

**About The FMM-**  
**From Patriarchy to Partnership: Women's Leadership,  
Participatory Governance, and the Imperative for a Global AGI  
Constitution**

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In a world beset by rising authoritarianism, deepening divisions, and the existential risks posed by both war and emerging technologies, the Founding Mothers Movement (FMM) stands as a transformative force. This article explores FMM's vision and strategies for peace, democracy, and gender equity, situating its work within the broader context of participatory frameworks for global governance, including the urgent call for a Global Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) Constitution. Drawing on feminist leadership, international law, and recent data, the article argues that only by centering women's voices and adopting holistic, inclusive governance models can humanity navigate the crises of misogyny, militarism and technological disruption.

**Introduction: The Crossroads of Humanity**

The world is at a pivotal juncture. As authoritarianism rises and conflict escalates, women are stepping forward to lead a global shift from patriarchy and militarism to partnership and peace. Founding Mothers Movement (FMM) is a bold, women-led initiative that embodies this shift by championing democracy, gender equity, social justice, and the end of war. At the same time, the rapid development of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) presents both unprecedented opportunities and existential threats, demanding new frameworks for global stewardship.

FMM's vision is rooted in feminist leadership, systems science, unity in diversity, and compassion. Central to this holistic vision is the creation of a participatory, inclusive framework for a Global AGI Constitution, ensuring that artificial intelligence serves all humanity.

**Founding Mothers Movement: Origin and Mission**

FMM began as a project of the Evolutionary Leaders Circle, co-founded by Deepak Chopra, Barbara Marx Hubbard, Diane Williams, and other visionaries. Officially launched in July 2024, FMM is a women-led coalition rooted in the belief that empowering women and achieving peace are prerequisites for humanity's survival. FMM co-founder Ayo Ayoola-Amale, JD notes, "To meet the demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the world requires a radical shift in consciousness."

The nerve center of the FMM coalition is an international "Peace Room" – a name inspired by futurist Barbara Marx Hubbard's call for a "Peace Room as sophisticated as a War Room." The Peace Room guides a worldwide coalition spanning four sectors: (i) women and children's groups; (ii) peace and democracy advocates; (iii) spiritual and religious organizations; and (iv) environmental and Indigenous groups.

In order to build a meta-unity movement, FMM convened a global Women's Congress, which adopted a unique, consent-based governance structure. The Founding Mothers Constitution fuses Sociocracy, Indigenous wisdom, feminine circle principles, and Barbara Marx Hubbard's Wheel of Co-Creation. FMM's governance architecture gives full agency to decentralized coalition partners, while ensuring strategic efficiency via centralized collaboration and coordination. FMM's strategy and governance architecture are revolutionary: The movement has revived the storied International Congress of Women and forged alliances across multiple nonprofit sectors.

### **Direct Action and Global Mobilization**

FMM held its inaugural Women's Congress in July 2024, and it quickly got to work. By the third session of the Women's Congress, FMM passed the Founding Mothers Proclamation, a manifesto for global transformation drafted by seven international female attorneys. The five-page Proclamation outlines solutions to the polycrisis and promises strategic, nonviolent campaigns if the proposal is ignored. The Proclamation issued on October 2, 2024 – International Day of Nonviolence and Gandhi's birthday – and it has been sent to Heads of State, U.N. Ambassadors, and Indigenous tribal leaders.

FMM launched its first direct-action campaign on January 1, 2025, in direct response to The Heritage Foundation's Project 2025. The "Weekly Worldwide Wakeup" campaign exemplifies FMM's commitment to nonviolent resistance by mobilizing synchronized acts of peaceful protest. Styled after John Lewis' imperative to make "good trouble" in response to injustice, the FMM campaign asks everyone to make "good noise" every Wednesday at noon in every time zone.

