



A Land for All
Two States One Homeland

Making Recognition Transformative

What we've learned

- Recognition of statehood has helped keep Palestine on the global political agenda, but it has not brought actual sovereignty to Palestinians on the ground. While [three-fourths](#) of the world's governments already recognize Palestine, Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continue to live under a grinding military occupation that restricts every area of their lives. Israel's Nation-State law also formally denies its Palestinian citizens the right to self-determination.
- Ambiguity in international pronouncements has created opportunities for bad faith and backsliding down the road. The ambiguities in UNSC Resolution 242 (the omission of "the" before "territories") and in the Oslo Accords (which failed to specify from how much territory Israel would redeploy, how many prisoners would be released, whether settlement construction would end, and most importantly whether the process would lead to a Palestinian state) fatally sabotaged subsequent peace efforts.

What we propose

- **Broader recognition of Palestinian statehood is welcome but should be clearly tied to a more robust package of policy measures to make it meaningful. The first and most important is naming the territorial framework grounded in the pre-1967 lines.** To effect meaningful and irreversible change on the ground towards material sovereignty, recognition must be more than symbolic. It must specifically acknowledge the State of Palestine's borders. This crucial linkage names the endpoint of a state of Palestine that is contiguous, sovereign, and viable—not a territorial patchwork that fragments society, impedes economic development and undermines both governance and security. States may opt to recognize Palestine with the 1967 line as a border, as Jordan, Brazil, Ireland, and other states have, or decline to recognize imposed changes to the 1967 line, like Spain.
- While the expansion of Israeli settlements has rendered partition based on ethnic segregation impossible, **a two-state solution remains feasible under ALFA's model of disconnecting citizenship from residency.** In the past, the parties focused on a false choice: settlements would either be annexed, undermining Palestine's territorial contiguity and political viability, or forcibly evacuated, limiting its political feasibility for Israel. A Land for All offers an alternative: Jewish settlers prepared to live in peace with their neighbors could remain in their homes, as permanent residents of the State of Palestine. Through this approach, along with similarly creative solutions to the issues of Jerusalem and refugees, A Land for All's vision makes peace based on the pre-1967 line possible.

[A Land for All](#) is a joint movement of Palestinians and Israelis who share a simple but transformative vision: two democratic, sovereign states—Israel and Palestine—linked together in a confederation with gradual steps toward freedom of movement and residence for all Israelis and Palestinians across our shared homeland. Our model makes it possible to achieve **a two-state solution that can work**, with borders based on the pre-1967 line and creative and fair solutions to the issues of Jerusalem, settlements, and refugees that overcome past obstacles to peace.