



EUROPEAN UNION OF THE DEAF

A European Non-Governmental Organisation in official liaison with
European Parliament, European Commission and the Council of
Europe

Toolkit

Maximising the Effectiveness of Your Women's Committee

In the context of National Associations of the Deaf

1. Introduction:

Purpose of the Toolkit: This toolkit provides a structured guide for creating, managing, and utilising a Women's Committee within your National Association of the Deaf (NAD) to advocate for gender equality in the deaf community. The overarching aim of this Toolkit is to equip these Committees with the tools needed to become key actors in monitoring and implementing the key EU and International legislation and policies; namely, the Istanbul Convention, the UN CEDAW, the CRPD, the EU Directive Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and the EU Gender Equality Strategy.

Intersectionality: Gender equality issues in the deaf community are complex and influenced by multiple identities. Your Committee's advocacy must reflect the diversity of the deaf community and ensure inclusivity. Therefore, your Committee, in its management and work, should take into consideration the importance of employing an **intersectional approach**, which recognises the racial or ethnic origin, languages, gender identity, disabilities, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, age and any other layers of identities that intersect to shape the experiences of deaf people, in line with [EUD's Intersectionality Statement](#). This is critical to ensuring that your advocacy efforts address the full scope of inequalities and challenges faced by the deaf community.

2. Definitions and Abbreviations

Abbreviations:

- NAD – National Association of the Deaf
- CRPD – United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- CEDAW – United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- GBV – Gender-based Violence

Definitions:

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) defines this as *“Discrimination occurring due to interaction between sex (as the biological characteristics of women and men) and their socially constructed identities, attributes and roles and society’s social and cultural meaning for biological differences between women and men.”*¹ Furthermore, “discrimination against women” is defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as any rule or action that treats women differently because of their gender, and aims to limit their rights or freedoms, regardless of marital status or of the field (like politics, economics, etc.), is against equality between men and women and their basic human rights.² An example of this would be if a medical professional took a gender bias when providing advice to a female patient, not taking their symptoms seriously, and therefore leaving the woman untreated. Gender-based discrimination should be distinguished from ‘gender-based violence’ which is defined below.

Gender-based violence (including domestic violence): Also referred to as ‘violence against women’, is defined by EIGE as *“a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.”*³ The Istanbul Convention (explained further in the legal section) identifies [4 key forms](#) of gender-based violence – physical, psychological, sexual, and economic. These can include sexual harassment, rape, stalking, forced sterilisation, and forced abortion, amongst others.

Intersectional discrimination: According to the Council of Europe, intersectional discrimination occurs when *“two or multiple grounds operate simultaneously in an inseparable manner, creating distinct forms of discrimination”*.⁴ There are multiple grounds upon which a person can be subject to intersectional discrimination. For instance, in line with EUD’s [recently revised Statement on Intersectionality](#), these grounds include but are not limited to - racial or ethnic origin, languages, religion, gender identity, disabilities, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, age and any other layers of identities. Indeed, there are not rigid categories of discrimination in the intersectional approach but rather the discrimination is experienced at the *intersection* of the identities.

3. What are Deaf Women Committees

A deaf women committee is a dedicated group within National Associations of Deaf (NADs) composed of deaf women from a wide array of backgrounds and lived experiences. These committees are established to ensure the representation and inclusion of deaf women in all aspects of the NAD’s work, fostering gender equality and addressing the unique barriers faced by deaf women in their communities.

¹ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), definition for “gender-based discrimination”, URL: https://eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/thesaurus/terms/1220?language_content_entity=en

² United Nations, *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 1*, 18 December 1979, URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women>

³ The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), definition of “gender-based violence”, URL: <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence>

⁴ The Council of Europe, *Intersectionality and Multiple Discrimination*, URL: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/intersectionality-and-multiple-discrimination>

The composition of the committee reflects the diversity of the deaf women community, including women of different ages, ethnicities, socio-economic statuses, and intersecting identities such as LGBTQ+ or disabled deaf women. By bringing together diverse voices, the committee ensures the inclusion of deaf women and girls in the advocacy and work of your NAD.

