

# APAC Opensource Transition Resources

## 1. Introduction

An open collection of transition-related resources maintained by the Red Hat Pride Community. Contributions welcome!

## 2. What is this?

A gender transition is a difficult and confusing process and finding vital resources can be even harder. In addition to the social, medical, personal, and interpersonal issues transitions can present, legal and practical changes are often frustrating, obtuse, and overwhelming.

To help, we've created an open source documentation project: [The Open Source Gender Transition Resource List](#). The purpose is to provide clear and easy access to information such as:

- How to legally change your name
- How to navigate changes for various online tools
- Communities, and networks and how to find local and regional specific instruction.

It is our belief at Red Hat that the power of community can make a profound impact on its individual members. And the hope for this project is that those who come after us can transition gracefully and with great ease. Thank you for reading, learning, and helping us achieve this. Please consider contributing!

## 3. Crisis Hotlines

### 3.1. [Qlife](#)

Australia-wide anonymous and free LGBTI peer support for people wanting to talk about sexuality, identity, gender, bodies, feelings or relationships.

Call 1800 184 527 or webchat 3pm-12am AEST.

### 3.2. [Minus 18](#)

Resources help and guidance for Australia's LGBTIQ youth.

### **3.3. Black Rainbow**

Australia's leading Indigenous suicide prevention and mental health support source for LGBTQ+ people.

### **3.4. PFLAG Australia**

Parents, Family and Friends of Lesbians and Gays.

### **3.5. Trans Pride Australia**

Social and support group for trans and gender diverse people and their loved ones.

### **3.6. Intersex Peer Support**

An intersex peer support, information and advocacy group for people born with variations in sex characteristics.

### **3.7. Intersex Human Rights Australia**

Support and education by and for people with intersex variation traits.

### **3.8. Headspace**

Australia-wide online, phone and in-person support and counselling to young people, their families and friends.

Call 1800 650 890 (9am-1am).

### **3.9. ReachOut**

ReachOut.com helps under 25s with everyday questions through to tough times.

## **4. Name change certificate**

A name change certificate helps change all the other stuff (license, passport, etc.). Once it's approved, you should move onto all the others. If you're under 18 years old, a parent or guardian can usually do the application for you. What you need to get a certificate varies state by state- and you must apply for the name change in the state that you were born in, or are a resident of in some cases. Sometimes you will need to submit your original birth certificate, and you'll be issued with a new one with your new name. Otherwise, you'll need to update that separately. The application will usually cost between 100-300 AUD to submit.

## 4.1. Access Canberra

### 4.1.1. What you need

- Ensure you have three or more identity documents.
- Complete, print and sign the application to change name for an adult or child.
- Ability to pay via card.
- Call 13 22 81 and follow the prompts.
- You will be provided with a way to submit your identity documents.

For information on where to submit your request or to find the latest information, visit the [ACT Government help page](#).

## 4.2. New South Wales

[Latest information is available here](#) including where you can submit the documentation. You must return all of your original certificates with your application including any:

- NSW birth certificates
- NSW change of name certificates

## 4.3. Northern Territories

[Latest information is available here](#) including where you can submit the documentation. You must return all of your original certificates with your application including any:

To change your name,

- you will need to be over 18 years old and either:
- a resident of the Northern Territory (NT) for more than 12 consecutive months
- or born in the NT.

## 4.4. Queensland

You can change your legal name in Queensland once every 12 months, if you are 18 or older. You can apply to change your name if you were:

- born or adopted in Queensland
- born or adopted overseas and have resided in Queensland for the past 12 months (and currently live here).

If you were born or adopted in another Australian state or territory, you need to apply to the [interstate registry office](#).

[Latest information is available here](#) including where you can submit the documentation.

## 4.5. South Australia

Latest information is available [here](#). Due to covid restrictions, information on how to submit a name change is on this page and will be updated frequently.

## 4.6. Tasmania

You can register a change of name with Births, Deaths and Marriages if you were:

- born in Tasmania
- born interstate and have lived in Tasmania for more than 12 months
- born overseas, but are an Australian citizen or permanent resident and have lived in Tasmania for more than 12 months, and you are 16 years of age

[Apply](#) here to register your change of name.

