



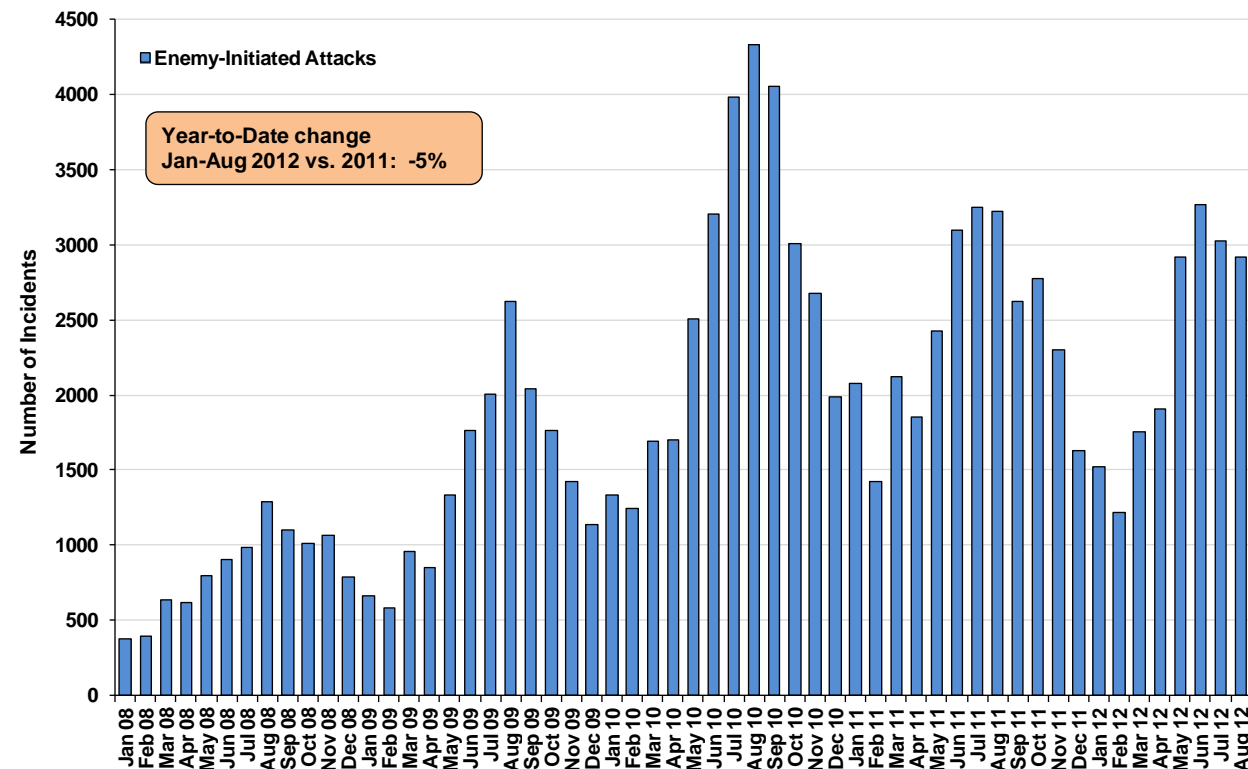
ISAF Monthly Data

Trends through August 2012





Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA) Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