The Role of a Deaf Women Committee

The primary role of a deaf women committee is to raise awareness of the experiences, challenges, and rights of deaf women. The committee works to:

- Mainstream gender equality into the NAD's policies and work.
- Advocate for the inclusion of deaf women and girls in society in alignment with the principles of the UN CRPD, CEDAW, and other international frameworks.
- Highlight key issues such as access to healthcare, education, employment, protection from gender-based violence, and the eradication of systemic barriers faced by deaf women.
- Provide safe spaces for deaf women to share experiences, offer peer support, and grow into leadership roles.

The committee ensures that the NAD's work at the national, European, and international levels includes the perspective of deaf women, bridging the gap between their lived experiences and high-level policy commitments.

Engagement in Advocacy and Feminism

Deaf women committees can actively be involved in feminist advocacy and gender equality movements by providing the unique perspective of deaf women. They serve as platforms to educate and empower deaf women on topics like feminism, gender-based violence, and their rights.

Committee members often represent the NAD at national and international conferences, events, and policymaking forums, amplifying the voices of deaf women.

4. Why a Deaf Women Committee?

Establishing a deaf women committee within your NAD is essential for addressing gender inequality and promoting the rights of deaf women. Such committees play a vital role in driving advocacy, creating safe spaces, and fostering equal opportunities and full participation of deaf women in their communities and societies. Here are several key reasons why your NAD should establish a women's committee:

- **Advocacy for Deaf Women's Rights:** A women's committee serves as a platform to advocate for the rights of deaf women and girls by advocating for legislative changes, such as the adoption of laws combatting gender-based violence and protecting deaf women and girls.
- **Creating Safe Spaces:** It provides a dedicated space for deaf women to discuss issues and discrimination they face, as well as to share their experiences. This safe space fosters solidarity, support, and empowerment within the deaf community.

- **Promoting Gender Equality:** The committee can address and raise awareness of the unique challenges deaf women face in various aspects of society, such as healthcare (including sexual and reproductive health), education, equal pay, and employment opportunities.
- **Empowering Deaf Women:** The committee can organize training sessions to deaf women and girls as well as the broad deaf community on vital issues such as feminism, gender equality, and gender-based violence (GBV). Workshops, discussions, and campaigns can help deaf women understand how these issues affect their daily lives and provide tools to combat these challenges.
- **Integrating Deaf Women's Perspectives:** Ensuring that the perspective of deaf women are fully integrated and mainstreamed into your NAD's work and advocacy is crucial.
- **Enhancing Leadership and Representation:** A women's committee can empower deaf women by promoting their representation in leadership within your NAD and strengthening their decisions and work.
- **Providing Leadership Opportunities:** The committee offers deaf women opportunities to take on leadership roles, empowering them to contribute to their deaf community and the work of their NAD.
- **Combatting Gender-Based Violence:** Addressing gender-based violence and intersectional discrimination is an important objective of the committee. It provides a platform to destigmatise these issues, encourage open dialogue, and support deaf women in seeking support and justice.

4. How to Build an Effective Deaf Women Committee

Designing a Deaf Women Committee

Creating an effective deaf women committee requires careful planning and clear structures to ensure it operates efficiently and aligns with the broader goals of your NAD. Here are key steps to design and establish a committee that can make a meaningful impact:

- **Define the Purpose and Role:** Determine whether the committee will focus on political advocacy, social support, or a combination of both. If it is politically active, establish a clear line between the committee's work and the NAD's operations. This ensures the committee can provide independent feedback on NAD activities while contributing to mainstreaming women's issues into the organisation's overall work.
- **Foster Collaboration with NAD:** Build a strong working relationship between the committee and the NAD's policy, project, or operational teams. This collaboration can enhance the integration of women's perspectives into NAD initiatives, facilitate idea exchanges, and inspire new projects. For example, ensuring some staff involvement in the committee (in addition to volunteers) can improve coordination and ensure the committee's efforts align with the NAD's priorities.

