

## **The struggle of transsexual, transgender and transvestite people for legal recognition of gender as a human right built in Mexico City**

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### **Abstract**

Mexico City is considered one of the capitals of the world, whose public policies for sexual dissidents have tried to mediate the scope and enjoyment of citizenship by those sexualities and gender constructions that have not been recognized symbolically, legislative and social, so that to guarantee human rights in these populations that maintain the adequate organizational structures strengthened to mobilize and fight to give a different meaning to the discourse of human rights comes from international contexts. The politics of sexual dissidence in Mexico have been supported by lawmakers who have changed the conservative perception of heteronormativity to ask the population LGBTTTI legislative initiatives and reforms in order to be able to recognize the powers of subjectivities agency in the fight for their rights humans.

### **Transsexual, transgender, transvestite, gender, human right, Mexico City.**

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## Reconstruction of the case

The transgender and transvestite community, has suffered violations of their human rights and that sexual diversity group, is the population with less access to human rights, since the problems that have gone implies a vulnerability to their existence, and a denial of building their sense of human dignity in the legal, social and cultural recognition of its kind built.

This group has experienced discrimination, economic inequality, public ridicule, pathologizing of transsexuality and transgenderism, who have launched a great effort by civil associations and groups TTT<sup>19</sup>, to make their voices heard and to detect the invisible society, questions of gender and determines their needs.

In recent years, groups, civil associations and community activists TTT have been present in decision-making and public policy building, due to open at that time the Federal District<sup>20</sup> has had for public sexual diversity, including the TTT community, it was one of the most violated, and with whom a social debt that was witness to the absence of mechanisms to respect their human rights had.

Despite the opening of certain sectors with the capacity to create public policy, understanding what is transsexualism, transgenderism and crossdressing does not justify an unconditional acceptance of these gender identities and sexual orientation are constantly confused with other individual components as it is built biological sex and gender (male or female) as a subjective experience that may or may not correspond with biological sex, which has indicated us rooted in Mexican culture and its laws, to heteronormative elements that have led to social realities and subjectivities adapt to the conditions in which the culture understands the existence in society lived since the binaries and man-woman relationship with reproduction. The creators, the right applicators and operators are no strangers to the conditions and social naivete with which (interpretations that are violations of human rights) interpreted the experience of the problems of TTT community.

Therefore mobilization by the group TTT, was an example of the collaboration of state and affected population for recognition of human rights seeking to change society by showing the social reality that the TTT community lives.

Before 2008, the TTT community had difficulties in social adaptation because its kind built not corresponds to biological sex, so that their social existence was perceived as a transgression of the rules with which it is understood traditionally the gender. The most significant problem as was the identity, since they and they were expressed and lived different from biological sex, which meant making changes to live as the gender they wanted, which meant, for some cases, decide to rename and gender in the minutes that had issued the civil registry and other official documents that had been issued with the name and gender dissident built by the TTT person.

<sup>19</sup> The acronym refers to transsexual, transgender and transvestite. From this time we will use the acronym to represent these populations converged for carrying and positioning of reform.

<sup>20</sup> Political reform that raises the legal status of the DF was approved in April 2015 and changing its name to Mexico City. Because the timing of this mobilization and the interview with the coordinator of the Coalition T45 who says the experience based on the names of the institutions when it was still called the Federal District.

In Mexico, the 60s and 70s, were issued jurisprudence to recognize the name change in order that the person could adapt or adjust to the social reality or personal, so it is the precedent judgments rectification for the name change process required a specialized high cost for people who wish to make your name change.

Since the 80's and 90's, and there were countries that recognized the rights of people TTT change of name and gender in official documents, but in Mexico, the situation of people TTT was discrimination and inequality in access to employment, schools, and others, the anger of a deal with a name and a genre that made dissent which had been built since its subjectivity. When people TTT, wanted to make the process of a trial rectification was refused by the registrar whose arguments response relied on to indicate that "there was no need for extreme of making the change, as it was considered a freak of person "besides the biological sex, as it was something genetic had to be respected. Some other justified that there was, until then, a legal basis or the forced legislation.

For the registration, the person TTT had a disease that therefore remained capability to accredit a woman or man, though he was in treatment or-generic sex reassignment so have realized that the registry did not see the right of free personality TTT inherent right to individual and as an aspiration to change sex.

