

Background Guide
World Health Organization
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Members of the Chair

Hello, and welcome delegates, my name is Mateo Blanes, and I will be serving as the president of the World Health Organization (WHO), we will be discussing the topics of Radiation Safety surrounding nuclear facilities and sites and the mental health crisis in LGBTQ+ in youth, in order to find solution to the problems mentioned before. I will be at your service for any problems or questions you might have, you'll be able to contact me through my email:

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Hello, this is your moderator of WHO, Hugo Mesa and I am glad to serve you as a moderator and help you with any question you have. In this comitee, we will discuss the radiation safety surrounding nuclear facilities and sites as a main to topic. Any questions you might have, do not doubt on contacting me via email: hugo.mesa@bab.edu.mx

Hello, this is your Conference Officer of the World Health Organization committee, my name is Stephanie Vega and we will be discussing the Radiation Safety surrounding nuclear facilities and sites in order to find solutions to the problems and help people around the world with these problem, for any issues or doubts about the committee you can reach me through my email: stephanie.vega@bab.edu.mx

Introduction

The World Health Organization was founded in April 7, 1948 in order to connect nations, partners, and people to promote health and keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable. The current director-general of this organization is Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. The following are the 194 Member States in which they provide aid for good health and well-being:

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei Darussalam
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia

- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala

- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia (Federated States of)

- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal

- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- Viet Nam
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

There are 5 main members for this organization which are: United States, France, United Kingdom, China and the Russian Federation. There are 10 more non permanent members which are elected every 2 years as Regional representatives. The main headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland

Some of the main functions the World Health Organization does are:

1. Focus on primary health care to improve access to quality essential services.
2. Work towards sustainable financing and financial protection.
3. Improve access to essential medicines and health products.
4. Train the health workforce and advise on labor policies
5. Support people's participation in national health policies
6. Improve monitoring, data and information

Through these actions they are able to provide health care and well-being for all types of persons. In order to confront the problems they address WHO created an agenda which they follow through 6 steps. Two health objectives, 2 strategic needs and two operational approaches. These will be measured through the impact of its work on women's health, and the general health in Africa.

The 6 points are:

- Promoting development: mostly socioeconomic development and investment of health.
- Fostering health security: World's ability to defend against epidemic and outbreaks of diseases.
- Strengthening health systems: Operates as a poverty-reduction strategy.
- Harnessing research, information and evidence: Monitors global health situation.
- Enhancing partnerships: Creates support between UN agencies and other international organizations.
- Improving performances: Plans of budget and activities through results-based management

Every Member State that works with WHO looks for achieving the highest level of health possible for all people. In 149 national offices, the WHO has committed employees. These country teams provide support to develop, execute, and monitor health programs as well as advice on public health concerns to ministries of health and other sectors. To enhance crucial prevention, treatment, and healthcare services, they collaborate closely with other UN agencies, nonprofit organizations, foundations, the corporate sector, and affected communities. WHO national staff also assist in resource mobilization and advocacy campaigns. WHO serves as an information intermediary and promotes communication between nations, creating international cooperation to find answers to shared problems.

The World Health Organization has 6 main programs, which are:

- Division of health systems and services

This program focuses on health policies and financing, hospitality for mothers and children, disabilities, health laws, Technology in medicine and Rehabilitation



- Division of Healthy Environments and Populations

In this program different topics are discussed, among them there is blindness prevention, nutrition, use of alcohol, smoking advertising and tobacco free initiatives, health promoting, environmental health and prevention of injuries.

- Division of programs for disease control

This program takes care of the different diseases all around the world and has the mission to control them. Here they discuss topics like VIH, Mental health, Malaria and other kinds of regional diseases, hepatitis, COVID 19, Vaccine awareness and non communicable diseases.

- **Division of Health Security and Emergencies**

- The Division of Health Security and Emergencies takes the role of both the WHO Health Emergencies Program and the Organization's work on food safety in the Western Pacific Region. They take care in emergency prevention, awareness, recovery and response.

- **Data, Strategy and Innovation**

In this program topics like health information and intelligence are discussed. Also topics like strategic dialogue, innovation and research and health coverage play a huge role on the program.