- **Fit Within the NAD Structure:** Assess how the deaf women committee will fit into the overall NAD structure. Compare it with existing committees, working groups, or departments to ensure clarity and alignment. Clearly define its role within the NAD to avoid duplication of efforts or working alone without sharing information.
- **Define Clear Expectations:** Set clear guidelines for committee members regarding their commitments. How often will the committee meet or organise activities? What is expected of members in terms of time and responsibilities? Clarify whether the role is flexible to accommodate members' varying availability.
- **Establish the Committee Structure:** Decide on the internal organisation of the committee. Will it have a steering group, chair, or regular members? Define how decisions will be made—does everyone have an equal vote, or do steering members make final decisions? Ensure the structure supports fair and transparent decision-making.
- **Set Goals and Objectives:** Identify the committee's primary aims, both short-term and long-term. Are the objectives political, social, or a mix of both? Define specific, actionable goals to ensure the group remains focused and effective.
- **Synchronise Activities with NAD:** Clarify how the committee's work will align with the broader NAD activities. Will the committee's advocacy feed into NAD campaigns or influence organisational strategies? Establish systems for regular communication and integration.
- **Highlight Member Benefits:** Consider what members gain from participating in the committee. This could include leadership development, professional experience, networking opportunities, and the chance to make a tangible impact on gender equality in the deaf community.

Committee Composition

Recruiting a core group of motivated women is essential to building a strong foundation. Seek potential members both within your NAD and from broader networks to ensure a wide range of perspectives. Promote these voluntary roles as opportunities for leadership, professional growth, and personal development, offering members the chance to contribute meaningfully while gaining valuable experience.

To create effective and inclusive deaf women committees, it is essential to prioritise diverse representation. Committees should reflect the intersecting identities present within the deaf women community, as highlighted in the [EUD Statement on Intersectionality](#). Recognising the diverse intersectional identities of deaf women will ensure that the committee can address the unique and complex challenges faced by deaf women including, but not limited to:

- Black, brown and other ethnic minority deaf women;
- Deaf LGBTQIA+ women;
- Elder deaf women;
- Deaf women from religious minorities (e.g. Muslim deaf women, Jewish deaf women, Buddhist deaf women, Christian deaf women,...)
- Deafblind women or deaf women with additional disabilities;
- Deaf women from a low-income background

- Deaf women who are refugees or migrants
- Deaf women who are mothers

Listening to these deaf women will allow the deaf women committee to collect specific experiences and challenges faced by deaf women with intersecting identities such as limited access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities, as well as increased vulnerability to violence.

Committees should actively include deaf women with expertise in gender equality and, if possible, knowledge of the relevant national, EU, and international legal frameworks protecting the rights of deaf women and girls. Examples of the EU and international legal frameworks will be explained below.

It is also very important to pay attention to the decision-making process within the committee to ensure the perspectives of all deaf women are taken into account. Valuing the opinion of marginalised deaf women such as deaf women with intersecting identities, will reinforce the Deaf Women Committee. Decision-making processes should be transparent and inclusive, allowing all members to contribute meaningfully to the committee's goals and activities.

Define the Vision and Strategy

To establish a strong and sustainable deaf women committee, it is extremely important to design a clear vision and strategy of what the Committee would like to achieve.

The committee's strategy may have different foci. For example, it may have a strong political focus on bridging the gap between the lived experiences of deaf women and girls at the national level and the obligations set out in international and EU policy and legislation. Alternatively, it could have a more social focus by creating safe spaces for deaf women to gather, discuss and plan around initiatives and topics that are important to them. Multiple focus areas are possible but defining the objectives and focus will help with attracting and keeping members engaged.

The advocacy part involves advocating for the implementation of European and International obligations by holding your national government accountable. By connecting the lived experiences of deaf women and girls with high-level commitments, the committee can drive important policy changes and promote gender equality within the deaf community. It is important to highlight how the work of the deaf women committee align with the principles of international legal frameworks such as the UN CRPD and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The committee should also integrate an intersectional approach into its advocacy efforts, ensuring that the unique experiences of all deaf women are considered and addressed.

Creating a deaf space for deaf women to gather would allow deaf women with no prior experience in advocacy to gather, share their lived experiences and seek peer support. In the long term, this setting would allow informing and empowering deaf women in your community and transform them into leaders of their communities. This space may provide opportunities to spread ideas around feminism, gender equality, and gender-based rights, illustrating how these concepts translate into practical actions. These spaces should be designed with attention to inclusivity and welcomeness to ensure diverse attendance.

