



THE RED-LINE RESET FRAMEWORK: A SELF-HEALING DIPLOMATIC APPROACH TO THE IRAN-ISRAEL CONFLICT

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Abstract

This paper introduced the Red-Line Reset Framework, a healing diplomacy process in resolving the ancient enmity between Iran and Israel. The framework was made up of hard security, psychological healing, and economic incorporation, based on the Vietnam reconciliation lessons. By redefining threat, healing collective trauma and creating economic payoffs, the framework was aimed at radically transforming the Iran- Israel relations of enmity to that of lasting peace. It was more concerned with the necessity to reform the attitudes, mend a history of wounds, and build the economic interdependence in the way of ensuring sustainable peace process. This study engaged in examining the possibilities of the approach of the Red-Line Reset Framework as an all-inclusive reaction to the Iran-Israel conflict with safety, mental, and financial factors to cultivate peace in the long run. It employed multi-methods framework that involved the Conflict Triangle conceptualized by Galtung, SCORE Index and PCL-5 scale to gauge and provide intervention at security, psychological, and economical levels. Qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaires will be done in a mixed methodology to be able to carry out a combined analysis of the conflict dynamics, as well as, the peacebuilding interventions. The study indicated the prospect of the framework in changing the Iran Israel relationship to cooperative. What is also unique about the Red-Line Reset Framework, and what integrates into it this psychological healing, security, and economic cooperation is that it also links them with the completion of the peace loop so that one feeds on the other. Unlike other models, it is established on post-war reconciliation in the country Vietnam based on long term trauma recovery and sustainable economic interdependency. It has relevance for other parts of the world, including the Korean Peninsula and sub-Saharan Africa, where entrenched conflicts similarly necessitate holistic peacebuilding approaches.

Keywords: *Peace framework, Iran-Israel Conflict, Vietnam reconciliation model, trauma healing, economic corridors, ASEAN mediation, security verification*

1. Introduction

From June 13 to 24, 2025, Iran and Israel escalated their longstanding tensions into direct military conflict, marking one of the most intense confrontations in their history (Inverso, 2025). During the war, the Rising Lion military operation of Israel aimed at destroying about 100 nuclear and military targets in Iran, which resulted in significant destruction and about 1,000 casualties in 18 provinces of Iran (Jensen, 2025). Responding, Iran responded with the "True Promise III" missile and UAV attacks on Israeli soil against military and infrastructure targets in retaliation for Israeli strikes. The attacks left 28 Israelis dead and over 3,000 wounded, taking the conflict to a much higher level and showing the intensity of the battle. (Mahmoudian, 2024). Despite a negotiated ceasefire, the situation remains volatile, with both Iran and Israel maintaining nuclear deterrence and the capacity for military retaliation (Institute for the Study of War, 2025). Fordow nuclear facility is in operation, as are Hezbollah and the Houthis (Iranian-backed terrorist proxies), making regional stability even harder to achieve (Eslami and Kaunert, 2025). This unstable position highlights the need for a diplomatic framework that handles immediate security threats and incorporates the psychological and economic wholeness crucial to a sustainable peace.

The Red-Line Reset framework provides a novel approach to conflict resolution, transcending traditional crisis management (Matos and DBA, 2016). Drawing from Vietnam's 30-year reconciliation with the United States, the framework proposes a peace model combining security, psychological healing, and economic integration (Miller, 2023). The post-war role of transforming enemies into allies in Vietnam is an essential example of this mission of peace. The three pillars, including threat redefinition, collective trauma care, and peace dividends, are introduced well but not linked to existing theory. The model reflects the remarkable resurrection of post-war Vietnam, where poverty decreased from 58% of the total population in 1993 to only 2.2% in 2021 (Vietnam News, 2023).

Iran-Israel relationship, dating back to the deep historical animosities and threats to existence, remains a serious threat to stability in the region and global security (Youvan, 2024). Even though the tension between the two nations is becoming nuclear at the moment, periodic ceasefire statements have not stopped the potential of war that is imminent between these two countries as long as proxy units remain. Traditional diplomatic approaches focused on short-term ceasefire agreements and security measures have proven insufficient in addressing this conflict's complex nature. The study seeks to explore the potential of the Red-Line Reset framework as a comprehensive peacebuilding policy addressing the short-term security interests, and also focusing on the post-traumatic mental aspects, and economic prerequisites of long-term peace. It also sheds light on how threat redefinition, trauma healing and economic cooperation can create self-reinforcing cycle of peace, reducing the likelihood of conflict recurrence while promoting long-term cooperation between the two nations.

