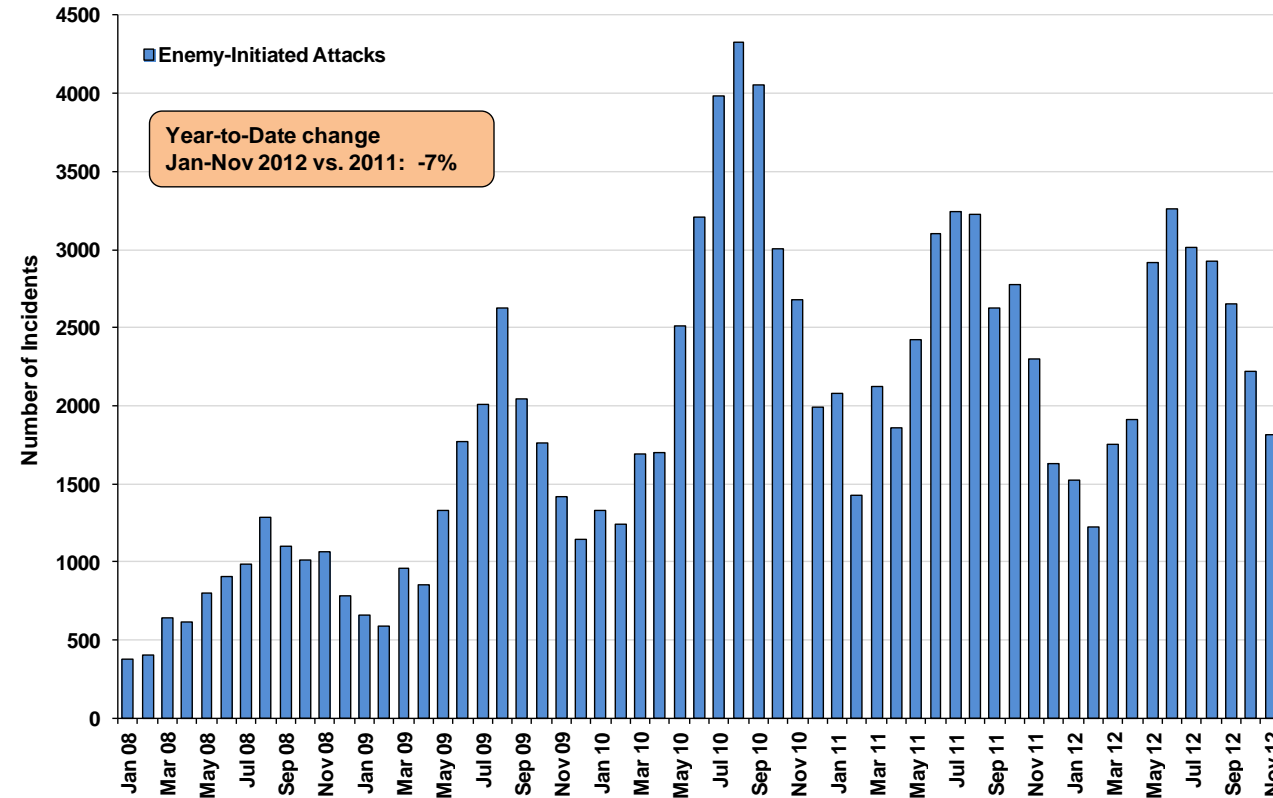




# ISAF Monthly Data

## Trends through November 2012





**ISAF Observations**

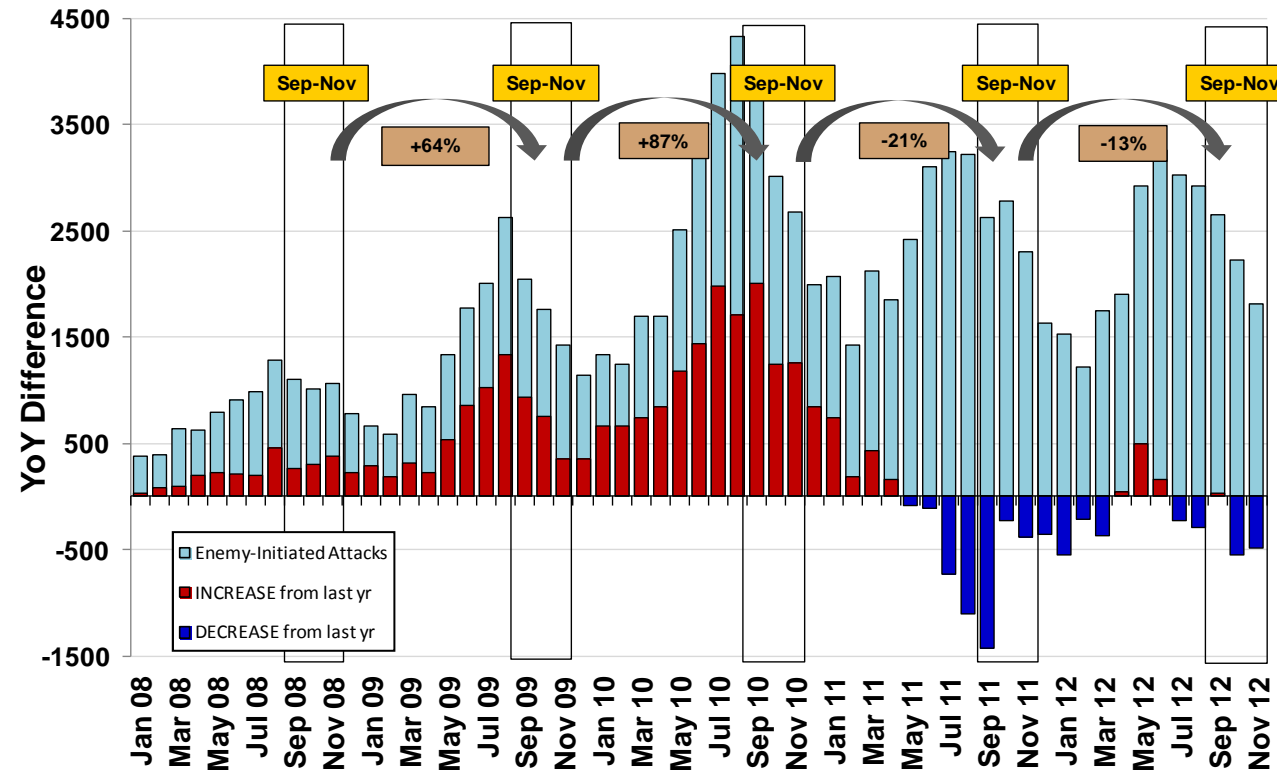
- EIA decreased 7% in Jan-Nov 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.
- EIA levels reported by ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces in November 2012 were 21% lower than in November 2011.
- The November 2012 numbers were 32% lower than in November 2010.

**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 14 Dec 2012.

# Enemy-Initiated Attacks

## Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



**ISAF Observations**

- Enemy-initiated attacks over the last 3 months are 13% lower compared to the same quarter last year.
- After rising in May and June, EIAs continued to drop through November.

