

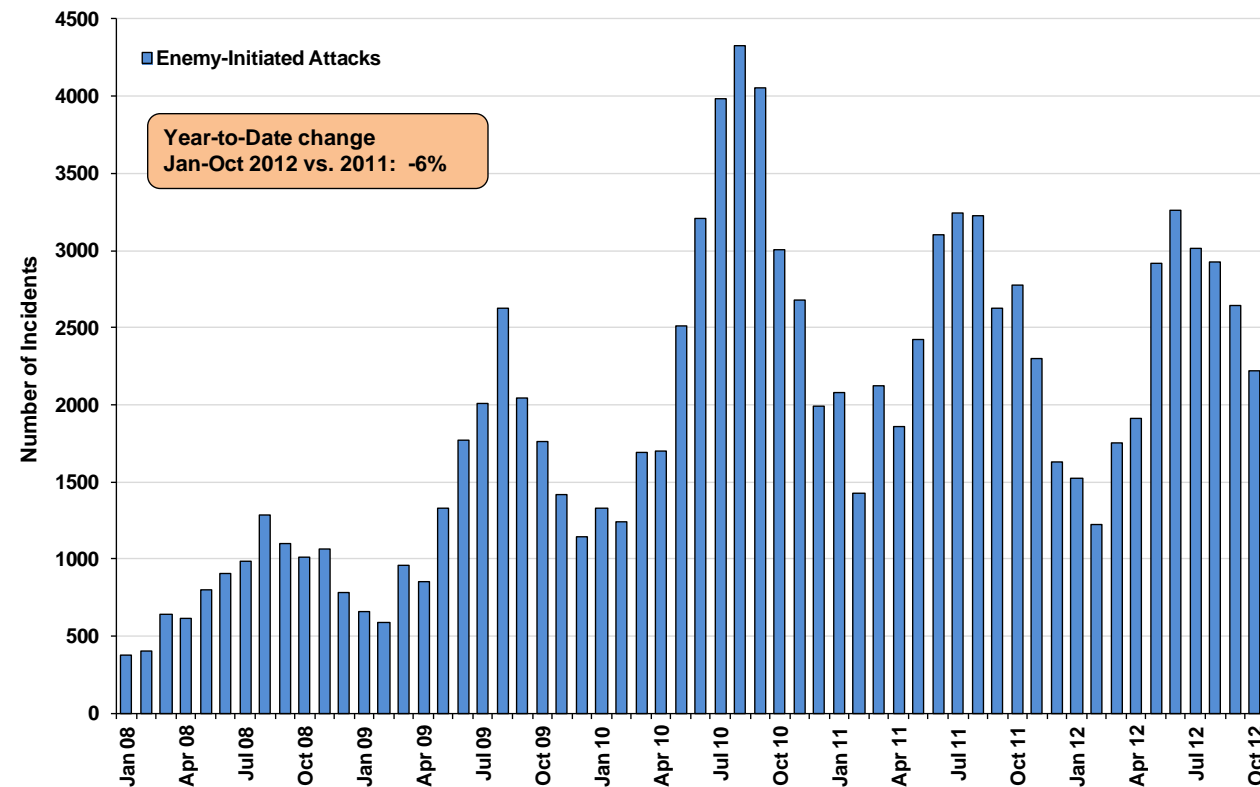


ISAF Monthly Data

Trends through October 2012



Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA) Nationwide Monthly Attacks