The study is highly significant as it explores a novel approach to one of the Middle East's most protracted and high-stakes conflicts. The proposed self-healing peace model sets a change of the conventional approach to crisis management and tries to establish a long-term peace system. Red-line Reset framework, being a combination of psychological healing encompassed within the security and economic policies, the peace process in this manner can be sustainable in not only ameliorating dangers at hand but also serving the long-term requirements of the involved societies. More than that, it gives a model that can be adjusted to be applicable in

other regions that involved such conflicts and, thus, can be a revolutionary contribution to the puzzle of conflict resolution all over the world (United Nations Development Programme, 2023). In addition, there is more to this study than Iran-Israel conflict as it offers a possibility of revisiting the way peacebuilding can be attained in hot spots of the world. The research can be used to help the development of further peacebuilding strategies as it analyzes the possible approaches to introducing the collective trauma care and economical integration into the diplomatic plans as preparations towards the more comprehensive paradigm that explores human and geopolitical determinants.

2. Methodology

Research Design and Framework

The study adopts a multi-method design used because of theoretically tested tool and universally accepted measurement instrument to achieve objectivity and applicability to the Iran-Israel conflict (Nanthagopan, 2021). The design is founded on a three-step research method consisting of Galtung's Conflict Triangle Model, the SCORE Index, and the PCL-5 scale. It employs mixed research methods to explain integrated conflict dynamics. Galtung's model analyses conflict in attitude, behaviour, and contradiction. These dimensions analyse the parties' perceptions, feelings, and beliefs (attitude), manifest action, provocation, and violence (behavior) (Ercoskun 2021). Then, contradictions refer to the deeper structural reasons rooted in the political, economic, historical, and cultural contexts perpetuating the conflict. Employing Galtung's model, the study allows both visible and latent conflict factors to be simultaneously employed, enabling one to comprehensively understand the dynamics and root causes behind the Iran-Israel conflict. Individual party-specific perceptions and requirements are triangulated with unique conflict triangles that help structure and formulate interventions for both short-term and long-term peacebuilding processes.

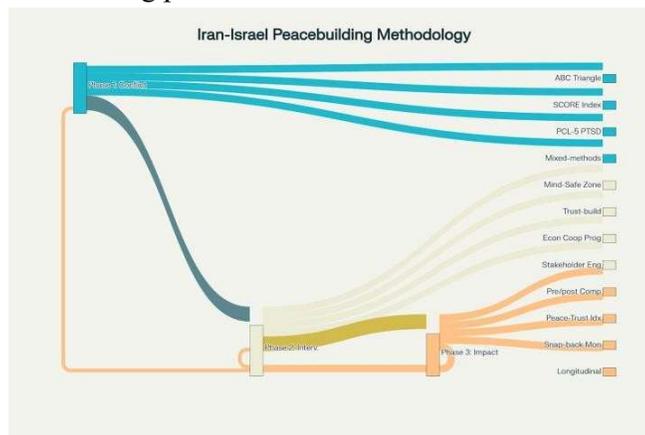


Figure 1: Iran-Israel Peacebuilding Methodology: A Three-Phase Framework

Phase 1: Conflict Assessment

Study design encompasses three significant phases, each with individual sections of the conflict resolution process. Phase one, 0-6 months, is a conflict assessment and baseline study. During this phase, 60-80 prominent stakeholders, including community leaders, religious leaders, diplomats, psychologists, and war victims from Iran, Israel, Vietnam, and ASEAN, are interviewed in detail. Focus groups were held in zones of conflict and neutral locations to explore trauma experiences, security attitudes, and the impediments to reconciliation between

the parties. The PCL-5 scale is also utilized to measure the intensity of PTSD, while the SCORE Index is used to examine social cohesion and reconciliation programs.

