



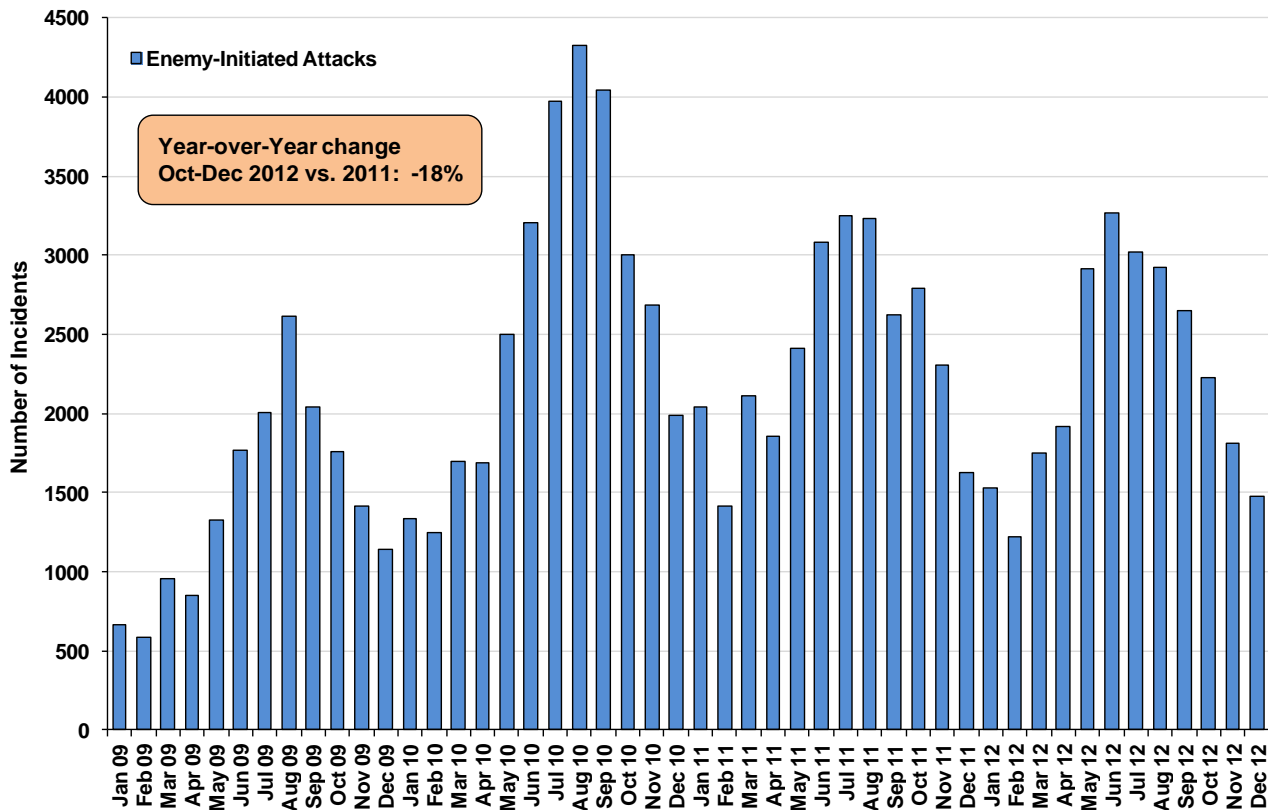
ISAF Monthly Data Trends through December 2012





Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

- EIA decreased 7% in 2012 compared to 2011.
- EIA levels reported by ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces in December 2012 were 10% lower than in December 2011.
- The December 2012 numbers were 26% lower than in December 2010.
- EIA levels reported by ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces in December 2012 were 19% lower than in November 2012.