- **Division of Pacific Technical support**

This program takes care of the health issues caused by natural disasters, epidemic rising, diseases, infections and any type of health issues that occur in small island countries located on the pacific. Every Member State works with WHO in achieving the highest level of health for all people. In 149 national offices, the WHO has committed employees. These country teams provide support to develop, execute, and monitor health programs as well as advice on public health concerns to ministries of health and other sectors. To enhance crucial prevention, treatment, and healthcare services, they collaborate closely with other UN agencies, nonprofit organizations, foundations, the corporate sector, and affected communities. WHO national staff also assist in resource mobilization and advocacy campaigns. WHO serves as an information

intermediary and promotes communication between nations, creating international cooperation to find answers to shared problems.¹

The understanding of the health problems within countries has improved over the past few decades as a result of large investments made globally in data collection. Through the use of technology, WHO makes reliable data available from a variety of sources and industries, assisting decision-makers in decisions that will have an impact on people's health, these such as radiation safety surrounding nuclear facilities and sites (Topic A). Specific guidelines have been created in order to ensure people's safety in different industries and their consumers.

WHO has created interventions for improving mental health which are provided in environments where individuals live, work, learn, and flourish. These include mental health programs for children and adults, early childhood interventions, social support and community involvement, women's empowerment, anti-discrimination initiatives for specific groups such as the LGBTQ+ communities, and other social determinants of mental health-related activities. All these activities promoting mental health, seek to have the greatest possible impact.

¹ World Health Organization. (n.d.). Who country cooperation. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/countries/country-strategy-and-support>

Topic A: Radiation Safety surrounding nuclear facilities and sites

Introduction:

Radiation safety surrounding nuclear sites have been a topic for discussion since they can affect the lives of many people. Nuclear sites and its technology began around the years 1940 and 1950, which a main topic to discuss was the risk with exposure to radiation, most of these safety's have been improving in the present world since in the past the safety measures were inadequate since the full potential of these sites weren't being seen. This resulted in accidents occurring all around the world, the most famous one is Chernobyl in 1986, which caused contamination and health problems for many years to pass.

Now a days governments and institutional enterprises have been introduced with the creation of regulations and protocols to follow. Some of the most important points to stand out are:

1. Radiation protection: Usage of shields in order to isolate materials, protective equipment for The crew in involvement with the materials in order to prevent ionizing radiation.
2. Emergency preparedness: Every nuclear site must need to have in case of emergencies a very detailed plan to respond to any type of accidents or incidents that might occur during the manipulation of elements
3. Waste management: One of the most important points in order to operate nuclear sites is the disposal of materials, this disposal involves the safety of many people since it's important the way of handling and disposing of radioactive material, also an important development for the creation of these new regulations was the approach to founding long-term storage solutions in order to keeping a save place for the people who live nearby.
4. Education: All personal in nuclear sites must be highly prepared for all the situation that can occur in the site in order to be able to help out, these training goes according to the protocols that in place, most of these advances in safety and technology makes the training of workers important to do all the time in order to keep up with the innovations of the world.

5. Security measures: all sites must have a very strong security measure in place in order to stop the entry from people who is incapable or to steal or create a sabotage which would result in the deaths of many people.
6. Regulatory compliance: In order for sites to be functional, inspections are done by the governments and institutions in order to see that everything is in compliance with the code.

Throughout the course of human history nuclear sites haven't been always been perfect and because of this incidents have occurred which will be remembered for all eternity some examples are:

1. Chernobyl: Is probably the most famous incident in history, it occurred in April 26, 1986 when a nuclear power located at Ukraine exploded which caused the radioactive material inside of it to be released in the environment and cause it to make it poisonous, which lead to health problems to the people living around it.
2. Fukushima Daichi: It happened on March, 2011 when an earthquake and tsunami collided against the Nuclear plant, which lead to the exposure of radioactive material, this made the environment become very harsh and health impacts were very common.
3. Three Mile Island: It also occurred in March but in the year 1979, in this case the whole plant didn't explode, but just a fraction of it, which resulted in the exposure of radioactive gas to the air. Even though compared to the other incidents health and environment impacts were very small, it created an understanding to the world of the importance of safety protocols and mandatory inspections to protect the citizens of the nuclear power and its risks.
4. Goiania: Occurred in September 1987, in this case radioactive material was stolen from a clinic in Brazil, when the thieves opened the container of these material, people began to have health problems for those who touched or were near the materials, these caused and showed the importance for proper surveillance and protection of radioactive materials.
5. Windscale fire: 1957, a fire broke out from the facility located at Cumbria, UK which allowed materials to come in contact with the environment, these made the public perception

about these facilities very poor and demanded of proper restrictions and guidelines to follow in order to be sure there is the least amount of risk in the handling of the sites.