Table 1: Overview of Research Phases, Key Activities, Core Models/Tools, and Expected Outputs

Phase	Main Activities	Core Models/Tools	Key Outputs
Phase 1	Conflict assessment, baseline surveys, ABC	Galtung’s Triangle, PCL-5, SCORE	Multidimensional conflict profile
Phase 2	Intervention co-design, Mind-Safe Zones, community Engagement	SCORE Index, Behavioral Change	Operational programs, initial impact
Phase 3	Impact evaluation, adaptive management, Enforcement	Mixed-methods, Snap-Back	Measured outcomes, lessons learned

Phase 2: Intervention Design and Implementation

The phase brings together interdisciplinary expert workshops, including management psychology researchers, SCORE Index specialists, WHO/ICRC members, civil society organizations, Vietnamese reconciliation experts, and ASEAN conflict resolution specialists. These professionals united to plan and launch Mind-Safe Zones in key places such as Tel Aviv, Tehran, Haifa and Isfahan. PTSDs counseling, virtual reality conversation laboratories, as well as interfaith speak-ups forums are provided to the two sides in these districts to strengthen trust between them. In addition, trust-initiation events like the "Stories with Former Enemies" among the U.S.-Vietnam veterans who accommodate each other like the veterans of peace are put into operation to commence with the cultural exchange and emotional healing. The results of these interventions are analyzed with the help of both qualitative studies, that is, focus groups and comments of participants, and the use of quantitative parameters, i. an increase in the Peace-Trust Index and a decrease in the levels of PTSD. SCORE Index and Behavioral Change models on this stage offer the methods of monitoring psychological and social effects of the given interventions, within a high-resolution account of the initial reconciliation steps. The last phase, 18-24 months further involves the evaluation of the effect and adaptive management of interventions.

Phase 3: Impact Evaluation and Enforcement

Quantitative data can be quantified with the goal of monitoring the KPIs of the number of breaches to the red line, the prevalence of PTSD, the scores of the Peace-Trust Index, the growth of bilateral trade and the reduction of multidimensional poverty. Focus groups, analysis of media discussions and participant diaries are used to collect qualitative comments to analyze the overall socio political effects of the interventions. Among the main features of this stage, one should enumerate the establishment of the Snap-Back mechanism that implies the automatic use of sanctions and penalties including tariffs as applied to the imported crude oil and arm embargo after confirmed commitments of ceasefire or security red lines violation. It is a mechanism built to keep the parties liable to their declarations and have an effective verification mechanism with support of satellites monitoring images, ballistic analysis and

financial checks. This last stage is meant to evaluate the peace process as a whole in terms of its success which can be measurable insofar as yardsticks towards the eventual resolution of conflicts may be adopted at the end.

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

The method of data collection and analysis in this present study actually employs qualitative and quantitative approaches to achieve a complete picture of conflicts and interventions to peacebuilding. Initial gathering of qualitative data is to be carried out as a result of a heavy amount of interviewing, 60-80 stakeholders such as community leaders, diplomats, psychologists and war victims, and also focus groups in conflict regions and third-party regions. The focus groups as well as interviews address traumas, attitudes towards security, and barriers towards reconciliation. To be measured, quantitative data will be gathered based on the PCL-5 scale which helps examine the severity of PTSD, as well as SCORE Index which is aimed at assessing social cohesion and reconciliation. The stratified random sampling will provide a good representative sample of 1,200-1,500 representatives in each country.

3. Implementation Roadmap

The Three-Tier Framework is operationalized by a well-planned 24-month roadmap that will transform Iran and Israel from a hostile relationship to everlasting peace over time. This roadmap is divided into four phases, each concentrating on different aspects of the peace process: Security, psychological healing, and economic cooperation.

Phase 1: Initial Setup and Ceasefire

The first, 0-1 month, is the period aimed at creating the ceasefire and the red-line accord, which will be a serious step towards the fact that both sides' most basic security terms, such as the bans on nuclear attacks and missile launches, are accepted. Simultaneously, the Mind-Safe Zones will be established in major urban areas, providing necessary treatment against PTSD, and the interfaith dialogues to deal with the psychological traumas caused by the war. Innovation Fund is also provided to empower the economy's collaboration in this preliminary stage. As shown in Table 2, some central initiatives like the Trans-Axis Economic Corridor are to bring a tangible benefit to Iran and Israel, as the corridor will allow diversifying the export channels of Iran and provide Israel with a high-speed connection to GCC markets, promoting economic expansion and collaboration.