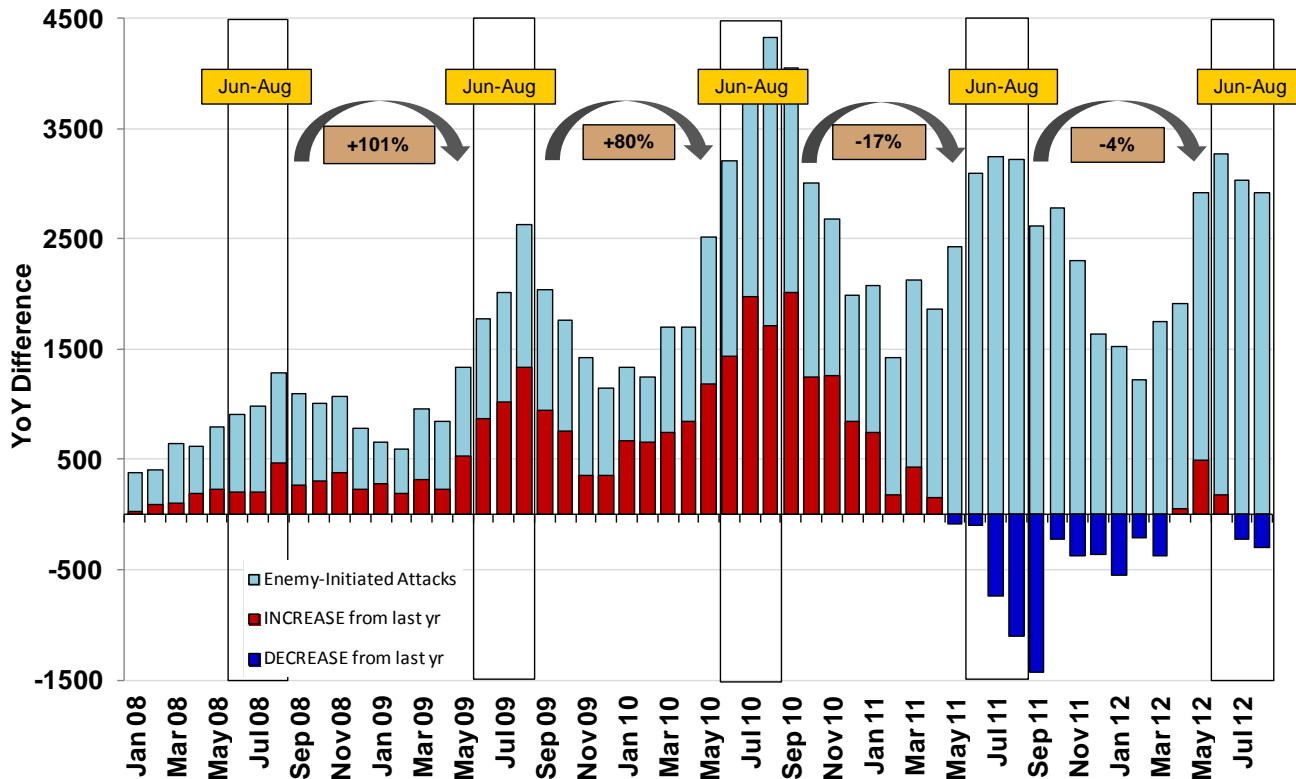
- EIA decreased 5% in Jan-Aug 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.
- EIA levels reported by ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces in August 2012 were 9% lower than in August 2011.
- The August 2012 numbers were 33% lower than in August 2010.
- The summer fighting season started earlier in 2012 due to a shortened poppy harvest, thus increasing EIAs in May and June 2012 compared to 2011; August has seen a continued drop-off from these levels.

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 20 Sep 2012.

Enemy-Initiated Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



ISAF Observations

- Enemy-initiated attacks over the last 3 months are 4% lower compared to the same quarter last year.
- The annual spring poppy harvest period is usually characterized by a temporary decrease in EIAs.
- The 2012 poppy harvest's early conclusion resulted in a notable increase in EIAs in May and June.
- After rising in May and June, EIAs continued to drop through August.