ISAF Observations

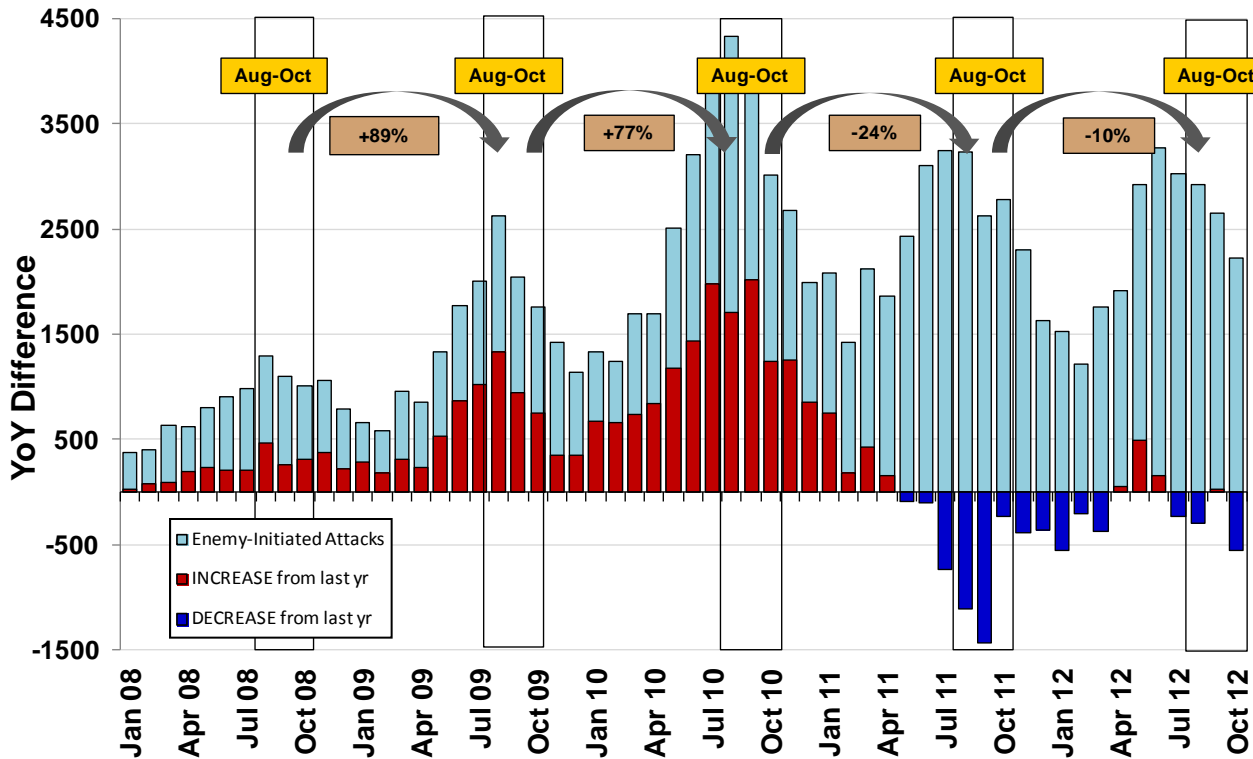
- EIA decreased 6% in Jan-Oct 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.
- EIA levels reported by ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces in October 2012 were 20% lower than in October 2011.
- The October 2012 numbers were 26% lower than in October 2010.

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 17 Nov 2012.

Enemy-Initiated Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Year-Over-Year Change