### **Women, War, and Patriarchy: The Urgency of Action**

Globally, women face systemic oppression, violence, and instability that is exacerbated by war. Women are disproportionately affected by armed conflict, such as the Russia-Ukraine war, Israeli-Gaza war, and combat in Sudan and by Boko Haram in Nigeria. When war erupts, women and children face sexual violence, displacement, economic hardship, and psychological trauma. For example, the January 2025 atrocities in Goma, DR Congo resulted in over 100 female prisoners being raped and burned alive (U.N., 2025).

Patriarchal norms also segregate women from decision-making, reinforce gender roles, and perpetuate violence. Wars are the manifestation of patriarchy, where power dynamics favour autocratic men and marginalize feminine values, like compassion, empathy, interdependence, emotional intelligence, and respect for Mother Earth. In addition, the economic, psychological, and social consequences of war disproportionately impact women. Yet subjugated women also demonstrate remarkable resilience and agency, by leading grassroots peacebuilding and resistance movements. As U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) recognizes: Women's participation in peace processes is essential for sustainable peace.

### **Intersectionality: Legal Frameworks and International Norms**

FMM acknowledges the importance of intersectionality, understanding that women's experiences are shaped by overlapping systems of oppression, including race, class, and sexuality. The international community has established a robust legal and normative framework to advance women's rights, peace, and security. These frameworks not only mandate the protection and participation of women in conflict and post-conflict settings, but also provide mechanisms for accountability and progress measurement. Below, is a list of the primary human rights laws that favourably address the plight of women:

### **UNSCR 1325 and the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda**

Adopted in 2000, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) was the first directive to recognize the unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls and to emphasize their essential role in peace processes. It calls for: (i) the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence, especially in conflict zones; (ii) the participation of women at all levels of decision-making in peace and security efforts; and (iii) the integration of gender perspectives in peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and post-conflict reconstruction.

### **CEDAW (1979): The International Bill of Rights for Women**

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mandates the elimination of discrimination against women, especially in conflict. It requires states to: (i) implement effective measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence; (ii) ensure equal representation of women in decision-making processes; and (iii) align national laws with CEDAW principles, particularly regarding women's rights in conflict situations.

## **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Gender Equality**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015, includes 17 SDGs. Several are directly relevant to women, peace, and security:

- **Gender Equality (SDG 5):** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- **Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10):** Reduce inequality within and among countries, including gender-based disparities exacerbated by conflict.
- **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16):** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice, and build effective, accountable institutions.

## **Subsequent and Recent U.N. Security Council Resolutions**

The Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda has been strengthened by a series of subsequent resolutions, including:

- **Resolution 2805 (2025):** Adopted unanimously in November 2025, this resolution reaffirms the mandate of the U.N. Peacebuilding Commission and emphasizes the necessity of integrating gender perspectives into all peacebuilding efforts.
- **Resolution on Gaza (November 2025):** This resolution, while focused on ceasefire and reconstruction, underscores the importance of including women in peace processes and post-conflict governance structures.
- **Other Key Resolutions:** UNSCR 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) further address sexual violence in conflict and women's participation in peacekeeping and humanitarian response.

## **Current Data and U.N. Warnings**

As of 2024, 676 million women live within 50 kilometers of a deadly conflict – the highest number recorded since the 1990s. Sexual violence also has spiked, with a 25% increase in 2024 and with women and girls reported as 92% of the victims in Central African Republic, Haiti, and South Sudan.

In addition, millions of girls are lacking education due to crises. In Sudan, five million girls are out of school. In Nigeria, school girls were kidnapped by Boko Haram. In Afghanistan, 80% of young women were excluded from education and jobs after the Taliban takeover.

Tragically, women's healthcare also is under attack, resulting in millions of women deprived of basic care, maternal health, and sexual/reproductive services. In Sudan, for example, one million pregnant/breastfeeding women faced acute malnutrition in 2024.

Despite growing policy adoption, U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres warns women's leadership in peace is reversing. Female peace leadership remains underdeveloped, with just 9.6% female negotiators recorded for 2023, highlighting a huge gap between policy and practice. This report has prompted U.N. warnings about regression in nations like Sudan, the Congo, Afghanistan, Haiti, Lebanon, and Syria.