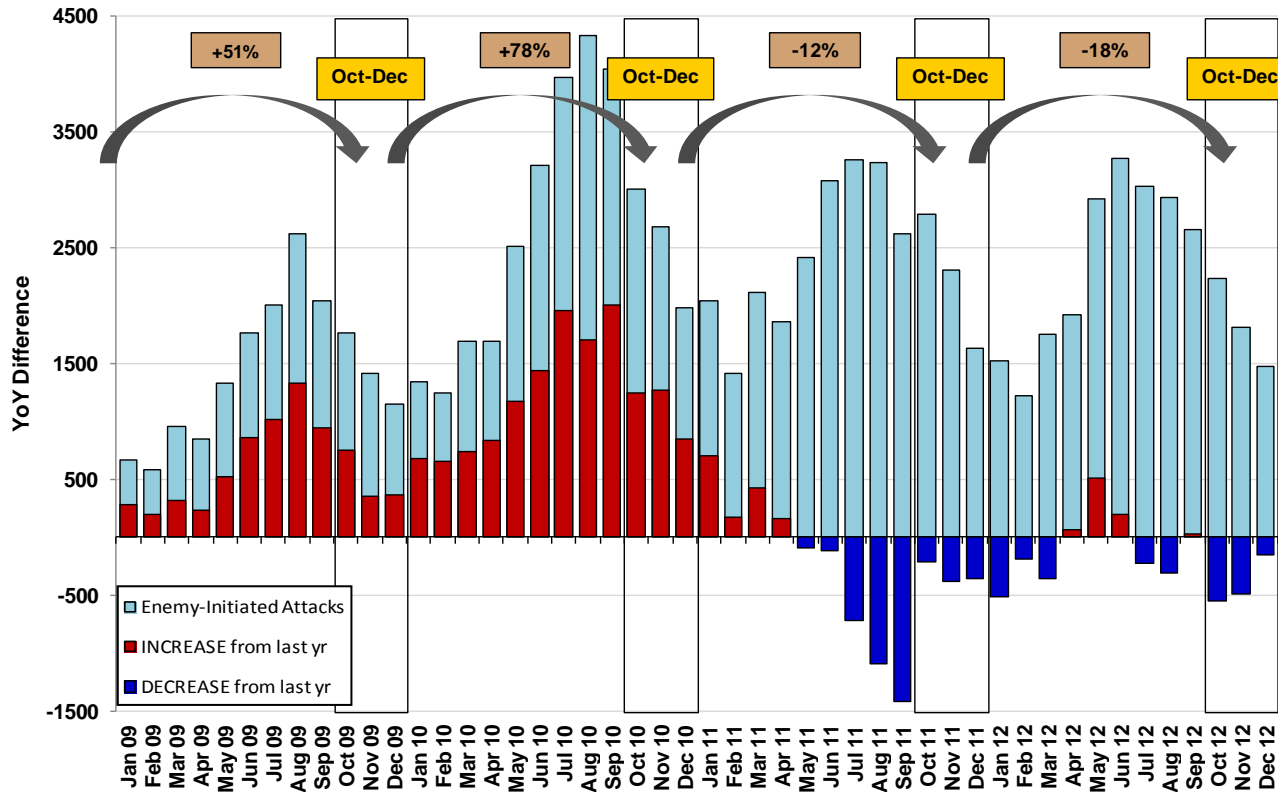
Definition: Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIAs) comprise enemy action (enemy-initiated direct fire, indirect fire, surface-to-air fire) and explosive hazard events, to include executed attacks only (improvised explosive device (IED) explosions / mine strikes).

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 18 Jan 2013.



Enemy-Initiated Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



ISAF Observations

- Enemy-initiated attacks over the last 3 months (October to December) are 18% lower compared to the same quarter last year.
- After the peak in June 2012, EIAs continued to drop through December.