These situations fostered that (in the absence of mobilization of groups TTT) in 2008, the bill on Change of Name and Gender Sexual Adjustment for the Social Democratic Coalition of the Legislative Assembly of the Federal District was filed. Congressman Jorge Carlos Diaz Cuervo spearheaded the proposal, and this included the changes to the Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Health Law and the Penal Code.

The novelty of the initiative was that defined gender identity and expression of gender role, emphasizing the items are reformed to give legal recognition to transsexual, transgender and transvestite, explaining the role of the reallocation for sex-gender matching as a reason to extend the new records to suit the social, requested by judicial expedition. The average was the judgment of correction. In Health Act, the obligations of the Secretariat are reformed to provide shares for the resignation of sex-gender match without forgetting conscientious objection of doctors, and that this care was to be provided medical and psychological clinic in Countess, who only provided more non-hormonal treatment sex-gender reassignment.

The previous reform forced people to adapt their actions and their ways of life to the genre "who want to take." The TTT people who stating their intention to change their gender and name, were forced (as) to take and to receive professional services of psychologists (as), doctors (as) and psychiatrists. Another issue that made the process difficult was to present expert professionals and pay for fees for the entire trial process.

They were about 400 people who successfully complete the trial. Life testimonies that were interpreted to the will of judges during trials, treated the person with the biological gender, and questions whether in ordinary life had not taken, at some point, biological sex is demanded.

The person TTT cost between 60.000 to 150.000 pesos whole process of the trial, which was priced for human dignity that caused inequality for those without the condition. Hormone treatment was under the care that could be individual or public, yet the registry responded by denying the minutes, so it was necessary to go with the judge's decision.

TTT in the community, the reform to the name change and gender, was experienced as impossibility. The TTT people who managed his hand, close friends of the community were forgotten, since their change took it as an escape to social scorn that had lived, why, discontent was perceived as a normal response to a reform which violated human rights.

After the reforms, the cases that were brought to the Supreme Court meant an opportunity to rethink the content and operation of the reform. In 2009 appeared a series of jurisprudence that led to fill the gaps and loopholes in relation to the change of name and gender of the person TTT. These were jurisprudence defining the rights of persons TTT and its sphere as subjects of rights, interaccionándolos with legal recognition, health, free development of personality, gender reassignment, the rule of psychosocial sex and the issuance of new documents identity, defining that all the above are rights that contribute to human dignity TTT<sup>21</sup>.

An international preamble made by the organizations of collective TTT, whose work in the years of reform, was denouncing the violation of human rights by public servants in the civil registers of the Federal District, with the pronouncement that made several of them as Transexualegal AC, the campaign of the International Network for Trans Depathologization in the international campaign Stop Trans Pathologization 2012, which sought to eliminate gender identity disorder DSM IV TR of the American Psychiatric Association and the ICD -10 of the World Health Organization.

<sup>21</sup>FLORES, Victor, "Legal History of transsexuality in Mexico" in construction of sexualities: Memory of the IV Cultural Week of sexual diversity, Edith Peña, Lilia Hernandez and Francisco Ortiz (eds), INAH, Mexico, 2009 pp. 61-70.

Organizations, professionals, academics and activists for the rights of transgender people, ratified and emphasized its position on transgender despatologizar clinical condition from a conceptualization of the free development of personality as a fundamental right and a human right.

The Human Rights Program of the Federal District<sup>22</sup> with Martin Chevcheca and Abraham Rojas Martinez, TTT invite activists and organization ProDiana AC <sup>23</sup> to develop a proposal that at first had thought for people transsexual women who had already made the switch operated as a purely administrative procedure. Although previously the Commission on Human Rights of the Federal District had developed a proposal by its external consultant, the Consultative Group LGBTTTI, had not managed to position due to the multiplicity of demands that are based on sexual diversity, in which the cause of the TTT people knew not prioritize.

This was a proposal led by TTT groups were organized with the invitation for the human rights program for the initial documents and thus its way of structuring and strategies to achieve it. These groups are not allowed other groups or academic vote in decisions for the rights of people TTT, but had to give voice to their opinions, suggestions, recommendations, analysis, etc.

<sup>22</sup> The PDHDF is an inclusive and comprehensive tool that offers solutions through strategies, lines of action (LA), timeframes and responsible units, from the human rights perspective in legislation, public policies, access to justice and budget, to create change and ensure full enjoyment of human rights of people who live and pass in Mexico City.

