**Non-State Armed Group**

**Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**: Estimated to have tens of thousands of fighters, including various affiliated groups. Most fighters were irregular combatants with limited formal military training.
* **Equipment and Technology**:
  + Small arms included rifles, machine guns, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs).
  + Use of homemade explosive devices, mortars, and anti-tank weapons.
  + A diverse arsenal of rockets, ranging from basic homemade models to more advanced foreign-supplied variants.
  + Underground tunnel networks used for smuggling, ambush operations, and sheltering leadership.
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**:
  + Weapons, ammunition, and supplies obtained through smuggling and clandestine networks.
  + Limited domestic production of military equipment, with reliance on imported materials.
  + Access to essential resources like fuel and medical supplies was restricted by external blockades.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**:
  + Relied on civilian informants and spotters for battlefield awareness.
  + Limited electronic surveillance, primarily depending on human intelligence.
* **Cyber Warfare**:
  + Some capabilities in cyber operations, mostly for propaganda and influencing public perception.
* **Nuclear Capabilities**:
  + No nuclear weapons or related infrastructure.

**Economic Resources**

* **Defense Budget**:
  + Operated with a significantly smaller budget than conventional state forces.
  + Relied on foreign financial support and private donors.
* **Industrial Base**:
  + No formal arms industry, with weapons primarily obtained through external sources.
  + Small-scale manufacturing of rockets and explosive devices.
* **Resource Availability**:
  + Limited access to fuel, food, and building materials due to external restrictions.
* **Economic Resilience**:
  + The local economy was weak due to conflict-related disruptions, with international aid playing a major role in sustaining civilian life.

**Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**:
  + Dense urban environment provided natural advantages for guerrilla warfare.
  + Underground tunnel systems were critical for military operations and logistics.
* **Climate and Weather**:
  + Environmental conditions had minimal impact on military engagements.
* **Strategic Location**:
  + Proximity to opposing forces allowed for direct engagements but also made it vulnerable to air and artillery strikes.

**Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**:
  + Maintained relationships with regional allies who provided financial and logistical support.
* **International Law and Norms**:
  + Justified its actions as part of resistance efforts.
  + Faced international condemnation in some circles, while receiving support from others.
* **Domestic Political Support**:
  + Controlled its territory with backing from segments of the population.
  + Public sentiment was influenced by military campaigns and economic conditions.

**Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**:
  + Operated within a highly populated area, with a significant proportion of young potential recruits.
* **Morale and Cohesion**:
  + Fighters were ideologically motivated, but prolonged conflict and casualties affected morale.
* **Education and Skills**:
  + Limited access to formal military training, though some fighters received specialized instruction from regional allies.

**Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**:
  + Focused on improving domestic production of rockets and tunnel infrastructure.
* **Space Capabilities**:
  + No space-based reconnaissance or satellite assets.
* **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**:
  + No AI-related applications.

**Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**:
  + Depended on external sources for fuel, often restricted by blockades.
* **Transportation Networks**:
  + Roads were vulnerable to airstrikes, making tunnels the primary means of movement.
* **Communication Systems**:
  + Relied on mobile networks and underground command centers, but faced electronic warfare disruption.

**Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**:
  + Presented itself as a defender against external aggression, maintaining ideological commitment.
* **Psychological Resilience**:
  + Civilians and fighters endured difficult conditions, though long-term conflicts strained morale.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**:
  + Accused of targeting civilian areas and using non-combatants as shields.
* **Ethical Implications**:
  + Military operations in civilian-populated areas were a point of contention internationally.

**Adversary Analysis (State Military)**

* **Enemy Capabilities**:
  + Opposing forces had overwhelming military superiority, including advanced technology, air power, and intelligence systems.
* **Enemy Strategy and Tactics**:
  + Used precision strikes, intelligence-based targeting, and ground incursions to neutralize threats.
* **Risk Assessment**:
  + Risk of high civilian casualties and infrastructure destruction.