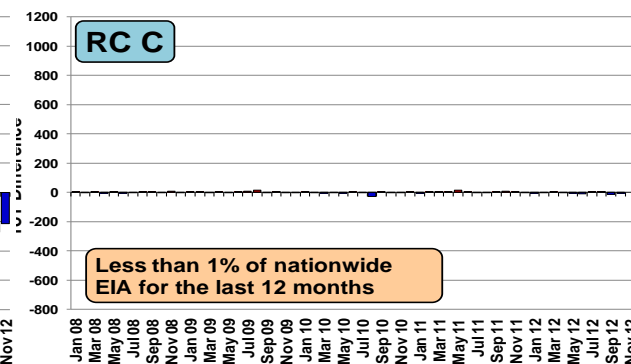
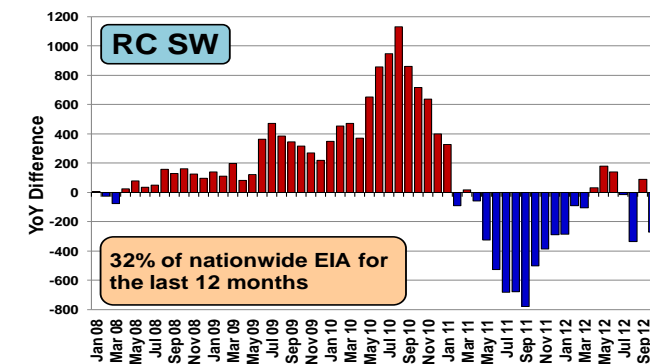
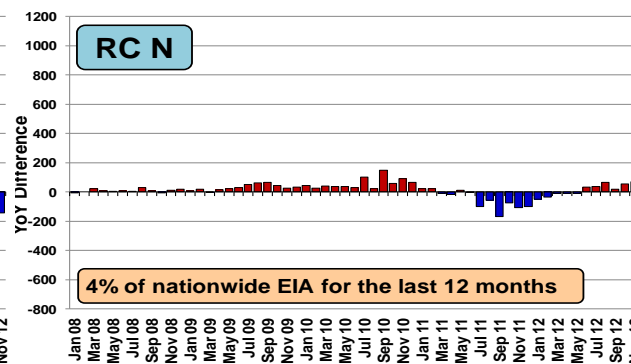
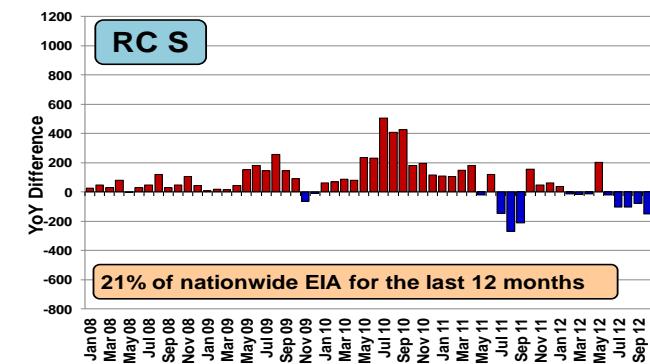
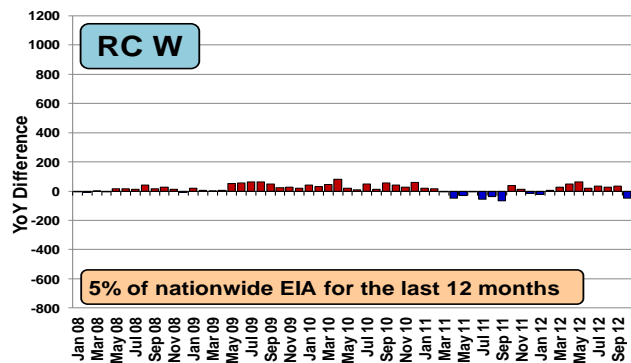
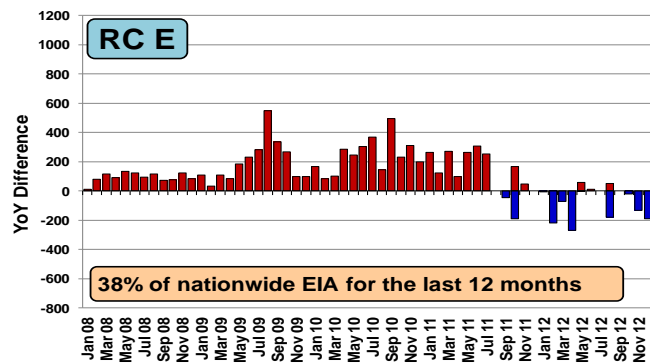
**Definition:** This chart shows the year-over-year **change** in enemy-initiated attacks (EIA). The total number of EIAs is shown in the background (light blue). The red bars represent an increase of monthly enemy-initiated attacks **compared to the same month the year before**; blue bars represent 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 14 Dec 2012.



# Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

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



### ISAF Observations

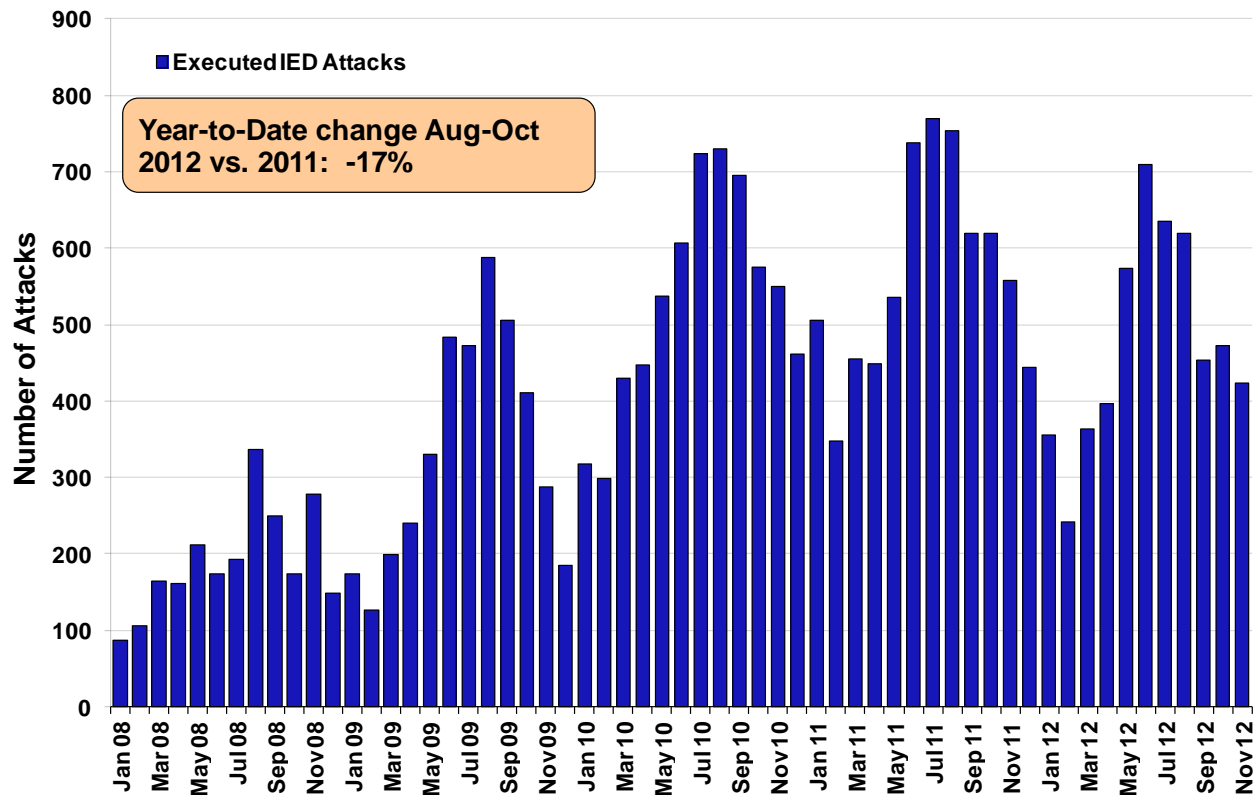
- In RC East, from Jan-Nov 2012, EIAs decreased 9% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC West, from Jan- Nov 2012, EIAs increased 19% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC South, from Jan-Nov 2012, EIAs decreased 7% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC North, from Jan-Nov 2012, EIAs increased 21% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC Southwest, from Jan-Nov 2012, EIAs decreased 10% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC Capital, which has fully entered the transition process, has the lowest number of attacks for any of the RCs. From Jan-Nov 2012, EIAs decreased 25% 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 14 Dec 2012.