<sup>23</sup> *ProDiana, an organization dedicated to inform and sensitize its affiliates (transgender sex workers) about the risks of exercising this office.*

As background, the TTT groups had already been mobilized as a network to attach to the workbench human rights and women CONASIDA HIV and the development and formation of the group "National Agenda of Mexico Trans Policy. Why when they receive the invitation to the development of the initiative, the TTT of the local government of the Federal District, groups underpin the negotiations for the elaboration of a law on gender identity or adaptations to the reforms carried out in the 2008.

Soul Captive A. C<sup>24</sup>., PRODIANA AC, the National Agenda of Mexico Policy Trans- which by then was already a red-, the Diana Barrios Sanchez and Lola Delgadillo, activists call for collective, civil associations and activists TTT. This strengthens the T47 Coalition, by the number of associations and groups TTT who attended this national meeting of all states of Mexico, such as Pirates of the Gender BC By becoming AC, TTT Collective Tlaxcala Collective TTT Puebla, Veracruz CODISEX , CODISEX San Luis Potosi, etc. The groups that were foreign, they handled the advantage that in Punjab, they recognized the legal name change and gender would later be respected in their respective localities. Alehlí attorney Ordoñez joins the Coalition T47 as the legal representative for its expertise in boosting domestic partnership, gay marriage and defending human rights LGBTTTTI community.

The mobilization of collective TTT responded to the participation made by the Human Rights Program of the Federal District, who watched the necessary change and reform in the six years of its implementation, but that required key information that could only take shape by the population that human rights were being violated.

<sup>24</sup> Captive Souls is a private non-profit, we work for the community in prison LGBTTTTI.

An institutional call, meant the opportunity for the demands of the TTT community were respected in the following law, therefore, from the beginning, it has established itself as a movement socio-legal since human rights were used as a speech to capture the social and understand the context, agency capacity subjects<sup>25</sup>, especially because living conditions in the TTT group.

Much of collective actions carried out by the movement, once the invitation is made to the TTT civil organizations were meeting to record the commission that would make the bill gender identity as a goal long while, on the other hand exert force and negotiate collective actions with the amendments to the Civil Code for the fast could be the same reform voted in the Legislative Assembly. The immediate function of law was connected with the cultural context<sup>26</sup> TTT of the community, in order to shape the collective actions, thanks to the experience of these groups that began to develop in response to violations of human rights reform in 2008. In actions that began the development of the bill and reform, they had the interest of the TTT community mobilization and organization presupposed the consensus and gathering information that came from the TTT organizations both locally and nationally.

<sup>25</sup> Pelaez, Jorge, "An analytical framework for understanding the use of human rights in processes of collective action" in human rights and political transformation in contexts of violence, Mexico DF, Ariadna Estévez and Luis Daniel Vasquez (eds.), Cisan-Mexico and FLACSO-Mexico, 2015 (in press).

<sup>26</sup> *Ibidem*.

It was an area of opportunity that the June 9, 2014, the COPRED penalize and criminalize discrimination Transphobia Federal District government. These components define actions TTT groups as collective actions<sup>27</sup>.

The actions generated by the TTT groups, were aimed at transferring information obtained consensus and to forward it to the Human Rights Program of GDF, so that, by this part, are considered as actions in judicial bodies<sup>28</sup> that allowed the arrival of the proposal from the TTT community.

The proposal was respected by 80%, later to be presented by the Head of Government, Miguel Mancera. The non-judicial bodies<sup>29</sup> where legal and community needs information TTT were undertaken were the TTT, the Consultant LGBTTTI Group of the Commission on Human Rights of the GDF and External Consultant Group T47 Coalition, civil organizations which demonstrates that Mexico's commitment to constitutional reform to human rights, international law of human rights, has the potential to empower marginalized groups and oppose oppressive practices<sup>30</sup> and therefore to be leaders of the shares and the creation of strategies that benefit the mobilization.