ISAF Observations

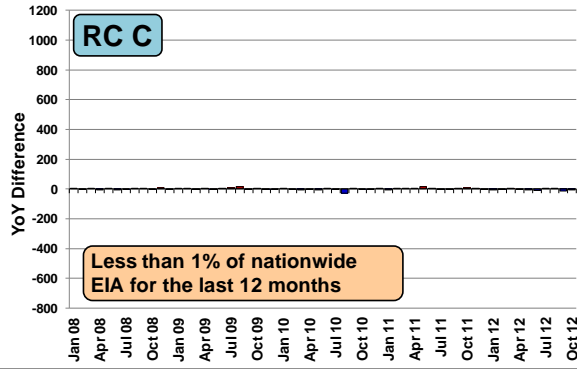
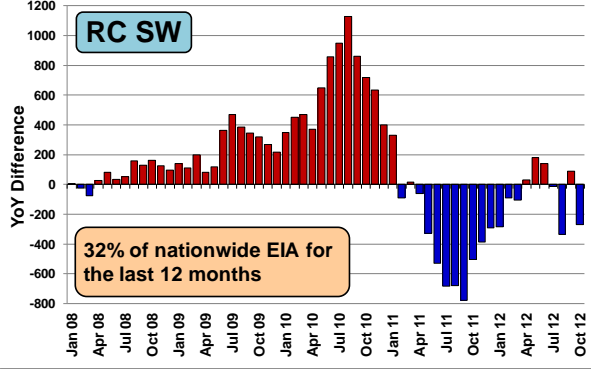
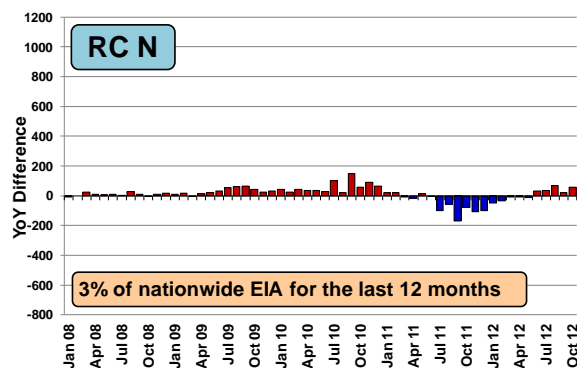
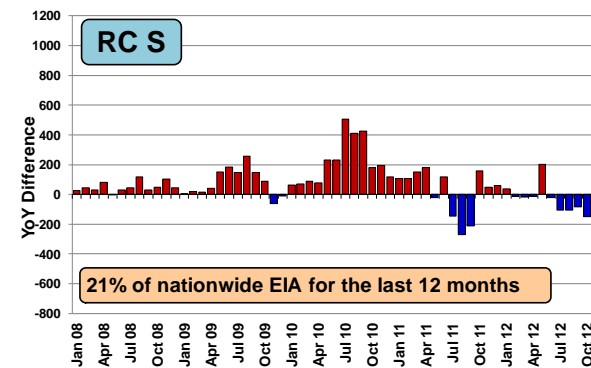
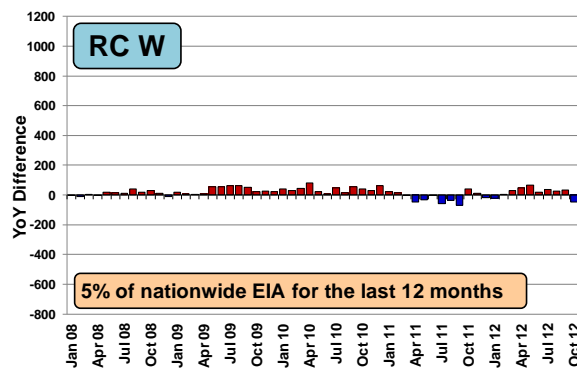
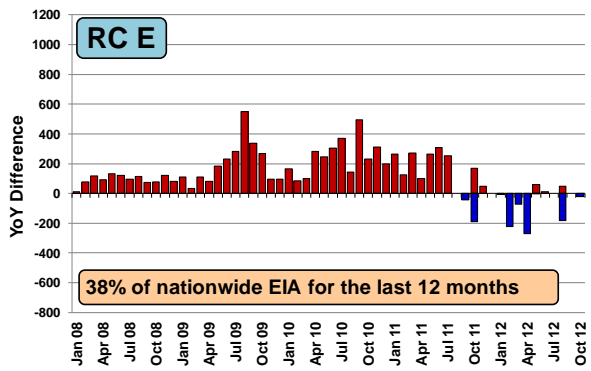
- Enemy-initiated attacks over the last 3 months are 10% lower compared to the same quarter last year.
- After rising in May and June, EIAs continued to drop through October.

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 17 Nov 2012.