# Executed IED Attacks

## Nationwide Monthly Attacks



### ISAF Observations

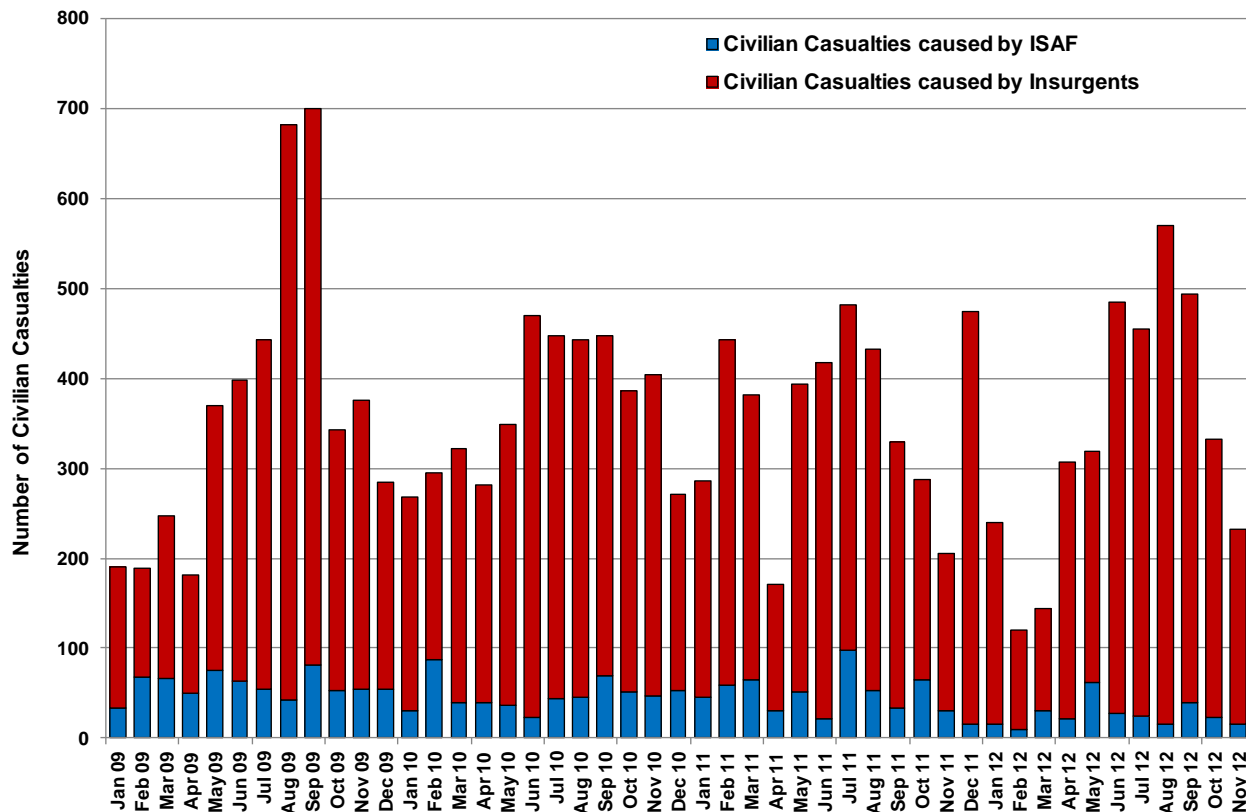
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as a principal means to execute their campaign.
- In Jan-Nov 2012, 70% of civilian casualties caused by insurgents resulted from IED explosions.
- From Jan-Nov 2012, ISAF and ANSF forces found and cleared more IEDs than the number that exploded.
- Executed IED attacks decreased by 17% in Jan-Nov 2012 compared to the same period in 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 14 Dec 2012.



# Civilian Casualties Caused by ISAF and Insurgents With Assigned Culpability



## ISAF Observations

- Insurgents caused over 94% of confirmed civilian casualties (dead and wounded) in Nov 2012.
- The number of civilian casualties caused by ISAF in Sep-Nov 2012, compared to the same three months in 2011, decreased by approximately 39%.
- 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 14 Dec 2012.