Phase 2: Security, Psychological, Economic Interventions

The second phase (1-6 months) tackles material interventions. The radar mesh system will be enacted to monitor the observance of the red line accord, hence maintaining security between the two states. An increase in psychological interventions during this step, where PTSD screening programs will be deployed along with interfaith dialogues to enhance social cohesion. The Green Desert Program will involve the production of salt and drought-resistant rice, which will be introduced as outlined in Table 2 to boost food security in the two countries and bring about a collaborative development of agriculture. Additionally, considerable economic cooperation starts during this stage as the Iran-Israel relationship develops. The Post-Conflict Innovation Fund backs the AI-healthcare cluster and climate-smart Agri-tech, reinforcing the connectivity between Iran and Israel. The second step of dealing with security and psychological issues is a precondition for establishing long-term peace and prosperity that will create the basis for further cooperation.

Moreover, the implementation of PTSD screening and the promotion of interfaith launches are elements of the further extension of psychological efforts, striving to eliminate the posttraumatic consequences of the years of conflict. The point of these interventions is to establish a platform of trust and reconciliation, as shown in Table 3, which outlines the main psychological and security interventions. The Green Desert Program allows partnering in agricultural research and development by introducing innovations in agriculture and, as a result, giving a chance to share the benefits (Vietnam News, 2023). During this stage, you create the following momentum of a long-term cooperation and consider both the psychological and economic motives of both parties

Phase 3: Security Confirmation and Expanding Cooperation

The middle stage (6-18 months) aims to confirm the established security measures and expand the psychological and economic success already achieved. It is at this stage that the missile ban will be checked, and this is done to ensure adherence to the agreed-upon security arrangements. The initial report of the Peace-Trust Index will be done to determine the progress in regaining trust and social cohesion between the two countries. As presented in Table 2, the Trans-Axis Economic Corridor will commence construction to enable new trade routes and open economic opportunities to Iran and Israel, such as access to major international markets and Chinese investment. All these security, psychological, and economic policies form an important turning point as both nations can leave behind the attitude of mistrust and hostility to collaborate. In establishing the psychological and social changes resulting from the various interventions, the SCORE Index and the behavioural change models will play a key role in monitoring social cohesion and reconciliation changes.

Table 2: Overview of Key Initiatives, Benefits to Iran and Israel, and Funding Sources

Initiative	Benefit to Iran	Benefit to Israel	Funding
Trans-Axis Economic Corridor (Gulf ↔ Med)	Diversifies export routes, attracts Chinese FDI.	Gives high-speed access to GCC markets	AIIB, EIB
\$5B Post-Conflict Innovation Fund	AI-healthcare clusters	Climate-smart agri-tech	UAE, Singapore
Green Desert Program (salt- & drought-tolerant rice)	Boosts food security	Generates agri- tech royalties	FAO, Vietnam
Agritech Embassy Workshops	Field trials & farmer training	Showcases drip-irrigation R&D	Viet. Embassies

Phase 4: Long-term Peacebuilding and Sustainability

The last stage (18-24 months) completes the peacebuilding procedure by partially deploying sanctions withdrawal and improving the two nations' economic, psychological, and security relations. Sanctions will be softened gradually to reward Iran's persistence in complying with

the agreement, and the Dual-Trade Accord is to be signed to institutionalize the Iranian and Israeli economic partnership. An even deeper relationship will be further enabled by the Green Desert Program and other agricultural projects, resulting in a generation of Agri-tech royalties, leading to food security. The framework also aims to bring about a 20% decrease in the prevalence of PTSD with constant psychological interventions. This last step focuses more on its sustainability in the long term, so that the Snap-Back mechanism would ensure that any abuses would lead to automatic sanctioning of the abuser of the peace process. The roadmap combines security assurances and psychological healing with economic incentives to deliver a thorough roadmap to peace, covering immediate issues, concerns, and more profound and long-term barriers to peace. This step makes the peacebuilding process mutually dependent. It generates a basis for the continuity of cooperation and resolution of disputes experienced by Iran and Israel, and it is a possible role model in other conflict regions.