Enemy-Initiated Attacks (EIA)

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



ISAF Observations

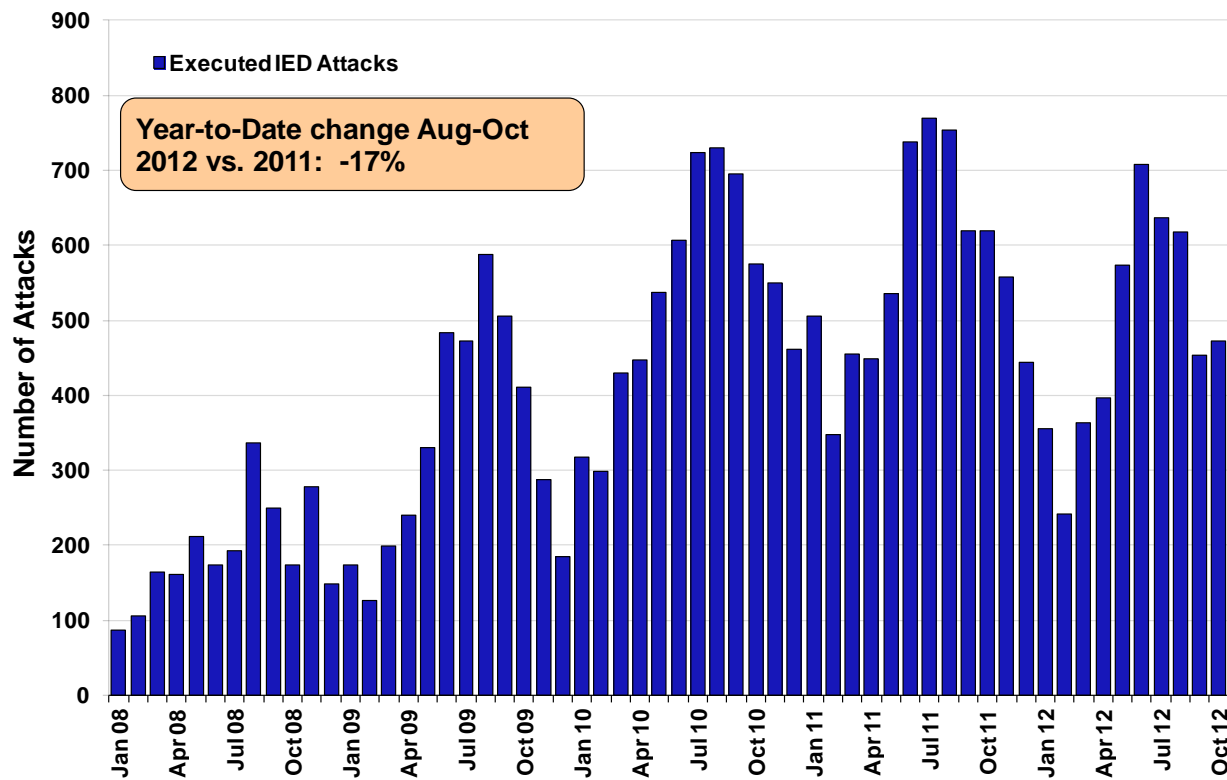
- In RC East, from Jan-Oct 2012, EIAs decreased 8% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC West, from Jan- Oct 2012, EIAs increased 21% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC South, from Jan-Oct 2012, EIAs decreased 5% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC North, from Jan-Oct 2012, EIAs increased 13% compared to the same period in 2011.
- In RC Southwest, from Jan-Oct 2012, EIAs decreased 8% 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-Oct 2012, EIAs decreased 27% 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 17 Nov 2012.

DISCLAIMER: Figures may change as more information becomes available.