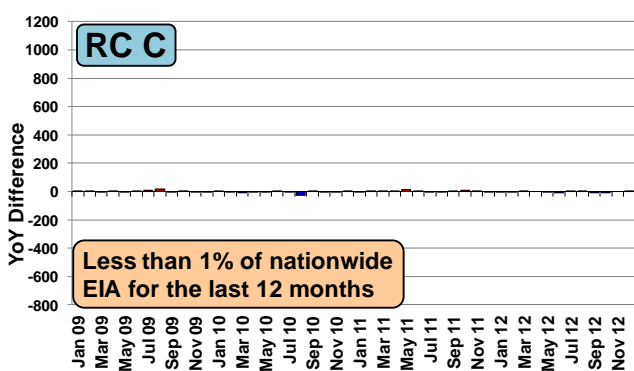
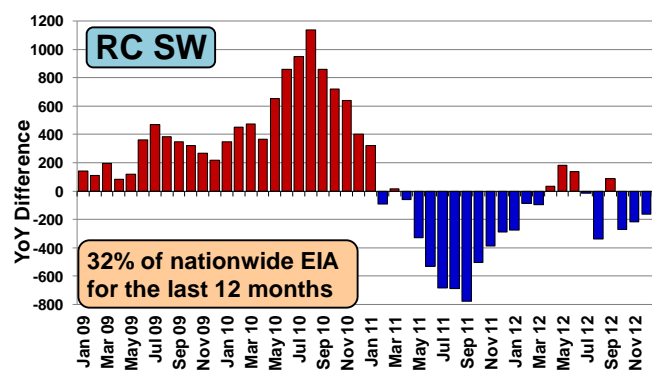
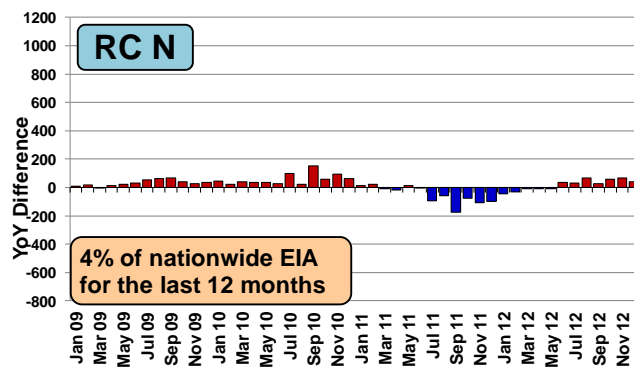
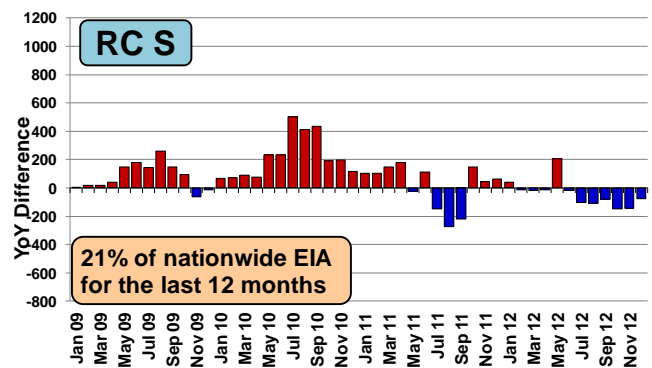
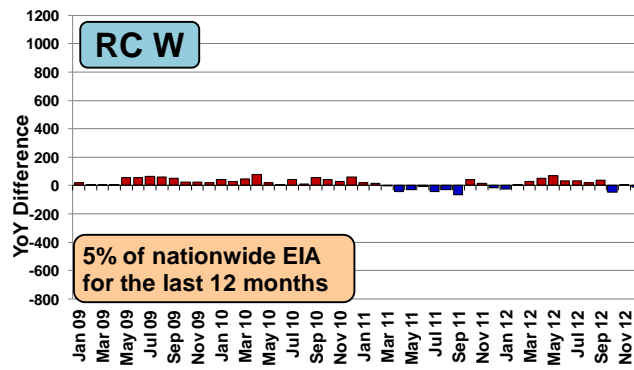
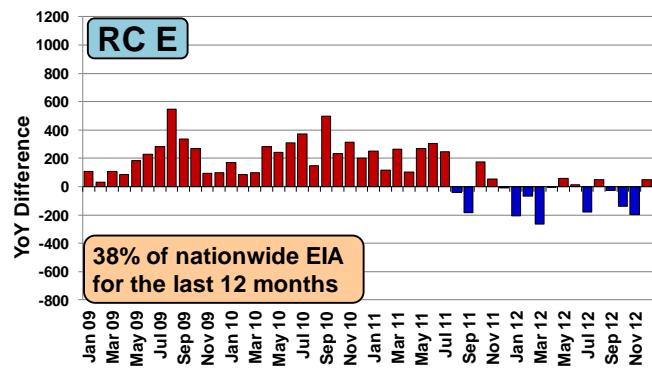
Definition: This chart shows the year-over-year **change** in Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIAs). The total number of EIAs is shown in the background (light blue). The red bars represent an increase of monthly Enemy-Initiated Attacks **compared to the same month the year before**; blue bars represent a decrease. 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 18 Jan 2013.



Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

Monthly Year-Over-Year Changes by RC (Jan 09 – Dec 12)



ISAF Observations

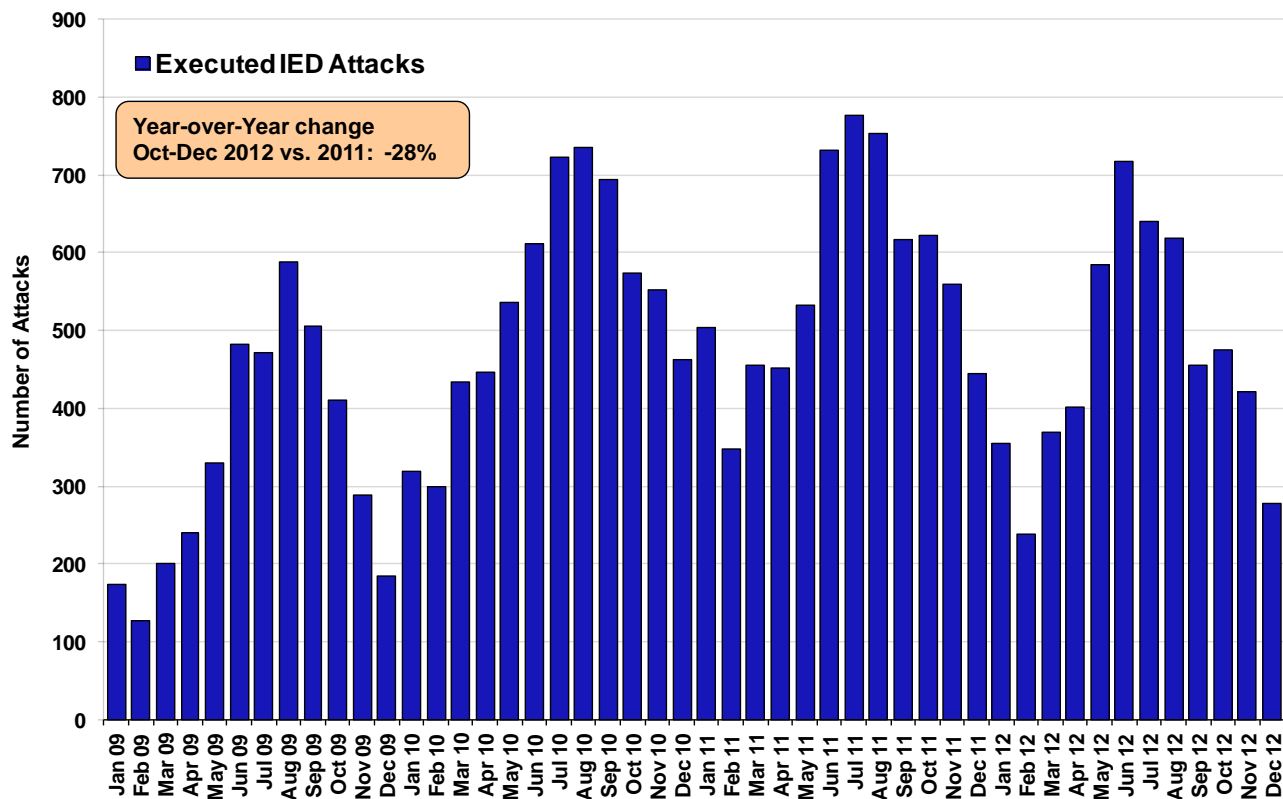
- In RC East, EIAs in 2012 decreased 8% compared to 2011.
- In RC West, EIAs in 2012 increased 17% compared to 2011.
- In RC South, EIAs in 2012 decreased 8% compared to 2011.
- In RC North, EIAs in 2012 increased 26% compared to 2011.
- In RC Southwest, EIAs in 2012 decreased 11% compared to 2011.
- RC Capital, which has fully entered the transition process, has the lowest number of attacks for any of the RCs. EIAs in 2012 decreased 18% compared to 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 18 Jan 2013.

DISCLAIMER: Figures may change as more information becomes available.