In this stage, the initiation of the Trans-Axis Corridor, a huge infrastructure development that spans the Gulf to the Mediterranean, also starts during the last 18-24 months, the efficiency of the framework is observed in terms of the gradual rollback of sanctions, which are considered one of the primary indicators of the successfulness of the diplomatic activity. At this point, psychological interventions are expected to result in a quantifiable decrease in PTSD symptoms by 20%, and economic collaboration will be crowned by the Dual-Trade Accord signing (United Nations Development Programme, 2025). This agreement will regulate the trade relations and provide a basis for economic integration in the future. The Three-Tier Framework that is presented in Tables 3 and 4 contributes to security and also guarantees psychological healing and financial cooperation, providing a long-term, sustainable way of peace even after the initial time of implementation

Applying the Three-Tier Framework follows a well-planned 24-month schedule that intends to generate momentum through gradual success in security, psychology, and economics. As seen in the first phase (0-1 month), the security provision is put into action immediately after the commencement of the program, including putting up a cease-fire and signing a red-line accord between Iran and Israel. These measures draw rigid limits to security issues, such as the ban on nuclear attacks and the placement of missiles. The establishment of the Mind-Safe Zones will be followed by psychological interventions that will help in providing urgent PTSD treatments to the people who were exposed to the conflict. These areas act as secure havens where people get therapeutic assistance, and further, bring interfaith discussions that would allow people to recuperate and enhance social cooperation. The economic side of the dimension begins with establishing the Innovation Fund, as observed in Table 4, indicating a long-term joint effort. This budget helps finance some important economic activities, including partner work on agricultural activities, and it is necessary to create sustainable peace. After this preliminary stage, the framework prepares the ground for a collaborative and win-win peacebuilding process to meet immediate security needs and medium and long-term psychological recovery.

Table 3: Phased Implementation of Security and Psychological Initiatives

Domain	0–1 m	1–6 m	6–18 m	18–24 m
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Security	Cease-fire, sign red-line accord	Radar mesh online	Missile-ban verified	Gradual sanctions rollback
Psychology	Launch Mind-Safe Zones	PTSD screening & faith dialogues	Publish Peace-Trust Index #1	PTSD ↓20%

Table 4: Phased Economic Initiatives and Milestones

Domain	0–1 m	1–6 m	6–18 m	18–24 m
Economy	Constitute Innovation Fund	Pilot Green Desert plots	Build Trans-Axis Corridor	Sign Dual-Trade Accord

4. Vietnam and ASEAN's Role

Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are the key actors to implement the Three-Tier Framework since they are likely to represent their personal skills and experience in matters of diplomacy and maintain peace on the behalf of their involvement amidst Iran-Israel confrontation. The contributions of Vietnam are particularly good because this country has reconciled with the United States and turned an antagonistic association into a fruitful partnership within a span of decades. The US-Vietnam normalization of relations play book develops on how hostile relations can proceed to become peaceful and cooperative as practiced between the US and Vietnam between 1995 and 2025 (Jantz, 2021). The dissemination of such knowledge by Vietnam provides an outline about how to break the ancient hostilities between Iran and Israel that have been prevalent in the ongoing conflict. It is a valuable lesson in conflict resolution with emphasis to long-term relationship, patience, and structural reforms in dealing with hostility and restoring relationships (United States Institute of Peace, 2024; Voice of Vietnam, 2023). The Vietnamese are dedicated to reconciliation as demonstrated by the success it made in ensuring poverty reduction realized when the country decreased its poverty level of 58% in 1993 to an insignificant 2.2% in 2021 (Atanassova-Cornelis, 2023). This impressive change corresponds to the power of developing with reconciliation, which emphasizes the importance of treating the causes of conflict to enhance sustainable development and prosperity (Vietnam News, 2023).

