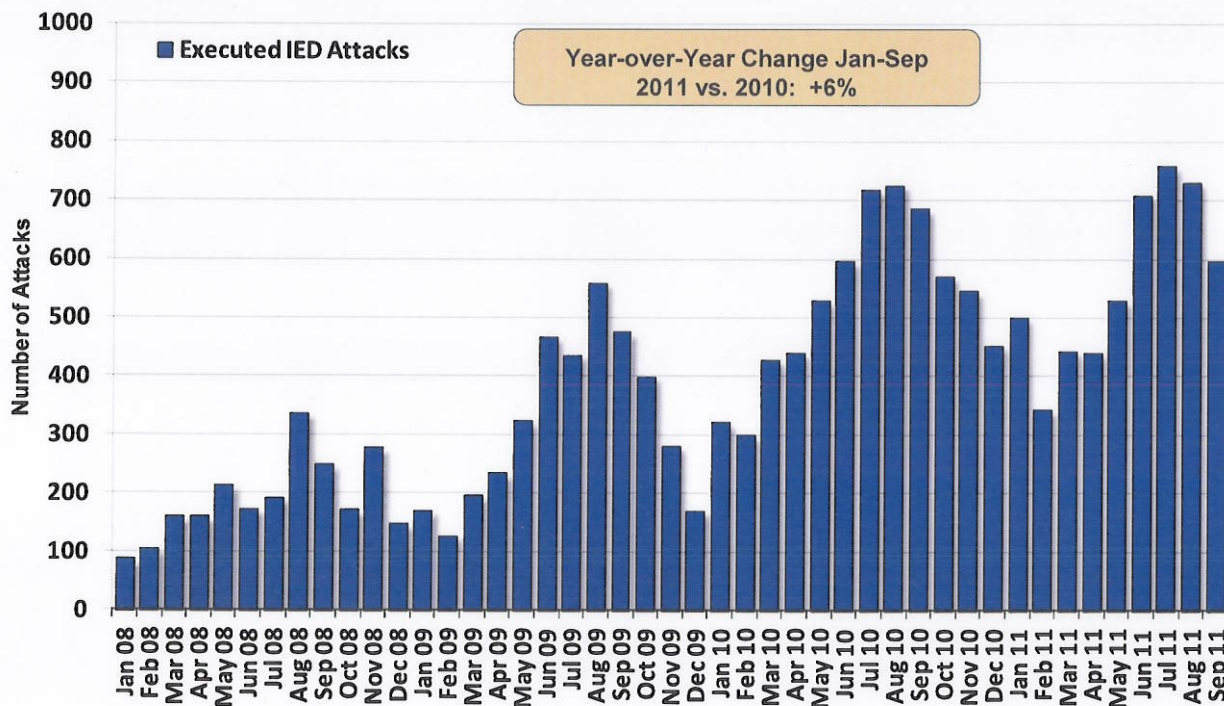
- In RC Southwest, there was a reduction of 28 percent in the number of EIA from January – September 2011 compared to the same period in 2010.
- This is even more evident during the quarter July – September 2011 during which EIA are 43 percent lower than the same period last year.
- In RC South, EIA levels between January and September are the same as last year overall.
- RC East remains the most contested region in Afghanistan with an increase in EIA by 22 percent from January – September 2011 compared to the same period in 2010; however, attacks have slightly decreased in RC East in the past two months compared to the same months in 2010.

These comparative charts are plotted on 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 12 Oct 2011.





# Executed IED Attacks



## ISAF Observations

- Over 55 percent of confirmed civilian casualties result from insurgent IED strikes
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as the principal means to execute their campaign.
- IED strikes for the period January – September are 6 percent higher in 2011 than in 2010.
- A 10 percent reduction in IED strikes occurred in September 2011 compared to August 2011.
- An improvement in finding and clearing IEDs is underway partially attributable to increased local national assistance (tips), which shows increasing popular support for ANSF and ISAF.

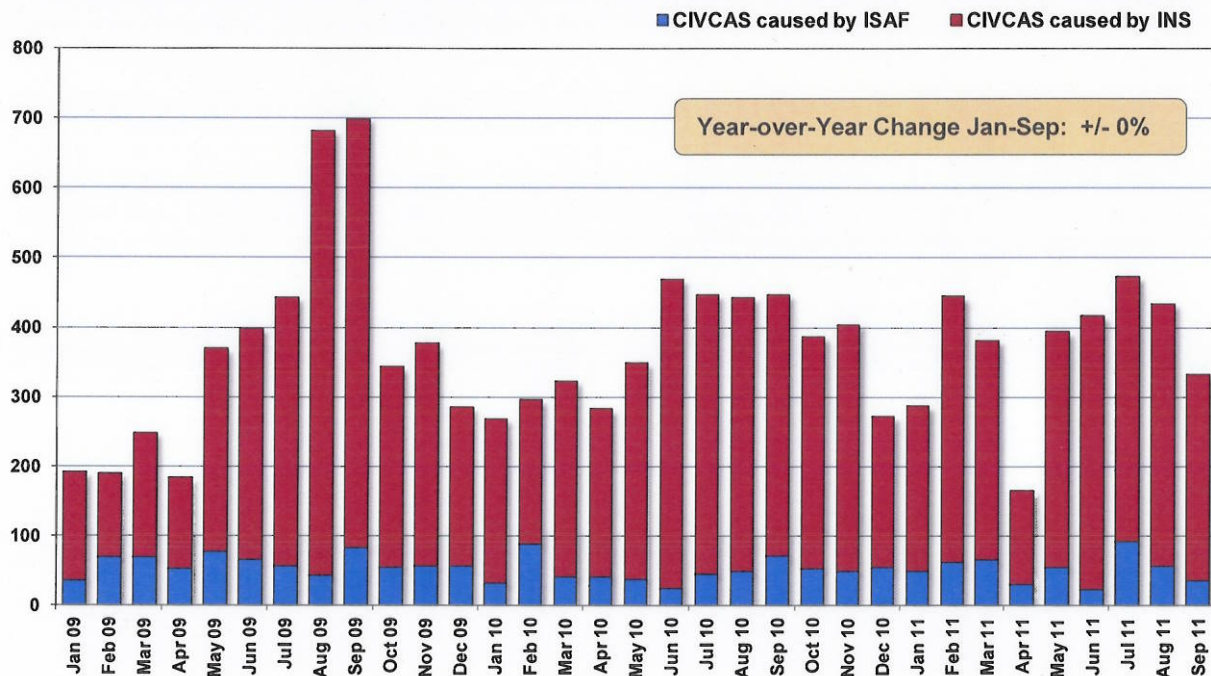
**Definition:** Executed Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks comprise explosive hazard events, to include IED explosions and mine strikes.

**Data Source:** Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 12 Oct 2011.





# Monthly Civilian Casualties With Assigned Culpability



## ISAF Observations

- Insurgents caused over 80 percent of civilian casualties in 2011.
- ISAF-caused civilian casualties for the period January-September 2011 are unchanged from the comparable 2010 period despite a substantial increase in the number of troops.
- ISAF continues to make every effort to protect the Afghan population and ensure that the number of civilian casualties is kept to an absolute minimum.

**Definition:** The figures reported on 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) Database, as of 12 Oct 2011.