Executed IED Attacks

Nationwide Monthly Attacks



Year-to-Date change Aug-Oct 2012 vs. 2011: -17%

ISAF Observations

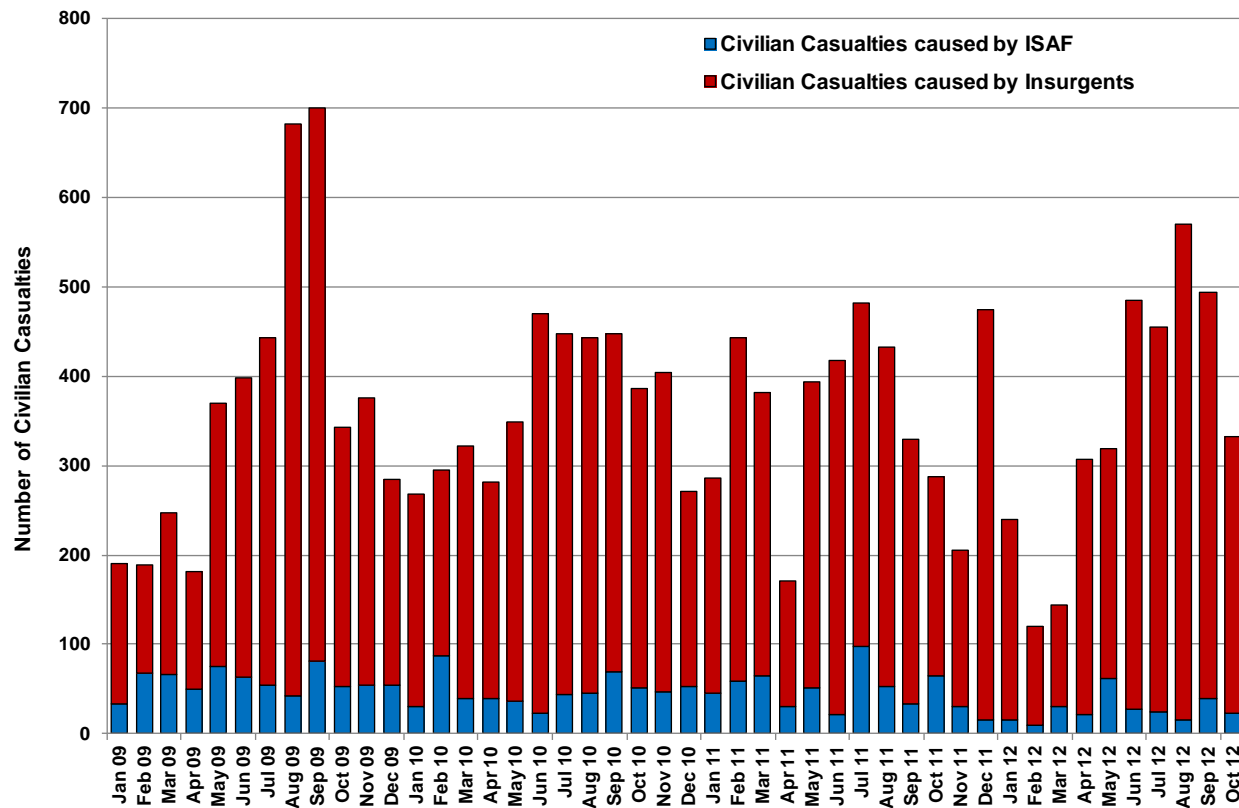
- Insurgents continue to rely on IEDs as a principal means to execute their campaign.
- In Jan-Oct 2012, more than 65% of civilian casualties caused by insurgents resulted from IED explosions.
- More than half of IEDs and mines were found and cleared rather than exploded.
- Executed IED attacks decreased by 17% in Jan-Oct 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 17 Nov 2012.



Civilian Casualties Caused by ISAF and Insurgents With Assigned Culpability



ISAF Observations

- Insurgents caused over 93% of confirmed civilian casualties (dead and wounded) in Oct 2012.
- The number of civilian casualties caused by ISAF in Aug-Oct 2012, compared to the same three months in 2011, decreased by approximately 48%.
- 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 17 Nov 2012.