The experience of post-traumatic recovery as well as war trauma treatment that Vietnam has accumulated substantially improves the psychological aspect of the framework. The Vietnamese experts in treating PTSD have considerable experience in assisting people to overcome the mental legacies of war. In the light of the Iran- Israel conflict, Vietnam has devised new methods of healing after trauma and this is being implemented after decades of post-war recovery (Buheji, and Hasan, 2025). Such measures play a key role in dealing with the existent psychological trauma due to years of strife. The practice in Vietnam is mainly centered on community-based therapy, mindfulness, and narrative therapy, which have been proven to help in the recovery of trauma (Nguyen and Ha, 2020). Moreover, Vietnam

agricultural research institutions play a big role in overcoming the food insecurity issue, which is one of the concerns in Iran and Israel as well. As is the case in Vietnam, rice developed to be drought and salt-tolerant can be practically applied in agriculture in both countries, which experience rough climatic conditions, which stall the conventional farming style (FAO, 2024). The role of ASEAN in this framework also plays an important role especially in its neutral mediation role. Being a regional body that has been characterized with facilitating a dialogue between the opposing sides to a conflict, ASEAN offers a lot of diplomatic muscle. The ASEAN Mediation Pool, relying on the proven neutrality of the organization, is in a good position to help both Iran and Israel to hold discussions and ensure that the tensions are de-escalated. The mediation of the Thai-Cambodia border dispute in 2011 by ASEAN has illustrated that the organization has the ability to go into long-standing conflicts and broker agreements using culturally acceptable means (Directory of Open Access Journals, 2020). That ASEAN upholds the principle of non-interference, balanced diplomacy, and an inclusive dialogue process makes it an ideal party to the peace process, as a neutral ground where both of the parties can discuss their issues without having to submit to the pressure of foreigners. Moreover, the developed 24/7 contact between foreign ministries related to the international organization of ASEAN adds an immediate de-escalation tool that can be utilized to respond to any escalating crisis (ASEAN Secretariat, 2023). It is also represented by the creation of Ho Chi Minh City as a neutral commonworthy place which is an illustration of the role of ASEAN to create a dialogue. Iranian and Israeli entrepreneurs have an opportunity to talk constructively and develop a rapport with each other, through the saigon Bridge business forum, without being dragged by the internal pressure of their respective regions (Ho, and Tran, 2023). This platform plays an important role in encouraging people-to-people linkages which are critical to peace and understanding in the long term (ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation, 2023). The combination of the post-conflict experience of Vietnam and the diplomatic experience of ASEAN allows using the regional resources to the fullest to achieve the sustainable and comprehensive approach towards the peace process which touches upon the immediate security needs and long term reconciliation requirements.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

The Three-Tier Framework proposed would be ineffective without including the monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) ensuring that the process of peace between Iran and Israel will be on the right path and will actually attain its goals. It targets five Key Indicators (KPIs) that include the areas of security, psychological, and economic diversities and an overall index of progress. These KPIs, according to Table 5, monitored such major events as security situation, psychological impact of conflict, and economic recovery. The UN Joint Operations tracks the major red-line violations, and the terrorist incidents are expected to decrease to no more than five events in a year until 2027 (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2024). The said security indicator is of paramount importance in measuring whether the ceasefire is being honoured as well as the red-line accord, which aims to avoid any escalatory acts that might jeopardize the peace process (United Nations, 2023). The Peace-Trust Index measures psychological health, which is an important component of sustainability of peace. The ASEAN-WHO surveys are also targeted at an associated change of 15 points in 2027 that represents the shift of social cohesion, intergroup trust, and the propensity to contribute to the reconciliation process (Ting, and Yongkun 2023). Besides, the prevalence of PTSD nationwide is also aimed at decline by

30% by 2027, which monitors the psychological recovery of the affected groups of people, such as the victims of violence and war (United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2023). Such indicators facilitate the provision of feedback on the success of psychological measures, including Mind-Safe Zones and PTSD therapy, and allow considering the recognition of the impact of conflict on emotions and society to work out the peace process.

Table 5: Indicators and Risk Mitigation Strategies for Peace Framework

Indicator	Target 2027	Data Source
Major red-line breaches	≤5/yr	UN Joint Ops
Peace-Trust Index	+15 pts	ASEAN-WHO surveys
PTSD prevalence	-30%	Mind-Safe clinical data
Bilateral trade	+25%	IMF DOTS
Multidimensional poverty (Iran hot zones)	-10 ppt	UNDP MPI

Another critical aspect of the M&E system according to Table 5 is economic recovery, which is concerned with the development of the bilateral trade and the minimization of multidimensional poverty. An increase in bilateral trade at 25% by the year 2027 is envisaged; this as the framework key tool to peace building resides in economic interdependence (United Nations, 2024). However, two of the most important projects that will stimulate this economic development include the Trans-Axis Economic Corridor and the Post-Conflict Innovation Fund that will support this trend by opening new trade routes and technological cooperation between Iran and Israel (World Bank, 2023). In addition, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aims at achieving a 10-point difference in poverty in the conflict areas of Iran by 2027. This index is a combination of the deprivations that span too many facets of health, education, and living standards, a comprehensive indicator of recovery that is not limited to income levels (UNDP, 2023). Consideration of economic indicators guarantees that the peacebuilding not only favours the political and social domains alone but also the lives of the people who are impacted by the war hence leading to sustainability in the long run.