## 4.7. Victoria

Latest information on changing your name is available [here](#).

## 4.8. Passport

You'll need an Australian change of name certificate, birth certificate or citizenship certificate ([see here](#)). Note that if your current passport has at least 2 years remaining, you can get a free replacement passport with your new name.

## 4.9. Gender Marker

To change your gender marker, there are several options [available](#). If you use a birth certificate to prove your name change, you can change your gender marker at the same time as long as it has been on your birth certificate.

If you haven't changed your gender on your birth certificate, the easiest method is to get a letter from a registered medical practitioner or psychologist you are receiving (gender-related) treatment from. The options for your sex marker are M, F or X. The letter from a doctor/psychologist is required if you want the X sex marker. Be aware that the X marker is not recognised in all countries and you may not be allowed to enter certain countries (the government websites are vague on which ones in particular).

# Appendix A: Definitions

Opensource Transition Guide Definitions

# Appendix B: Contributors

Ashton Davis

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## Appendix C: How to Contribute

### C.1. Suggesting edits online

If you think of something that can be added but don't want to get into editing docs, you can submit a suggested edit as a GitHub "issue", and one the maintainers will update the code and PDFs. You will need a free GitHub account to make suggestions.

You can quickly create a new suggestion by filling out the form here: <https://github.com/AshtonDavis/open-source-transition-resources/issues/new/choose> A suggestion "issue" is basically just an email. Please give your suggestion a title and describe how the content can be improved in the larger comment box.

### C.2. Request GitHub Project Access

Send an email to OpenSource Transition Resources Project mailing list ([ccs-mod-docs@redhat.com](mailto:ccs-mod-docs@redhat.com)) asking nicely to be given access to OpenSource Transition Resources Project on GitHub. Please give us your GitHub username and use the following subject line: REQUESTING ACCESS.

### C.3. Pre-requisites

STEP 1 - AsciiDoc and Hugo

Install AsciiDoc and Asciidoctor, the guide is written in asciidoc and published using Asciidoctor and Asciidoctor-pdf

### C.4. Configuring a Local Copy

STEP 1 - Clone the GitHub project locally:

```
git clone git@github.com:AshtonDavis/open-source-transition-resources.git
```

STEP 2 - Verify the GitHub project status:

```
cd open-source-transition-resources
git status
```

STEP 3 - Enable the submodules, for the website theme

```
git submodule init  
git submodule update
```

## C.5. Contributing Changes

STEP 1 - Create a new branch:

```
git checkout -b <new_branch_name>
```

Example:

```
git checkout -b new_edits
```

STEP 2 - Add content or make edits.

STEP 3 - Add and commit your changes:

```
git add <path_to_file>  
git commit -m "<place_your_comments_here>"
```

Example:

```
git add index.adoc  
git commit -m -s "Updated the index.adoc file"
```

STEP 4 - Push changes to the remote GitHub repository:

```
git push origin <new_branch_name>
```

Example:

```
git push origin new_edits
```

STEP 5 - Create a new pull request from the GitHub web interface.

STEP 6 - Everyone on the project team will review the merge request and add comments in GitHub. This review process will be open for one week from the day the merge request was submitted. If the merge request is still being actively discussed beyond the one week timeframe, then the merge

request will stay open. Once the merge request discussion is resolved, the merge request will be NACK'd or ACK'd based on the comments given. If no comments are given after a week, then the merge request will be ACK'd.

### C.5.1. Configuring the Build Environment

You can build the book locally using [AsciiDoctor](<http://asciidoctor.org/docs/#get-started-with-asciidoctor>).

## C.6. Building the PDF's

To build and view the document locally, run the following script:

```
$ publish.sh
```

Alternatively, if you use VS Code, you can build the HTML from the "Run Menu". This will build the source docs list along with country specific docs. They are automatically placed under the website/static/guide folder. The website will link to the source pdf or the html version. Country specific pages will be available under a download link off the main page of the site.