Deaf Women Committee Activities

Deaf women committees can undertake a variety of impactful activities to educate, support, and empower deaf women. By learning from existing examples and drawing inspiration from real-world practices, these committees can design meaningful initiatives tailored to their the needs of deaf women from your countries. Here are some examples of activities that deaf women committees might consider:

- **Educational Programmes and Lectures:** Organise lectures or educational series on topics such as gender equality, feminism, women's empowerment, and women's health. These can be tailored to different groups, such as migrants, older women, or youth.
 - *Example:* The Czech deaf women's committee has created videos on topics like endometriosis (e.g. [this example on Facebook](#)). Similar topics, such as menopause, sexual and reproductive health, or mental health, can address the needs of various age groups.
- **Surveys and Data Collection:** Conduct surveys or studies to gather data within the deaf community on topics like gender-based violence (GBV), access to healthcare, or gender-based discrimination. Data collection can identify gaps in support and guide advocacy efforts.
 - *Example:* Spain has previously conducted research on women's access to healthcare, which could serve as a model for similar studies.
- **Mentorship Programmes:** Develop mentorship initiatives to connect younger deaf women with older women in the community or match jobseekers with experienced professionals in relevant fields.
- **Women's Retreats:** Organise retreat weekends for deaf women, combining educational sessions, discussion groups, and fun activities. These gatherings provide a safe space for deaf women to connect, recharge, and build supportive networks.
- **Support for Reproductive Rights:** Create resources and support lines for deaf women seeking information on reproductive rights and abortion access. Provide accessible guides on navigating services related to unwanted pregnancies or reproductive healthcare.
- **Support for Survivors of GBV:** Develop resources and peer support groups for survivors of GBV. Offer accessible roadmaps for seeking help, reporting abuse, and accessing support services.
- **Support for Migrant Deaf Women:** Provide targeted support for migrant deaf women, including education about their rights, guidance on integrating into a new society, and opportunities to network with other deaf women.
- **Inclusive Social Activities:** Offer classes or social events tailored to women's interests, such as prenatal yoga, sports, mindfulness, or crafting, to create spaces for connection and relaxation.
- **LGBTQ+ Support:** Provide dedicated support and networking opportunities for queer and trans women. Activities can also include resources for rainbow families and create a safe space for discussing intersectional experiences within the deaf women community.

- **Gender Mainstreaming in NAD:** Work with the NAD to review internal policies, identify gaps in gender inclusivity, and propose improvements. This could include auditing the organisation's gender policies or advocating for gender-responsive initiatives.
- **Collaboration with Broader Movements:** Connect with national disability and women's rights organisations to organise collaborative events and amplify deaf women's voices in broader advocacy efforts.

Funding the Committee

Securing sufficient funding is essential for the effective operation and long-term sustainability of Deaf Women Committees within National Associations of the Deaf (NADs). Diverse and creative funding sources ensure financial stability and provide the necessary resources to implement impactful initiatives. Here are some key funding avenues to consider:

Internal Funding

- **Dedicated Budget Line:** Allocate a specific line in the NAD's annual budget for the Deaf Women Committee. This demonstrates a strong institutional commitment to promoting gender equality within the organisation.
- **Membership Fees:** Set aside a portion of membership fees collected by the NAD to support the committee's activities and programmes.
- **Fundraising Events and Campaigns:** Organise events such as bake sales, auctions, or cultural celebrations to raise funds for the committee. Crowdfunding campaigns can also be used to support specific activities or projects.
- **Income-Generating Activities:** Create opportunities to generate income, such as selling snacks and drinks during events, charging small participation fees for workshops, or selling merchandise. The proceeds can be directed to the committee's initiatives.

Grants and Sponsorships

- **Local, National, and EU Grants:** Seek funding opportunities that focus on gender equality and community development. Collaborate with other organisations or committees to share costs and pool resources. Examples of relevant grants include:
 - *CERV (Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values)* – DAPHNE strand, for projects addressing gender-based violence.
 - *Erasmus+* – for international cooperation projects, such as developing educational materials.
 - *European Social Fund+* – for initiatives aimed at inclusion and social development.
- **Foundations and Corporations:** Explore partnerships with foundations and businesses that support gender equality or women's empowerment. Many organisations are eager to sponsor projects that align with their values.