Most of these incidents that occurred made the public perception about the nuclear material as a jeopardy to the health of the environment and of the people, which made the governments take actions and begin to use and create protocols and guidelines every site must follow in order to prioritize the safety of people who lived near these facilities.

Being safe around radiation is a fair concern among countries who have nuclear facilities and sites. When having these, countries' governments bear with a huge responsibility, as there are a lot of risks that exist surrounding nuclear energy demand, and comprehensively, there needs to be protection to the human health, the environment, and safe operation of facilities. Numerous countries have taken special measures to make sure safety around radiation is fulfilled with strict regulations. There are monitoring systems, and international collaborations to ensure safety, and avoid accidental disasters. Some of the main countries that have experience in this specific subject, are the following:

United States of America:

The United States of America possesses strong regulatory frameworks which are supervised by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, also known as the NRC. They are in the forefront of radiation safety precautions. The regulations established by the NRC make sure to go through issues like the design, upkeep, and the emergency readiness of these facilities. Furthermore, the United States constantly appears and engages in forums like the IAEA, (International Atomic Energy Agency). These forums are international with the goal of finding the best practices and move forward with the most recent and approved international radiation safety standards. The constant cooperation that comes from this nation can be noticed by their thorough monitoring programs, an example could be the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System

(ERAMS), which is able to religiously track radiation levels of nuclear installations to ensure public safety.

Germany:

Germany is a country which has experienced radiation accidents, especially since the Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011. The country has made sure to take action to phase out nuclear power, mainly the decommissioning of its nuclear plants. In this nation, the office that monitors and ensures the regulation of radiation safety is The Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BFS). It has made extensive studies on the health-related consequences that radiation levels may have upon the environment and people. Germany's dedication to ensuring the safe operation of nuclear facilities extends to international cooperation, as seen by its active participation in the Nuclear Safety Directive and the Convention on Nuclear Safety of the European Union.

Japan:

Japan has tried to improve radiation safety after going through the Fukushima accident. In order for the country to make sure they maintain the secure operation of nuclear facilities and safeguard public health, the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) was set up. Japan's regulatory system has been tightened, placing an emphasis on safer measures, frequent inspections, and better disaster readiness. The nation has also made investments in the best equipment possible for tracking radiation levels, which provide actual time information to quickly address any possible dangers. Japan actively participates in international partnerships, some of those include the IAEA, this in order to exchange knowledge and support efforts to ensure radiation safety around the world.

Radiation safety has been a top priority in order to establish the safety and health of workers, the public an environment in general to protect them and their lifestyle they have. In Order to asses these priorities Un treaties and agreements have been set in motion to asses the conditions of these nuclear sites.

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also known as (NPT): Its an international treaty established for the control of use and the prevent use of nuclear weapons and the

agreement to use the nuclear sites on lay for its use of energy, also addresses the guidelines and limits for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear accident: It states that if a country has any type of accident and can cause radiation breaches, they are stipulated to notify the surrounding countries for them to prevent the spread and take measures to ensure public safety and create a demand for international aid.
- Convention on Assistance in the case of a Nuclear accident: It's a pact in which countries must provide aid such as medics, experts and machines to help the affected countries in case if a radiation incident.
- Joint convention on Safety Fuel management and Radioactive Waste: Creates the minimum standards when a site is handling the waste of radioactive products, in these cases countries established which guidelines it should follow in case of its handling or disposal.
- International Atomic Energy Agency: Also known as IAEA, the works mostly done here are the guidelines and protocols to ensure nuclear safety and codes for the workers in which they have to behave, they provide specific recommendations for the operation of nuclear sites.