Executed IED Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

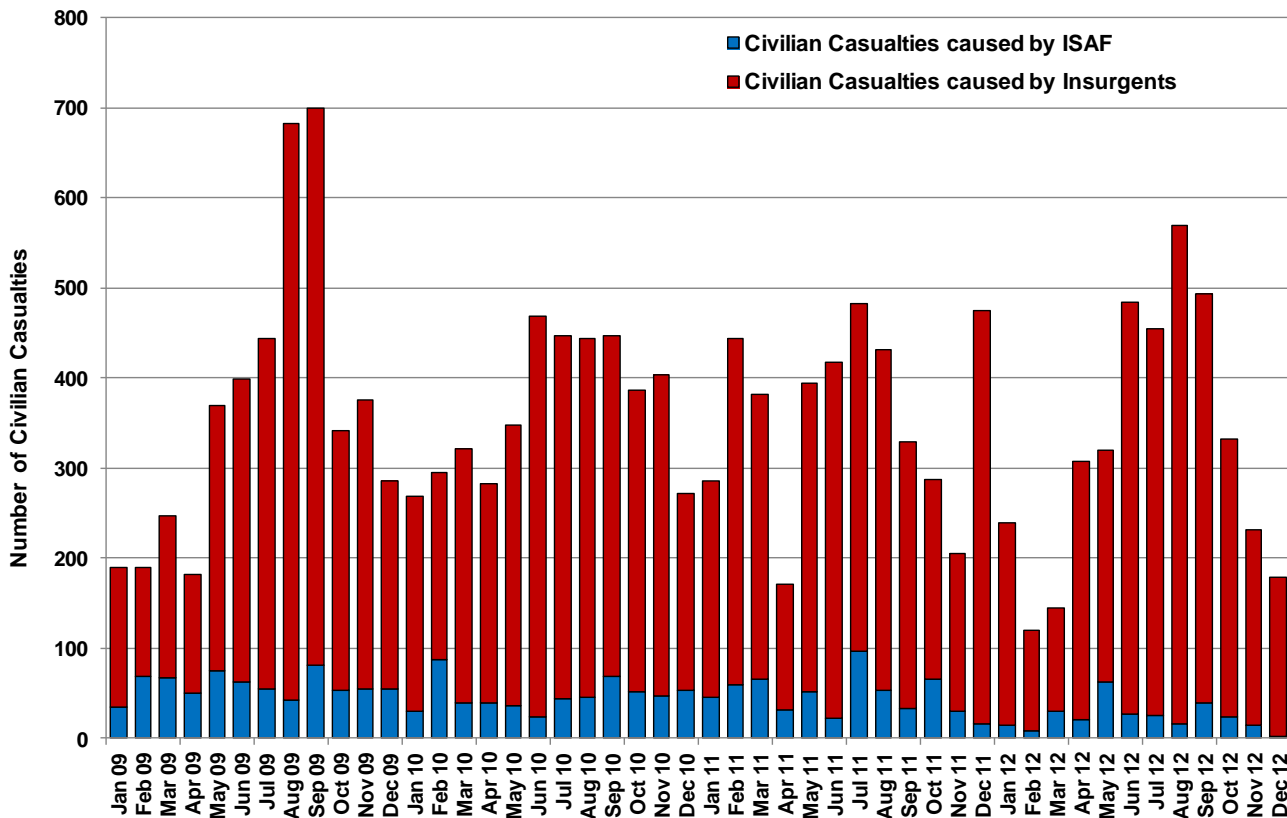
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as a principal means to execute their campaign.
- In 2012, 70% of civilian casualties caused by insurgents resulted from IED explosions.
- In 2012, ISAF and ANSF forces found and cleared more IEDs than the number that exploded.
- Executed IED attacks decreased by 18% in 2012 compared to 2011.

Definition: Executed Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks comprise only of these explosive hazard events: IED explosions and mine strikes.

Data Source: Afghan Mission Network (AMN) Combined Information Data Network Exchange (CIDNE) Database, as of 18 Jan 2013.



Civilian Casualties Caused by ISAF and Insurgents With Assigned Culpability



ISAF Observations

- Insurgents are responsible for 99% of confirmed civilian casualties (dead and wounded) in Dec 2012.
- The number of civilian casualties caused by ISAF in Oct-Dec 2012, compared to the same three months in 2011, decreased by approximately 64%.
- 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; no other responsible parties have been considered. 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 19 Jan 2013.