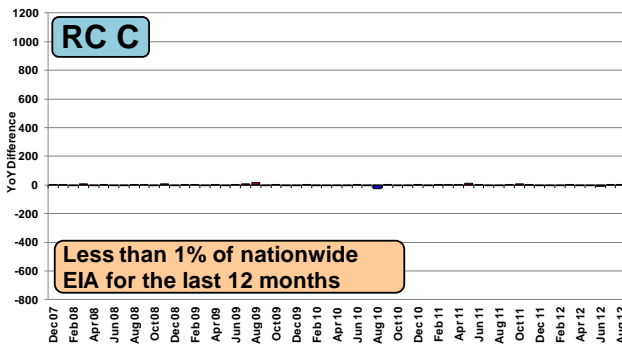
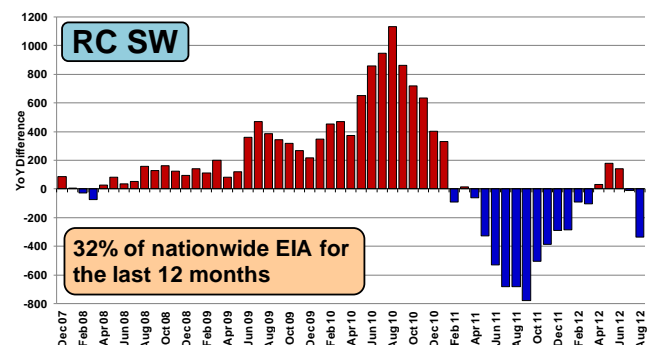
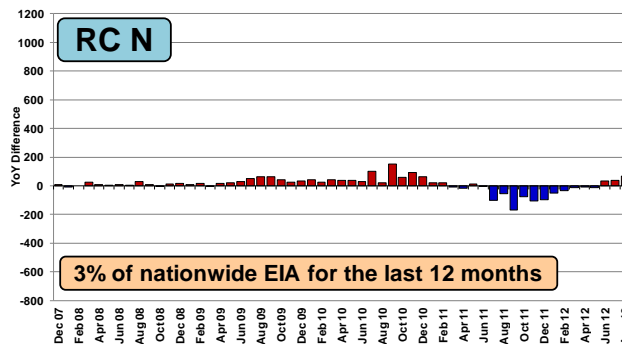
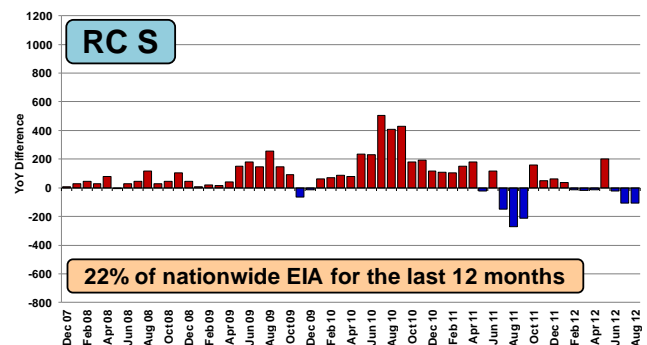
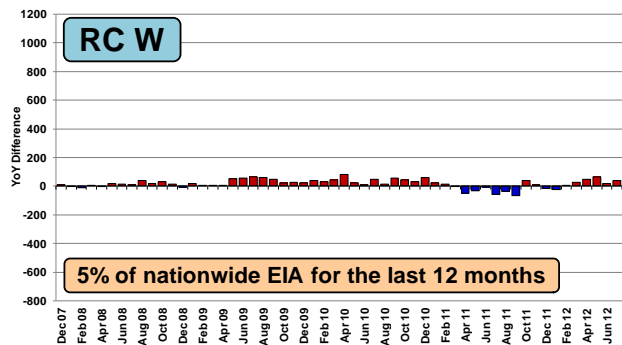
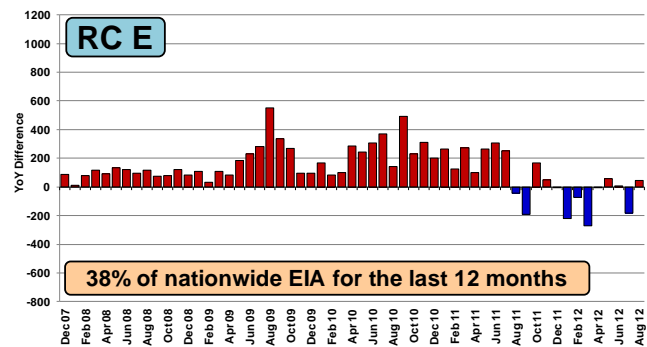
Definition: This chart shows the year-over-year **change** in enemy-initiated attacks (EIA). The total number of EIAs is shown in the background (light blue). The red bars represent an increase of monthly enemy-initiated attacks **compared to the same month the year before**; blue bars represent a decrease. 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 20 Sep 2012.



Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

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



ISAF Observations

- In RC East, from Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs decreased 8% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC West, from Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs increased 31% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC South, from Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs decreased 1% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC North, from Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs increased 4% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC Southwest, from Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs decreased 7% compared to the same period in 2011.
- RC Capital, which has fully entered the transition process, has the lowest number of attacks for any of the RCs. From Jan-Aug 2012, EIAs dropped 17% compared to the same period in 2011.

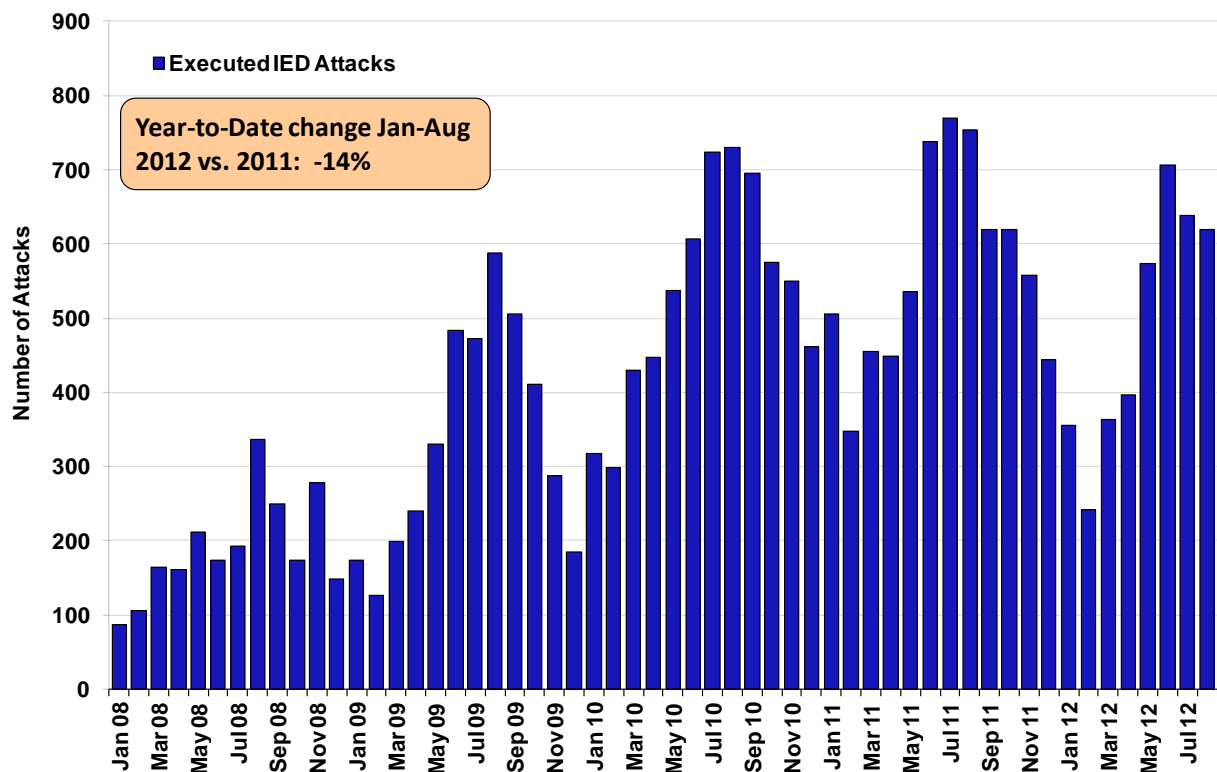
These comparative charts are plotted using the same scale to show the varying levels of enemy-initiated attacks between ISAF Regional Commands (RCs).

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 20 Sep 2012.



