GUÍA ACADÉMICA RUNUP:
SGA UNITED NATIONS

COMMITTEE: The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
TOPIC: Technology accessibility in OIC Minority Communities
LANGUAGE: English

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Board Of Directors
cover letters

Eimmy Romero,
Secretary General MONUA XV

It is an honor for me, Eimmy Romero, to extend the warmest welcome to this fifteenth edition of RUNUP. To commemorate MONICA's fifteen-year journey, we have drawn inspiration from every success story that has reached our desks, transforming these experiences into the foundation for what promises to be an unforgettable simulation.

Every aspect has been meticulously planned, both academically and logistically, to create a space where intellectual challenge is constant. We invite you to step beyond the boundaries of your comfort zone and discover abilities you may not have known you possessed. Each challenge you face represents a step on the ladder that will lead you toward achieving your goals, and we aspire for RUNUP to serve as the catalyst for your journey.

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For some, this will be your first exposure to a Model United Nations; others may already master the procedure with skill. Yet, regardless of your prior experience, we are certain this exercise will offer revelations about yourselves and your peers, while enriching your perspective on the intricate fabric of international relations.

The core pillars of MONUA are understood and applied by every member of our community, and we hope you will embrace them as well: academic rigor in perfect balance with personal and collective well-being.

Rest assured, you have an exceptional team ready to address any circumstance that may arise. With that, we deeply thank you for being part of this valuable project, and know that your stories are the compass guiding our evolution and commitment to excellence.

With enthusiasm and anticipation for our upcoming gathering,

Eimmy Romero
es.romero@uniandes.edu.co

#StoriesThatInspireChange
#MONUAXV

Laura Cediel,
Under-Secretary-General MONUA XV

Dear attendees,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the RUN UP, a simulation organized by the board of the fifteenth edition of the Model United Nations of Universidad de Los Andes. Over the past fifteen years, we have worked to uphold the highest standards of both the Colombian and international circuits. I am proud to say that being part of this experience as the Under-Secretary-General is a privilege—one that allows me to uplift the voices of each and every delegate in our conference, showing that our stories inspire.

This simulation is a unique opportunity for students from diverse institutions to come together and explore the complexities of the international system, promoting dialogue and cooperation among nations. In this event, you will have the chance to engage in global debates, each connected to the different Under-Secretariats that we bring as part of this edition of MONUA XV. Our goal is to foster an environment of learning and personal growth, where you can develop diplomatic and conflict-resolution skills. Likewise, we aim for every attendee to gain a deeper understanding of the pillars that guide our

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conference: academic rigor and the well-being of all participants.

Throughout this event, we hope you feel part of the Uniandina community—a community deeply committed to learning, international policy, and the development of high-impact academic and personal experiences, balancing both competitiveness and pedagogy in one space. Our team has worked tirelessly to ensure that this experience is enriching and memorable for everyone, from delegates and sponsors to our staff and all attendees. Each of you has a role to play, and MONUA is the space to bring your ideas to life and push them to the limit.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please don't hesitate to reach out. We are here to support you at all times, and our trained staff will provide you with one of the best experiences the circuit has to offer.

Thank you for your participation and commitment to this model. We invite you to be part of MONUA's legacy, becoming an inspiration for change through your actions—because every action matters. I hope you enjoy this experience and carry its memory with you always.

Sincerely,

Laura Cediel
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Santiago Jaimes,
Director General MONUA XV

Warm greetings to all,

My name is Santiago Jaimes, and it is an honor for me to introduce myself as the 15th Director-General of the Model United Nations of Universidad de Los Andes. Taking on this role represents a great responsibility and, above all, an immense privilege. That is why I write to you today—to thank you for being part of this unique experience, where young people committed to the future of our country come together to seek solutions to various national and international challenges.

For the past 15 years, at MONUA, we have worked tirelessly to provide spaces for dialogue, debate, and collective construction. I am convinced that these spaces are key to shaping the next generations of leaders—leaders capable of transforming a society that, while complex and ever-changing, urgently needs active, critical, and empathetic voices.

As Director-General, my commitment is to offer you a safe and respectful environment, where every perspective is heard without fear. We want you to

feel at home from the moment you arrive until the event concludes, and to be able to fully focus on the debate without worrying about logistical matters—which will be entirely taken care of.

Additionally, you will have the constant support of the Wellbeing Team, a fundamental pillar of this edition. They will be available to accompany and assist you in resolving any conflicts, whether personal or interpersonal.

With that said, count on us. We are committed to a constant pursuit of innovation, honoring our traditions while always looking toward the future. We are inspired by the stories that brought us here and driven by the hope of what we can build together. We want to be part of the path that strengthens the skills, dreams, and voices of new leaders. We work with passion, dedication, and conviction to offer you an experience that not only stays in your memory but transforms you.