Analysis

Due to the potential health concerns connected with exposure to ionizing radiation, radiation safety around nuclear facilities and sites is of utmost importance. The terrible effects on people and communities are highlighted by nuclear disasters like Chernobyl and Fukushima. This analysis addresses the relationships between those concerned in radiation safety, the effects of radiation exposure on victims, and the importance of the World Health Organization (WHO) in resolving these concerns.

Individuals who are exposed to radiation may see serious effects on their health. Acute radiation syndrome, which can happen as a consequence of high exposure to doses of radiation, can have symptoms like exhaustion, nausea, and vomiting. More serious impacts can lead to genetic changes, an increased risk of cancer, and harm to the organs. Nuclear accident victims have

undergone physical and psychological stress, displacement, and societal humiliation. Examples of these include Chernobyl and Fukushima. These situations that happened in the past, work as a reminder of the effect that radiation exposure can have on people's lives over time.

Governments, regulatory agencies, operators of nuclear facilities, local communities, and international organizations are just a few of the many parties involved in radiation safety. For guaranteeing safety and reducing risks, these organizations must have effective partnerships with each other. Governments have a key role in setting rules and ensuring supervision of nuclear sites. Safety regulations are carried out and the performance is tracked by regulatory authorities, such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the US and the Nuclear Regulation Authority in Japan. To make sure that safety measures work effectively, cooperation between governments and regulatory agencies is crucial. Operators of nuclear facilities are in charge of maintaining safe operations, following rules, and carrying out routine inspections. They place great importance on transparency, responsibility, and a dedication to safety in their interactions with governmental and regulatory organizations.

Radiation protection is important to local communities that live close to nuclear power plants. Having access to correct information, participation by citizens, and communication are essential for creating trust and solving issues. Building mechanisms for regular communication that involve communities in emergency strategies, can create stronger connections between parts. International organizations, in particular the WHO, are essential for organizing activities, offering scientific expertise, and sharing data about radiation safety. The WHO offers support to member governments to identify health hazards, creating emergency action plans, and placing safety precautions in place. A coordinated and cooperative plan for radiation safety can be made by its experience and global point of view. In order to protect public health, the WHO works with different nations to discuss and address radiation safety. It provides guidance on radiation monitoring, dose limits, and emergency preparations. The International Health Regulations of the WHO make sure information and resources are shared, improving international cooperation during nuclear disasters. The WHO conducts research on the impacts of

nuclear accidents that have happened, as part of its efforts to figure out the health effects of radiation exposure. To promote best practices and standards in radiation safety, it works with other international organizations including the International Atomic Energy Agency. (IAEA)

The WHO provides medical care, psychological counseling, and knowledge about how to handle the effects of radiation exposure to the impacted communities. It is essential for addressing victims' needs, fighting for their rights, and making sure we get rid of misinformation about health issues related to radiation.

Nuclear facility and site radiation safety is a complicated subject that needs the cooperation and participation of many different groups. Because of both short- and long-term impacts on victims, a complete strategy that focuses on prevention, survival, and reaction is needed. To guarantee safety and lower hazards, it is necessary for governments, regulatory agencies, nuclear site operators, local communities, and international organizations to work well together. The WHO's participation is essential because it helps its member nations defend public health globally by offering advice, technical assistance, and support.

Possible solutions

- Minimization of the time spent in areas with high levels of radiation, this will generate a lower level of radiation exposure.
- Increase the distance from the radiation source, this means the more you stay away the more safe you will be. The radiation intensity is proportional to the square of the distance from the source for gamma rays and x rays.
- People should use shielding for the radiation areas in order to avoid getting harmed. This could be plastic shields, concrete shields, special suits and masks. This will highly reduce the dose of radiation.
- Radiation can produce lots of health issues such like cancer, people should avoid at all cost drinking contaminated water and breathing this toxic air. To avoid the contaminated water, a possible solution could be to produce filters to clean it but this could be expensive.

- For nuclear safety, countries should ensure a qualified staff which focus on operational, safety issues and specialize on security. The work of the nuclear regulators which work at nuclear plants, covers all these aspects.