The T47 Coalition played an important role in managing information in legal form of the bill and reform for gender identity, so that the actions and strategies, enabled the transition from subject to subject social mobilized<sup>31</sup> by the organization, empowerment, and commitment that people assumed to benefit from TTT reform in order to highlight the flaws and violations of human rights, focusing on the legal recognition as a first step to ensure respect for gender identity built . The law was the cornerstone of the mobilization, by the fact that he had earned the name change and gender with the previous reform, although the problem was the process. This mobilization involved the rescue of these experiences so that, by law, contemplate the context of reforms and good practices of other countries, but with adaptations to the context of Mexico and the TTT population.

It was necessary that such adaptations were registered in the codes governing the right of GDF, despite the existence of jurisprudence that extended the framework of interpretation of human rights of people TTT, constitutional human rights reform in June 2011, It forced the government to harmonize domestic law with international treaties to which the right to free development of personality and commitment of Mexico to guarantee non-discrimination in the TTT population, it was a priority.

<sup>27</sup> TILLY, C., 1978, citado en PELÁEZ, Jorge, "un marco analítico para comprender...", op. cit.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>30</sup> McGregor, 2008, Gomez said, Gabriel, "Transitional Justice from below: a constructivist theoretical framework for analyzing the Colombian experience", In co-inheritance of Humanities Magazine, No. 10, Medellín, July-December 2013, pp. 137-166.

<sup>31</sup> Pelaez, Jorge, "an analytical framework for understanding ...", op. cit.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibidem*.

A constructivist perspective of the movement, which was considered socio-legal because it meant an analysis of the subjectivities of TTT actors to handle in key human rights are observed<sup>32</sup>, the benefits of the name change, gender and other official documentation, such as a respect for the way of being, as a struggle by inequality and lack of resources to correct judgments and reliability that the state would not put into question the how they developed, developing and developed their gender identity.

### Social Mobilization Process

In the second phase, after the call to the meeting of the Collective TTT and the development of the National Policy Agenda Transsexual, Lola Delgadillo joint proposals and opinions TTT that were made in the meetings. These and other scholars attending sexual diversity groups therefore were granted voice but no vote for brewing information. This is the need to form the Advisory Group of the T47 Coalition formed by academics, collective LGBIH<sup>33</sup> and human rights organizations. The reform initiative is supported by the TTT in collective bargaining for those who thought that the political, social and cultural context of the movement possibilities of success<sup>34</sup>, if you opt for the law of gender identity would be a very long process and therefore the initiative by the human rights program of GDF, the Legal Counsel, legislators and Dinora Pizano, Jorge Zepeda and Dione Anguiano, who were be wasted Figures that were supporting the draft reform initiative for the rights of people TTT.

On the other hand, Manuel Granados Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly by direct order of the Head of Government of Mexico City Miguel Mancera supported the initiative. Other Deputies and Ruben Jimenez by the fraction of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), maintained a steady support for reform as did the Labor Party (PT) and the Citizens Movement. The National Action Party was the only one who remained neutral because they were unaware if it was a reform that respects the rights of people TTT.

Therefore it was a movement whose collective actions by cost-benefit assessment that allowed them to choose action repertoires and frames worried<sup>35</sup> which enables the arrival and vote on the reform in the Legislature. The political scenario in which relatives of people TTT are located in areas of decision-making, allowed the awareness and lobbying for reform throughout the process. The interest of the T47 Coalition maintained that the organization was to define a reform vindicate, with strategies, TTT dignity and influenced social change through law<sup>36</sup>.

One of the situations that alter the political opportunity structure of the movement, was that respondents were asked to send to voting reform, however there was no political tranquility for issues enforced by the State Ayotzinapa and disappearances failures and inefficiencies line 12 of the metro. The T47 Coalition pressured into making legislative lobbying and voting process of reform accelerated.

<sup>33</sup> Acronym for the sexual identities of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, intersexual and heterosexual..

<sup>34</sup> Della Porta, Donatella and Diani, Mario, "The Study of Social Movements: recurring questions (partially) changing answers," *Social Movements: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2006, pp. 1-32.

<sup>35</sup> Della Porta, Donatella and Diani, Mario, "Social Changes and Social Movements" in *Social Movements: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2006, pp. 33-66.

<sup>36</sup> RUIBAL, Alba, "mobilization and counter-mobilization legal: Proposal for analysis in Latin America," *Journal of Politics and Government*, vol. XXII, no. 1 January to July 2015, pp. 175-198.