Table 6: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies for Peace Framework

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Countermeasure

Proxy spoilers	High	High	Snap-Back tariffs; interdiction taskforce
Leadership shifts	Medium	High	ASEAN shuttle diplomacy; escrow incentives

The risk assessment and mitigation strategy complements this framework by ensuring hazards that can conspire to harm the success of the framework are also taken care of. Table 6 lists several important risks and such countermeasures that might prevent derailment of the peace process. Among the major risks cited, there is the probability of the work of spoilers by proxy, who may act independently vanquishing the peace process, through the likes of Hezbollah and the Houthis (Minor, 2024). Such groups have the potentials of causing tension through attacks that destroy confidence between Iran and Israel. This high-impact, high-likelihood risk is dealt with by applying Snap-Back tariffs and by establishing an interdiction taskforce to stop the export of weapons and destabilizing operations (Institute for the Study of War, 2025). The existence of such countermeasures will make sure that in case proxy groups would seek to interfere with the peace, then economic ramifications would be activated immediately, making certain that Iran and Israel remain mutually accountable. The other main threats are change in leadership where new hawkish leaders might threaten to ditch some of the peace deals. In turning this around, ASEAN shuttle diplomacy is used, which gave an avenue to cope with new leadership and continuity in the peace process (Caballero-Anthony, 2022). Moreover, to facilitate the preservation of agreements even when political regimes change, the incentives in the form of escrow are created, as a result of which monetary motivators to cooperate continue to exist (ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation, 2023). Escalation of the Gaza conflict can be determined as a medium-likelihood and high-impact risk that may cause destabilization of the entire region. The de-confliction channel created by Egypt is also a strategic measure to ensure that the tensions between Gaza and Israel remain unrelated to the Iran-Israel peace process, and the conflicts occurring in the region cannot overlap into the bilateral peacebuilding initiatives (ASEAN Secretariat, 2023; Samaan, 2024). Through anticipating the risks, the framework proves that it can adjust and keep peace even when the risks arise.

6. Conclusion

Red-Line Reset Framework presents a novel approach to conflict resolution in the Iran-Israel conflict that weaves together hard security, psychological healing, and economic cooperation. The framework is robust enough to confront perceived contemporary threats and addresses the deeply rooted historical, emotional, and economic grievances fueling the conflict. Learning from the experience of Vietnam's reconciliation trajectory, the framework underscores collective trauma care, threat redefinition, and economic interdependence as cornerstones for durable peace. It can potentially change the Iran-Israel relationship from hostility to enduring peace, emphasizing security, psychological health, and economic growth.

The study however is hampered by the possibility of interference by external sources and/or change of leadership, which undermines the success of the framework. The framework also needs a political cooperation to be successful and a changing of leadership is a menace to its

survival. To this end, the suggestion is that in bolstering bilateral aid to the process of the implementation of the framework, especially by the international bodies such as the United Nations and the ASEAN. Such organizations are very essential in stabilizing the peace process, not only in periods when there has to be a comeback but also under difficult situations. It is also proposed that future peacebuilding structures should be put in form of flexible mechanisms in a bid to mediate emerging rapid political scenarios, as well as to eliminate the legacies of proxy spoilers.

The implications of this study in the future are gigantic, as the framework gives a model for peacebuilding that is transferable to other regions of prolonged conflict, such as the Korean Peninsula and sub-Saharan Africa. The confluence of psychological healing, security, and economic incentives gives a more holistic approach to peacebuilding. By highlighting multidimensional poverty, the expansion of trade, and social integration, the model recovers peace not merely as a lack of violence, but a presence of flourishing societies, offering a new model for ending global conflict.

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