Conclusion

As a conclusion for topic A, we can state that radiation safety around the nuclear sites is an important issue to take care of, which requires attention and collaboration among many stakeholders. The critical consequences of past nuclear accidents show is the importance of safety measures, regulations, and protocols to avoid any type of risks and protect the people, the environment, and the safe operation of nuclear facilities. By analyzing all this information we comprehend that governments have a responsibility in protecting the nuclear sites. Regulatory authorities, like the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the United States and the Nuclear Regulation Authority in Japan should take care of all this issues immediately.

The operators of nuclear facilities should also take care of the safety protocols. Their role is to prioritize the communication with local communities and provide advertisements. The involve the of the society it's also necessary for radiation safety. Local communities who live in near nuclear facilities should have access to information about this topic, opportunities for participation in taking decisions about the issues, and have channels for communication with authorities. As an overall we can state that ensuring radiation safety around nuclear sites requires a lot of effort from government, companies and local people living in near nuclear sites. To strict regulations, monitoring systems, emergency actions and be responsible for the people health. By prioritizing safety, we can get to reduce the risks about ionizing radiation.

Topic B: Mental health crisis in LGBTQ+ in youth

The LGBTQ+ community has a very diverse and challenging history coming from different countries and periods, the experiences that these people have gone through have changed at the pass of the years with the progression of the law, religion and social bias. In pre modern history there is evidence of relationships between Greek men and non binary genders in American tribes, in the colonial era a lot of religious and legal bylaws were stipulated in order to conserve the idea of gender and sexuality, and these people who tried to express themselves were considered criminals, in modernization the community fought for their rights and visibility in order to be able to express themselves. The 20th century is one of the most biggest rights movements around the world going around New York, and other cities to express themselves and make them be seen.

Nowadays, a lot of countries have embraced and supported this community since they are now being recognized, and I seen as a community who supports freedom of letting you be who you want to be, a lot of countries are still in denial to recognize them because of the religious beliefs that is voice important to recognize the worth and let them be the best versions of themselves without being scared of rejection or death.

From the legal point of view relationships between the same gender have been seen as criminals and disregarding the law, but this have changed in the past years by allowing marriage between them like for example in Netherlands in 2001.

In this community peoples of all ages can be in it, the mental health of LGBTQ youth is widely consumed, and can face unique challenges that no one else does. Most of these youngsters face more stressors that makes their mental health more at risk than heterosexual or cisgender people.

Some of these stressors that are commonly known are:

1. They experience bulling, harassment and discrimination from all kinds of people including their family, works or even school. These creates a crisis inside them and can become insecure of themselves, low esteem isolation, between other points.

2. Family disapproval: A lot of families doesn't approve of the orientation that the kids have if they don't consider it to be normal, most of these cases are because of religion or a social status. This creates a lot of depression in young individuals, which can cost and anxiety and even suicide.
3. Homelessness: most of the youth in this community are forced to leave their houses and be homeless for years since they aren't accepted by their families which caused them to be more susceptible to the use of drugs or illegal substances, which game cause them to die, or to be exploited, in all kinds of way.
4. Mental health services: Most of these people aren't able to obtain basic shelf carriers who have the minimum knowledge and are able to help them obtain and I film the identities without being scared when this lack of services are very big. It makes the ability to look for appropriate, caring, difficult to obtain and can lead to mental health issues.

These health problems have been a concern in many countries, but some of the most influential ones done protect youth this community are:

1. Canada: They have created important steps towards rights and health protection support, they have created policies to stop discrimination and fund programs to address mental problems in the youth of their country in the LGBTQ community.
2. United Kingdom: Their national health services has been included into creating specialized clinics and other types of places in which youngsters are able to express their concerns and have a good mental health.
3. Australia: In this case Australia in order to fight mental crisis they created headspace a program who provides services for young people, also they created laws to protect the community and policies to stop the discrimination they come by constantly.
4. Netherlands: This county is known for its progressive perspective on this subject they are one of the first countries to support the union in marriage of people from the same gender and they provide mental health institutions from organization like COC to help LGBTQ community to feel safer and have more confidence.

Some of the other countries that have more activity to support this theme are: Sweden, New Zealand, Uruguay, Norway, France, Spain Iceland and Denmark.