Transparent Financial Management

To ensure continued support and trust, implement transparent financial management practices. Provide regular updates and reports to stakeholders, demonstrating how funds are allocated and

spent. Accountability and transparency not only build a strong reputation but also encourage stakeholders to maintain or increase their contributions in the future.

By exploring these diverse funding options and managing resources effectively, Deaf Women Committees can secure the financial support needed to advance their mission. With adequate funding, these committees can continue to empower deaf women, promote gender equality, and create meaningful change within the deaf community.

5. Outline of the key EU and international legal and policy frameworks

- CEDAW

The CEDAW is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women as it outlines principles and standards to achieve gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women in all areas of life. While the CEDAW does not explicitly address women with disabilities, nor deaf women, its principles of non-discrimination and equality apply to all women, including deaf women.

To learn more about the CEDAW and which articles protect deaf women and girls, with regards to GBV, gender-based, and intersectional discrimination in the field of healthcare, read EUD's report [*"Combating Gender-based Violence and Discrimination against Deaf Women and Girls in the EU"*](#).

The [United Nations Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination Against Women](#) is the expert Committee in charge of monitoring the implementation of CEDAW.

You can learn more about how to engage with the Committee with EDF's [Guide for DPOs](#).

- CRPD

The CRPD is the only international human rights treaty aiming to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, including deaf people. The CRPD specifically addresses the rights of women with disabilities, including deaf women, within its framework. It recognises that women and girls with disabilities often face multiple forms of discrimination based on both their gender and disability, and it aims to address these intersecting forms of discrimination. To learn more about the relevant articles protecting deaf women and girls under the CRPD, read EUD's report [*"Combating Gender-based Violence and Discrimination against Deaf Women and Girls in the EU"*](#).

- Istanbul Convention

The [Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence](#) better known as the "Istanbul Convention" is an international treaty to help tackle violence against women and girls. It was adopted in 2011 and entered into force in 2014.

The Convention is the first European instrument that aims legally to prevent gender-based violence, protect victims of violence, and punish perpetrators. It explains what countries have to do to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. Some of the measures are awareness raising, data collection, and legal measures (for example recognising that forced sterilisation or female

genital mutilation is a form of violence against women). The focus is for governmental bodies to be involved in prevention, prosecution, and protection activities. This can be done through training, education, resources, law enforcement, and legal systems.

States Parties to the Convention:

- The European Union acceded the Convention in May 2023 and 37 European countries have ratified the Convention.
- The EU Member States that have not ratified the Convention are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia. If your country is included in this list, the European Disability Forum developed a letter template that your Women's Committee can use to advocate for ratification: [download the template letter to send to your government](#).⁵

To learn more about the Istanbul Convention and how it can be a tool to protect deaf women and girls, read EUD's report [“Combating Gender-based Violence and Discrimination against Deaf Women and Girls in the EU”](#).

The Convention has been translated to Easy to Read versions in the following languages:

- [English Easy to Read](#)
- [French Easy to Read](#)
- [German Easy to Read](#)
- [Lithuanian Easy to Read](#)

Implementation and monitoring of the Convention

All States that ratified the Convention need to apply it through “implementation”. This means that they have to adopt laws, policies and measures to apply the Convention.

There are two ways the implementation of the Convention is monitored:

1. **Country-by-country evaluation** procedure that starts with a baseline report and ends with final reports and conclusions from an independent expert body (GREVIO)
2. **Special urgent inquiry procedure** that may initiated by GREVIO when there is reliable information that indicates a violation of the Convention

For more information about how the Istanbul Convention can be a tool to protect deaf women and girls, read EUD's report [“Combating Gender-based Violence and Discrimination against Deaf Women and Girls in the EU”](#).

Engaging with the Convention and its monitoring body

Non-governmental organisations, including organisations of persons with disabilities and of women with disabilities are a crucial part to upholding the standards in the Convention by participating to the implementation and monitoring of the Convention.