But there were legislators who were puzzled (as) by the reform by the popular reference we have of people TTT colliding with discursive universes, being heteronormative identity dominant, and the TTT identity is one that subverts and reveals the sex-generic determinations that come from a patriarchal discourse in legal culture<sup>37</sup>.

The T47 Coalition prepares a draft Federal Law on Gender Identity as a reform proposal in which the program was based Human Rights for reform initiative. In this respect both the law and the reform reflected the influence of countries like Spain, Australia and Argentina, but were adapted to the social reality of people TTT plebiscites organized by the T47 Coalition who were open to the public but only to vote on the TTT people. How to organize information was produced which could be developed a reform that had references and products generated internationally by transnational advocacy networks<sup>38</sup>, but still function as an internal network that mobilized nationwide with capacities to organize, coordinate and manage its own interpretive framework<sup>39</sup> rights that are at stake in mobilizing, and therefore, were respected in the final version the Commission of Vulnerable Groups of the VI Legislature reviewed and approved.

Respect to gender and name identity that has been built, meant a reformulation of the last reform to provide it as a right for the person TTT legal recognition could lead to social reality living without impositions of using hormone treatments, expert or risk biologicist comments and interpretations that denigrated human dignity of a dissident with the biological gender. This reform used human rights to the free development of identity based on the recognition of the existence of gender psychosocially constructed, which has to take a much greater weight because it is part of human dignity TTT. This situation meant a complexity of cultural political scene<sup>40</sup> in which human rights have to adapt to the reality of the TTT people who were abused, if they are in a speech of a liberal framework<sup>41</sup>, they are seen as disconnected from social realities, and are understood, understood as inherent to people. Such is the case of the advisory committee of vulnerable groups GDF Assembly that ignorance of it and lives a person TTT indicated that if people wanted to change their name, so would their names. These arguments the Coalition T47 TTT replied that the person does not want to be a new person, but built on gender identity is recognized, generating a proposal of law by non-state actors, ie from below<sup>42</sup>.

The law is a tool that can serve for naturalization lifestyles<sup>43</sup>, And therefore human rights must be questioned in practice since being positivized speech does not mean the embodiment according to the conditions and needs of each population.

<sup>37</sup> HERRERA, Joaquin, "Human rights in the context of globalization: three conceptual clarification" International Conference on Law and Justice in s. XXI, Coimbra, May 2003.

<sup>38</sup> KECK Margaret and Sikkink, Kathryn, "A presentation of transnational advocacy networks in international politics" in *Activists Without Borders*, USA, 2000, pp.17-65.

<sup>39</sup> RUIBAL, Alba, "Mobilization and mobilization against ..." op. cit.

<sup>40</sup> Gomez, Gabriel, "Transitional Justice from below ...", op. cit.

<sup>41</sup> JARAMILLO, Isabel and ALFONSO, Tatiana, *Women, courts and media: judicial reform of abortion in Colombia, Bogota, and Uniandes century man*, 2008.

<sup>42</sup> Gomez, Gabriel, "Transitional Justice from below ...", op. cit.

<sup>43</sup> JARAMILLO, Isabel and ALFONSO, Tatiana, *Women, courts and media ...*, op. cit.



For T47 Coalition mobilization, confrontation against legitimate discourse about man and a woman be based on the biological, it implied dismantle the roots of a modern ideology which prevented access to other subjectivities about the meaning and the existence of a universal, rational and heterosexual subject<sup>44</sup>, that hid the reality of a sex-gender subjective and lived individually and identity to which the legal culture and general culture remained as legitimate mechanism to rebut equal rights.

The objective of mobilizing focused on the legal and symbolic aspect of legal recognition of gender identity as the main engine of social change and the benchmark for the generation of interpretative frameworks and action which would be used respecting the free personality development in the Mexican state. In this situation is that the movement, in order to consolidate the participation of all civil organizations and groups TTT adopted and built a cognitive framework in whose symbolic actions organized basis with content that events were developing a meaning for the whole Coalition T47<sup>45</sup>. The senses and meanings during the demonstrations of the Coalition were built contemplated in sizing the achievements obtained with the reform to generalize the results to the rest of the country, since the problem of discrimination based on gender identity as well as questioning and accusations by society, prevented, subjectively, attitudes and expressions of the role of dissident gender assume the biological sex.