Even though a lot of countries have made efforts to help youth in the LGBTQ+ community to feel safe and don't face discrimination, it still happens all around the world and is a mayor problem that we have to face and ensure it's greatness all around the world, by accepting and don't judging and creating more organizations to offer resources, specialized people and counseling for the youth of these community.

Relevant international action:

The worldwide LGBT community has paid close attention to the mental health emergencies that LGBTQ+ kids are currently experiencing. Governments have taken action to address this urgent problem in recognition of the particular difficulties and vulnerabilities faced by these people. We will explore the initiatives taken by nations to address the epidemic of mental health affecting the LGBTQ+ youth.

Globally, nations have made progress in identifying and addressing the mental health epidemic affecting LGBTQ+ kids. For instance, in the United States, programs like The Trevor Project, a well-known national organization, have set up helplines and support groups that are specifically appropriate for LGBTQ+ people. The government has also put rules in place to support welcoming school environments, providing LGBTQ+ students with resources and anti-bullying initiatives. Canada has taken action to address issues with mental health among the LGBTQ+ population. The nation has provided funding for research and given grants for initiatives that focus on giving mental health support for LGBTQ+ teens because it acknowledges the need for specialized care. Specific policies that promote diversity and inclusivity have been established in Canadian schools, as well as also provide counseling services that meet the needs of the LGBTQ+ community.

Programs like Headspace, that provide mental health support to teens, have been in the lead of initiatives in Australia to fight the mental health problem among LGBTQ+ kids. The Safe Schools Initiative, funded by the Australian government, tries to create inclusive learning environments, increase acceptance, and reduce the risks on LGBTQ+ students' mental health.

By giving more money to the National Health Service (NHS), the United Kingdom has given mental health care for LGBTQ+ teens. To meet the special requirements of LGBTQ+ people, special clinics have been established, offering individualized care and assistance. The UK government has also put anti-discrimination laws into action and given advice to schools on how to promote LGBTQ+ inclusiveness.

Countries all over the world have made significant efforts to address the mental health problems affecting LGBTQ+ teenagers. The establishment of phone lines, support networks, inclusive school policies, and specialist clinics are just a few of the ways that these nations are working to enhance the mental health of LGBTQ+ people by building a more supportive environment for them. However, ongoing initiatives and partnerships are needed to guarantee comprehensive and accessible mental health care. Countries around the world pay close attention to the mental health crises that LGBTQ+ young people are currently experiencing. Governments have taken action to address this pressing matter in acknowledgment of certain challenges and vulnerabilities that face these people.

Analysis:

Young people who identify as LGBTQ+ face serious mental health issues, which require our attention. Numerous young people who identify as queer, gay, bisexual, transgender, or lesbian/homosexual experience particular difficulties that may have an effect on their wellbeing. By investigating its roots and possible solutions, this analysis seeks to bring light on the mental health issue affecting youths.

Many factors contribute to the mental health crisis affecting young LGBTQ+ people. The presence of prejudice and discrimination is a major factor. This people often face rejection from their family, classmates, and communities as well as social exclusion and bullying. These bad experiences can worsen these young people's mental health issues by causing feelings of isolation, anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem.

The lack of inclusive systems is another challenge. Many LGBTQ+ teens might not have access to places like schools, healthcare facilities, or community organizations that accept them. Without the correct tools and direction, students can have a hard time getting accepted and may mental health issues.

Mental health problems can also become bigger, because of the internal struggle with accepting oneself and understanding their sexual orientation or gender identity. Youth who identify as LGBTQ+ may experience confusion, self-doubt, and internalized stigma as a result of the heteronormative and cisgender-centric demands of society.

The problem youth's mental health is being addressed. Schools have an important effect on creating inclusive and encouraging environments. Students who identify as part of this community can feel safer in environments that have comprehensive anti-bullying rules in place, inclusive sex education, support groups, or counseling services available.

The Trevor Project and other LGBTQ+ youth-focused mental health organizations and telephone lines offer important support and resources. To help young people in overcoming their mental health difficulties, these platforms give private helplines, online chat services, and educational materials for learning.