They can report violations and failure to implement the Convention to the GREVIO, as part of the country evaluation or inquiry procedure.

- **EU Directive on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence:**

A first of its kind piece of legislation to protect women from GBV is currently going through the EU decision-making process, namely the **Directive on Violence against Women and Domestic**

⁵ EDF Webpage on the Istanbul Convention, URL

Violence (VAW Directive). The EU Directive is a deliverable of the Gender Equality Strategy. The Directive, unlike the Strategy, which is a political commitment, is legally binding. Importantly, the Directive specifically mentions that it will ensure consistency with the EU Disability Rights Strategy.

To learn more about the VAW Directive, in terms of how it can support and protect deaf women and girl victims of GBV, read EUD's report [*“Combating Gender-based Violence and Discrimination against Deaf Women and Girls in the EU”*](#).

EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (and its Gender Action Plan III):

In March 2020, the EU Commission adopted a new [Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#) which includes measures to ensure the rights of women and girls with disabilities in the EU and to combating GBV. The Strategy has a corresponding [Gender Action Plan III](#) (GAP) which sets out the Commission's agenda for 2020-2025 to promote equality between women and men in all their diversity – this includes deaf women and girls. Importantly, the Strategy takes a victim-centred approach to GBV. Furthermore, it promotes the importance of access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

6. Key steps to take for effective advocacy work - how your Women's Committee can monitor and advocate for their full and effective implementation

Training and Knowledge

- Request an internal training from the EUD policy team, for your Women's Committee, on the legal and policy framework protecting women and girls' rights.
- Ensure your Committee is equipped with all required knowledge and understanding of the progress, in your national context, by government and associated agencies, to implement the national policy and legislative framework protecting the rights of women and girls.

Stakeholder Mapping

- Identify key stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, and international organisations focused on gender equality, disability rights, and intersectional advocacy.
- Collaborate with intersectional advocacy groups, such as those working on racial justice, LGBTQ+ rights, and disability rights, to push for policies and services that reflect the diversity of the deaf community.
- Build a contact database with all contacts made on this topic.

Identify Key Issues

- Identify the specific gender-related challenges within the deaf community, focusing on issues where gender intersects with other layers of identity.

Leverage Data and Research

- Collect and use intersectional data to advocate for change, highlighting gaps in policy implementation where deaf women and gender minorities experience intersectional discrimination.
- Trusted sources include – EIGE; CEDAW Committee General Comments;
 - Publish reports and research papers that underscore the types of gender inequality experienced by deaf women and make recommendations for policymakers to address these gaps.

Use Media and Communication Channels

- Use social media to raise awareness about your work and to build campaigns;
- Create campaigns to raise awareness about the intersectional challenges deaf women and gender minorities face, focusing on issues like violence against deaf women of colour, access to healthcare for LGBTQ+ deaf people, and employment discrimination;
- Host workshops and webinars to educate the deaf community on how the legal and policy framework on gender equality outlined above can be applied to address these intersectional issues.

Engage with Policymakers

- Advocate for policies that address intersectional discrimination, ensuring that the legal and policy framework are implemented in ways that account for the compounded barriers faced by deaf women with intersecting marginalised identities.
- Organise meetings with policymakers and decision-makers to present findings from intersectional data and propose changes to national laws and policies.

Produce Publications:

- Produce publications to use as advocacy tools.

Engage the Community

- Create opportunities for the deaf community to engage with the committee's work on gender equality, ensuring that voices from diverse backgrounds are included.

7. Resources

- Links to gender equality frameworks, toolkits on intersectionality, research on intersectional advocacy, and organisations focused on gender, disability, and intersectional rights.
- JUSTISIGNS
- Women Enabled International
- State of Play – Violence against Women across the EU - <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/violence-against-women-human-rights-issue-state-play-measures-across-eu>
- - [Istanbul Convention and GREVIO's website](#)
- FAQs about CEDAW - <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/cedaw-human-rights/faq>
- Eurostat thematic page on disability - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/disability/overview>
- The CRPD Committee's [General Comment No. 3 on women and girls with disabilities](#).