I foster a sense of destroying the legal speech that received a gender identity which could be presented in a vindication of the struggle TTT, it was intended to introduce a new concept and legal interpretation<sup>46</sup> of socially constructed gender identity, making a break with the biologist sense that it had the previous reform.

In this case, the collective identity of the TTT community, served as interpretive framework of reality and as a direct discourse of human rights which created a cultural narrative<sup>47</sup>, which he rescued the knowledge of the TTT community that deconstruct the notion of gender and social-legal requirements for regulation and the lack of criteria for interpreting the expertise and experience of gender identities against hegemonic. The cultural framework within which human rights are earned led to respect a person can assume TTT, without necessarily assume dissident expressions role with the biological gender, without having to check with the State speech. This opportunity was potentiated when Mexico took control of conventionality to apply broader criteria and the constitutional law including principles and values that are not in the constitution but in international treaties for the protection, recognition and respect of human rights, such so, the framework within which human rights to free development of personality, was translated as respect built and lived gender, involving a broader process that ensured that the proposal was voted for in the Legislature.

<sup>44</sup> HERRERA, Joaquín, “Los derechos humanos en el contexto...”, op. cit.

<sup>45</sup> KECK, Margaret y SIKKINK, Kathryn, “Una presentación de las redes...”, op. cit.

<sup>46</sup> RUIBAL, Alba. Movilización y contramovilización..., op. cit.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibidem*.

The use of such legal reform repertoire and human rights in domestic law and international human rights treaties, consolidated gender identity that both women and men TTT, express their knowledge that questioned the naturalization of gender conditioned sex, so that the mobilization concocted by the Coalition T47 cemented collective identities with a sense of struggle to improve the conditions conducive legal recognition, resulted in change of gender and name, according to the social reality of gender TTT living person. The reform was the result of a symbolic construction of the experiences that meant a transformation in the subject during mobilization<sup>48</sup> that is shared at all meetings of the Coalition T47 groups and civil associations TTT, which PRODIANA from the AC Captive Souls and AC, encouraged meetings in spaces of consensus and social management for TTT meeting with people and other audiences.

The mobilizations to achieve that reform contained and reflected the reality in which TTT were infringing human rights, needed some support structures<sup>49</sup> as it was the expertise of activists TTT strategies for the horizontality of the organization, a lawyer and legal representative with experience in strategic litigation, political opportunity structure formed by public servants interested in making public policy from below, and sensitized commitment to lobby lawmakers for voting and lobbying reform.

### Impact: Social Change and Human Rights

The soul of the reform was to respect what has been built and how it wants to be kind, at the time that the TTT person decides, since, with the previous reform, are legally required defined and identified as (a) trans to institutionalize and regulate their existence with all the human rights violations that situation entailed. The movement was routed in a political plane struggle for equality and freedom<sup>50</sup> for the symbolic resources that society gives legal recognition to a personality outside TTT required for a person who builds their gender identity differently, and that the judicial institutions recognized capacities mobilized subject to influence actions results from their individual and collective constructions<sup>51</sup>, without forgetting that, in the case of social mobilization, subjects are rescued themselves as actors of great weight for the production of social transformation processes<sup>52</sup>.

The reform a few months before publication on March 5, 2015, represented a new form of interaction, a result of the emergence of this community TTT and legal culture<sup>53</sup>, which heteronormative, sexist, patriarchal attitudes emerge, and the denial of the understanding of gender psychosocially constructed, implying an indirect impact to the culture and society for the reception and perception of gender constructed. This will require a State labor and civil society to educate and sensitize the general population on the recognition and legal provisions supporting the TTT subjectivities.

<sup>48</sup> DELLA PORTA, Donatella y DIANI, Mario, "Social changes and social movements...", op. cit.

<sup>49</sup> PELÁEZ, Jorge, "un marco analítico para comprender...", op. cit.

<sup>50</sup> HERRERA, Joaquín, "Los derechos humanos en el contexto...", op. cit.

<sup>51</sup> STAMMERS, Neil, "The paradox of institutionalisation" en Human rights and social movements, Pluto Press, Londres, 2009, pp. 102-130.

<sup>52</sup> TARRÉS, María, "Perspectivas analíticas en la sociología de la acción colectiva" en *Estudios Sociológicos*, X, núm. 30, 1992, pp. 735-757.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibidem*.