Thankfully, by June 2025, there was an increase in global policy buy-in: 113 countries had adopted Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) action plans, up from 32 countries in 2011. Nevertheless, while the legal and policy frameworks are robust, implementation gaps remain. Commitments must translate into tangible actions by focusing on accountability, inclusive leadership, economic disparities, and data-driven programming.

### **The AGI Challenge and Founding Mothers Call to Action**

Artificial General Intelligence, if developed without global oversight, could entrench existing inequalities and pose existential risks. A global framework for AGI would establish principles, ethics, and laws to guide the development of AGI for the common good, balancing its transformative potential with the existential threats it poses. Leaders at FMM helped craft the Global AGI Constitution, referenced at the end of the Founding Mothers Proclamation.

As FMM co-founder Rev. Laura George, JD emphasizes, “Our goal is to build a global movement that restores progressive values to the forefront of the human experiment. We therefore urge the international community to intensify efforts to ensure women’s full and meaningful participation in nation-state governance, peace negotiations, and the growth of AI.”

### **FMM Strategies for Partnership and Peace**

When national governments and international institutions fail half of the world’s population, women have no choice but to organize grassroots movements and advocate for their rights. FMM’s work exemplifies this agency and the movement supports sacred activism. FMM co-founder Anodea Judith explains, “Activism is ‘sacred’ when it is based on our highest principles, values, and virtues.”

Because international cooperation is unreliable, FMM urges community-led initiatives for female education, healthcare, and economic development. For example, Goma women in the Congo have been at the forefront of peacebuilding efforts. They are addressing the aftermath of conflict, advocating for women’s rights, and staging grassroots strategies that have been instrumental in rebuilding communities and promoting democracy. Likewise in Afghanistan, women have faced significant challenges, especially following recent political changes. Despite such obstacles, women continue to advocate for their rights and participate in peace processes, highlighting the resilience and importance of women’s leadership in conflict zones.

As “Founding Mothers of a New World,” FMM’s mission is to create a partnership society that ensures women’s participation and transforms misogynist cultural and religious norms. FMM asserts that establishing global women’s rights is a prerequisite to the future of humanity. To build a protopian future, FMM supports enforcement of current laws that protect women’s rights, further investment in education and economic opportunities for women, and strengthening laws to ban child marriage, prevent domestic violence, and ensure justice for survivors.

### **Feminist Leadership and Global Activism**

FMM has studied the failure of “leaderless” movements like Occupy and Arab Spring. To eliminate the chaos of such unplanned movements, the Women’s Congress was designed to include a horizontal axis for partner collaboration, and a vertical axis to ensure strategic plans are in place prior to full implementation. In this way, the Women’s Congress provides both decentralized partner agency and centralized coordination, in addition to needed feedback loops. After two years of preparation, FMM is now poised to build the “Mother of all Movements.”

Prominent figures such as Michelle Obama and Marianne Williamson have contributed to the discourse on feminist leadership, holistic governance, and the integration of feminine wisdom. Their work emphasizes the need for a partnership paradigm and the elimination of war as a means of conflict resolution. In addition, women’s groups such as the European Feminist Forum, National Alliance of Women’s Organizations in England, One Billion Rising, Women’s March, and Red, Wine & Blue in the U.S. provide needed resources and platforms. FMM believes the key to the paradigm shift is unifying all these groups within the global Women’s Congress.

In sum, FMM’s goal is to utilize the reimagined Women’s Congress as a “hub” where female leaders can collaborate, coordinate, and implement campaigns focused on partnership and peace. The combined, cascading threats – remnant patriarchy, perpetual war, environmental desecration, and rogue AI – demand no less than a unified response from the women of the world. Indeed, four billion voices, once heard, will change the trajectory of our one shared destiny.

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**For more information or to join the movement:**

<https://foundingmothers.world>

<https://www.foundingmothers.world/join-us>