It is important to inform healthcare professionals about the special requirements and circumstances of LGBTQ+ people. Giving mental health workers training in cultural understanding and positive care helps make sure they are prepared.

Possible solutions

- Training for medical care suppliers: Develop training programs for health experts to improve your understanding of health inconveniences and improve your ability to provide adequate care and support. This includes experts of psychological health, pediatricians and doctors in general.
- Support Entering: Consider safe and support areas for adolescents, such as LGBTQ+community centers, support sets and help line.
- The services and psychological health services: increase the entry to psychological health services especially adapted to the needs of LGBTQ+ adolescents. Make sure that psychological health experts receive training in LGBTQ+inconveniences.
- The suicide prevention efforts: develop and carry out concrete suicide prevention tactics for LGBTQ+adolescents, including awareness campaigns, direct lines of crisis and training programs for educators and community leaders. Help LGBTQ+ companies and community leaders to detect and help individuals in danger.
- Search and data collection: invest in inquiry about LGBTQ+ psychological health to better understand the unique challenges and danger components that are affecting this population.
- Collect and analyze data about the results and psychological health experiences of LGBTQ+ adolescents to inform the interventions and policies based on the test.
- Intersectional approach: recognize and address the identities and experiences of intersection of adolescents LGBTQ+, such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic state and disability.

- Collaboration and associations: Promote participation between government agencies, non governmental companies, community companies and medical care providers to collectively address the psychological health crisis among adolescents LGBTQ+.

Conclusion

As a conclusion for topic B, the LGBTQ+ community has faced a diverse and challenging history, with experiences that vary in different territories and periods of time. In modern times, the this society has fought for its rights and visibility, which leads to an important increase during the twentieth century. The youth members of this society, fight specific psychological health challenges thanks to various stressful components. The entrance to adequate psychological health services is also reduced for many people, exacerbating their disadvantages of psychological health. However, various territories have taken significant measures to help LGBTQ+ adolescents and address their psychological health needs. Canada has implemented policies to prevent discrimination and finance programs for help to psychological health. Low territories, known for its progressive position, supports marriage between individuals of the same gender and gives psychological health institutions to promote stability and confidence in this society. Although progress was made, the challenges of discrimination and psychological health still persist internationally. Governments and companies have to advance prioritizing the peace of the minds of adolescents of this community, accepting them and supporting them, building inclusive areas and providing resources and guidance. To address the psychological health crisis that harms thus teens, resolutions integrate medical care providers to understand their specific needs, generate safe and support spaces, increase entry into psychological health services focused on this community, manage suicide prevention efforts, investigations on psychological health, taking into account the importance of their mind, taking into account an Inter selective approach and boosting participation between some interested pieces. By recognizing the psychological health challenges that LGBTQ+ adolescents fight and taking comprehensive

measures, we have the possibility to work towards a more inclusive and support world for all people, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

General conclusion

As a general conclusion about both topics, exposure to radiation can have extreme health damages in people, taking it into diverse radiation syndrome symptoms as a long-term impact and an high risk of getting cancer. Examples of famous historical nuclear disasters like Chernobyl and Fukushima show us the impact that a radiation exposure can produce in human lives. The involvement of governments, nuclear facility operators, local communities, and international organizations is important in ensuring radiation safety around nuclear facilities sites. Communication is a key element to spread accurate information for citizens to be well concernedh WHO plays an important role in coordinating these activities, and giving scientific data related to radiation safety. It assists to develop emergency plans, and expand safety precautions. WHO's role also implies safeguarding public health through guidance and technical support. Shifting focus, the mental health crisis among young LGBTQ+ adolescents must eradicate discrimination, and improve inclusive systems and mental health care. Rejection, bullying, and social exclusion have a big impact into mental health issues, the struggle to accept your own identity and social standards are the problem. It is needed to improve inclusive environments, mental health organizations, and provide resources in order for adolescents to live a healthy life. In order to take care of this issues, training for healthcare providers, and accessible support spaces, need to be improved. Also expanding suicide prevention centers and data collection, are good strategies to maintain the mental health of adolescents in order. At the end, both topics contain really important issues that the WHO is taking care of more that ever but society must contribute in order to give a solution to these concerns.

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