On the other hand the direct impact converges with the law enforcement, which in this case will be the judges of registration formalities to be carried out, since being there administrative requirements have been eliminated and therefore means a work to train and publicize the reform in the civil registers of the Federal District.

Solving the process for change of name and gender minimum requirements and payment of 498.00 pesos, solve the inequality generated by the previous reform of rectification whose judgment had cost more than 150,000.00 pesos. Now responds to a time period of 5 working days for delivery of the final act, as opposed to the 18 months that could lead the trial, coupled to perform the procedure in the Civil Registry Office registration of origin, to have to make a claim for a court order that requires any institution to perform that procedure. These situations conglomerate achieving such legal demands which were made by the social mobilization<sup>54</sup>.

The possibility of entering other aimed at gender equality and social equity programs, supposed to compensate the social debt to those TTT, to reintegrate and visualize the complexity of social reality they live in, with a series of new meanings and new ways of understand the subject of mobilization, in which you can now exercise their participation in public policies in the areas of gender to which they belong because the legal recognition makes a multitude of dimensions to which the reality of people TTT can be integrated with the genre It has been built.

It is now possible for a woman or man TTT, dialogue from feminism and masculinity TTT, and inserted in the discussion of the tables designed for subjectivities seeking respect for gender.

These are social and political impacts and the projection length of the shares resumed TTT knowledge of the community, so that the activities of human rights to be extended<sup>55</sup>. These impacts were the result of a focus on the empirical reality of the TTT community as well as a state structure which took into account public policy changes in relation to the population, consolidated a constitutive change with new practices and meanings of what is the gender identity<sup>56</sup>.

TTT in the community, the result has been greeted with pessimism and are waiting to see how the reform is working. For most it was a very hard to change the conditions of their gender history built achievement. Per share applicators of law, civil registry judges do not know the reform, and have denied the minutes since the previous reform; to change the name and any documentation the judge's decision was requested. Now it's just an administrative process with papers carried to the simple change of a birth certificate. These situations make us raise human rights required by this reform, it faces new account reactions and confusion of the law enforcement agents, so that the T47 Coalition, is facilitating the formalities of the proceedings in order to prevent human rights violations, in which the Government of the Federal District begins to define the costs and train staff for such reform.

<sup>54</sup> PELÁEZ, Jorge, "un marco analítico para comprender...", op. cit.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>56</sup> MCCANN, Michael, "Law and social movements: contemporary perspectives", en *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*, núm. 2, junio 2006, pp. 17-38.

The impacts in organizational terms for the subjects in the process of mobilization<sup>57</sup>, achieves cohesion, organization and strengthening, as in mobilizing continue the T47 Coalition PRODIANA AC and AC Captive Souls, with the search of the Federal Law on Gender Identity, in addition to the fight against conservatism on the right and left policies that are ideologies that prevent the arrival of more laws to benefit the community TTT. The movement has begun to propel reforms in states with legislators, activists, civil associations and collective TTT in Michoacan, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Guanajuato, among others.

### Conclusions

When a government assumes the responsibilities designated to guarantee human rights, creates possibilities and structures that give an opportunity to the social movements can organize and implement their capacity building agency, self-determination, autonomy and personal sense of democracy, human rights and dignity human. A government that is willing to put in the public debate issues that disrupt the values that a society is governed, makes visible that which serves the needs of a population must be understood as an exercise and expansion of the framework of human rights historically have been recognized in this population, and that in this debate, society must conclude that no damages when the struggles are translated into key human rights.

The struggle of the TTT community is an example of how human rights built from below, from the meanings and senses of human dignity that each population, makes possible the creation of laws, symbolic and cultural frameworks that position within the legal culture.

The knowledge that have been rejected for vulnerable populations, of which the legal recognition of personality developed by TTT community is the first step of actions to ensure their citizenship, justice and dignity.

When a State, in all its structures, is able to recognize the social struggle of a group in a situation of oppression, and therefore provides the tools and instances for social mobilization can be built as-political-social subjects mobilized, gives meanings and new conceptions of social movements that use human rights as recognized and artifacts to rebuild their dignity, raising questions regarding the real sense of their needs and demands. So that struggle for recognition of identity that has been built is an example of that in the laws one heteronormative system does not lead to other stocks, which is fragile and is no longer the impossible barrier to legislate in the community LGBTTTI is an endless struggle against the state.

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