Executed IED Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

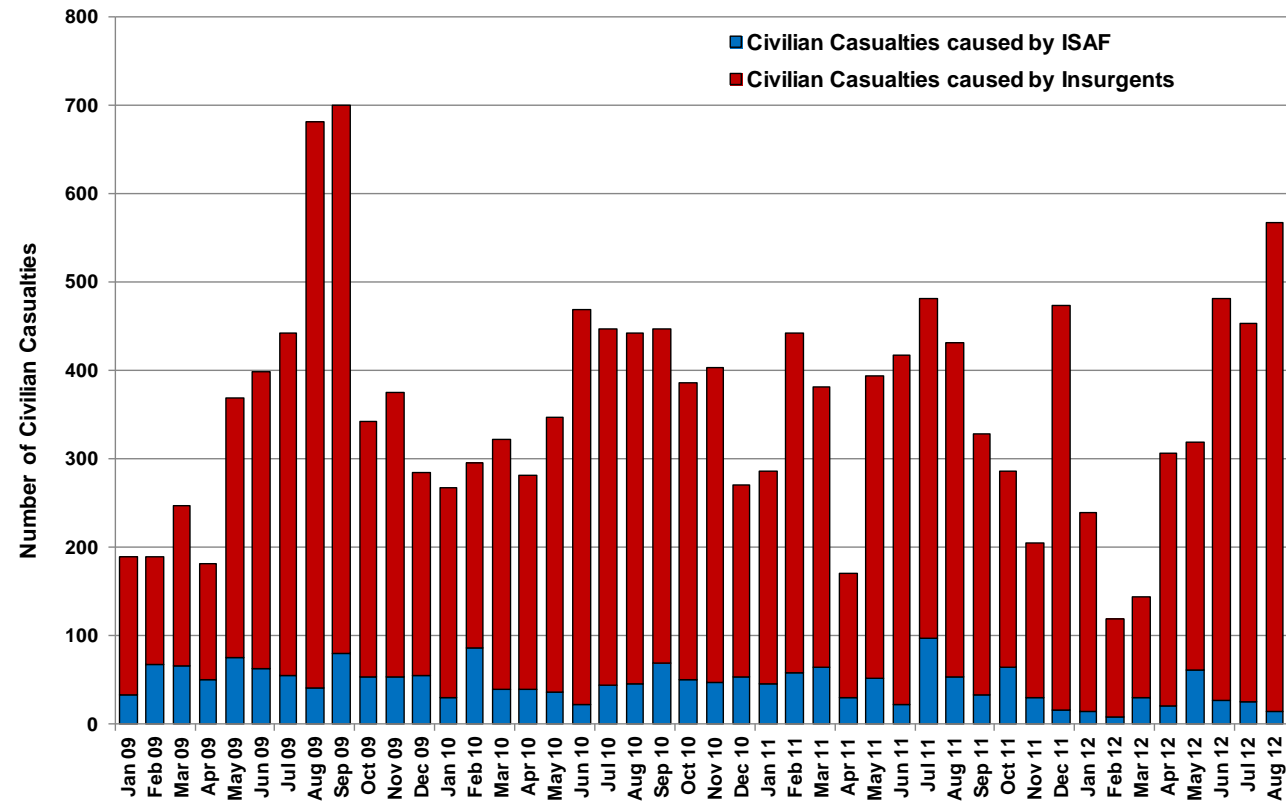
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as a principal means to execute their campaign.
- More than 60% of civilian casualties caused by insurgents result from IED explosions.
- More than half of IEDs and mines were found and cleared rather than exploded.
- Executed IED attacks decreased by 14% in Jan-Aug 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Definition: Executed Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks comprise IED explosions and mine strikes.

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 20 Sep 2012.



Civilian Casualties Caused by ISAF and Insurgents With Assigned Culpability



ISAF Observations

- Insurgents caused over 98% of confirmed civilian casualties (dead and wounded) in Aug 2012.
- Insurgent-caused civilian casualties in August 2012 was the highest in almost three years (since Sep 2009)
- The number of civilian casualties caused by ISAF in Jun-Aug 2012, compared to the same three months in 2011, decreased by approximately 62%.
- 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 (dead 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 Sep 2012.