Welcome to MONUA Run Up XV!
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Dais welcome letter

Dais welcome letter
Valentina Roldàn

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor to address you in this edition of MONUA as Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, as well as the DAIS on this occasion. Before I begin, I would like to introduce myself: I am a fifth semester student of Biomedical Engineering at the Colombian School of Engineering Julio Garavito and the University of Rosario, and it is a privilege for me to welcome you to this space for debate and learning.

The United Nations has been, since its foundation, a meeting place for international actors in the search for solutions to global conflicts. However, we cannot ignore that this organization has been involved in dynamics of inequality and in a structure influenced by the interests of world powers. This context has put its original mission at risk and has led to questions about its effectiveness in promoting peace and international cooperation.

It is precisely at this point that your role as delegates takes on fundamental relevance. From your position in this model, you have the opportunity to analyze, question and propose solutions with critical thinking, without losing sight of the importance of fostering new partnerships and strengthening international relations. I invite you to take on this challenge responsibly, not only by putting your academic and argumentative skills to the test, but also

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by enriching the debate with your unique perspectives and experiences. Take advantage of this edition of MONUA to broaden your worldview, challenge your own positions and contribute to a dialogue that not only focuses on theory, but seeks viable solutions to the challenges facing the international community. Remember that every intervention has an impact, and that, if in the future you decide to integrate into real diplomatic structures, it is vital to retain the essence of critical thinking and commitment to change.

I will be attentive to any concerns that arise and I reiterate that, together with the board of directors, we will work to make the debate a safe, respectful and enriching space for all. Please do not hesitate to approach us if you require support in any aspect.I wish you every success in this experience. In any case of doubt please contact me through my email.

Sincerely yours,

Valentina Roldán Silva
Email: valentinaroldan899@gmail.com

Laura Ariza

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor for me to address you as the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations at MONUA 2025 and as the Board of Directors of ONUANDES, the United Nations Delegation at the University. My name is Laura Juliana Ariza, and I am a fourth-semester student of Global Studies and Economics at Universidad de Los Andes. I have always felt a deep admiration for the work of the United Nations and its ability to bring together actors from all over the world in the search for solutions to the most pressing issues of our time.

I firmly believe that this model is not just an academic exercise but a real opportunity to analyze and debate the complexities of international politics with seriousness and commitment. My expectation is that all participants engage rigorously, approaching the topics with depth and responsibility so that the solutions we propose are realistic, achievable, and aligned with the spirit of international cooperation.

I am confident that, with effort and creativity, we will be able to avoid dystopian or unrealistic proposals, focusing instead on concrete and viable solutions that reflect the true purpose of the United Nations: to build a fairer, more equitable, and sustainable world.

I invite you all to give your best throughout this process and to take advantage of this experience as an opportunity for learning and growth. I am at your disposal for any questions or concerns that may arise during the model.

Sincerely,

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What is
MONUA RUN UP?

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What is MONUA RUN UP ?

MONUA is the Model United Nations of Universidad de Los Andes, which will take place from August 15 to 18 of this year. It features over 15 committees and brings together more than 150 students from various universities and schools across Latin America.

The RUN-UP is a completely free simulation that serves as a prelude to MONUA, scheduled for May 31, 2025. This space is designed to provide delegates with a first experience in this type of event, allowing them to become familiar with the dynamics they will encounter in August. It also offers delegations from different universities the opportunity to train and prepare for the main model.

Although this may be a learning space for many delegates and the chairs are trained to handle any scenario, the level of demand remains high, challenging all participants to develop their skills. We hope that this brief simulation brings both questions and answers about yourselves and international dynamics.

Welcome to MONUA RUN-UP.

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Introduction to
the committee

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Introduction to the committee

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is one of the most influential international institutions within the Muslim world, representing 57 member states and promoting cooperation in diverse areas such as politics, economics and culture. In recent years, the OIC has played a key role in conflict mediation and humanitarian assistance in crises such as Palestine, Afghanistan and Yemen. In particular, its call to the international community to address the humanitarian crisis in Gaza and its insistence on respect for the rights of the Palestinian people have been central elements of its recent action (Organization of Islamic Cooperation, 2023). Likewise, the OIC has been active in the fight against Islamophobia, promoting global initiatives to counter discrimination and hate speech directed against Muslim communities (OIC, 2022).

However, the institution faces a number of challenges in its work. The lack of cohesion among its member states, differences in their political agendas and the need to strengthen its capacity for effective action have been obstacles to its global influence. In addition, the rise of internal conflicts in Muslim countries and geopolitical tensions have hampered mediation and cooperation efforts. The OIC must also continue to advance its strategies to promote sustainable development in its member states, especially in the areas of education, gender equality and economic modernization.

In this context, the MONUA-RUNUP Committee on Islamic Cooperation seeks to generate a space for analysis and debate on the role of the OIC in conflict resolution and in strengthening cooperation among Muslim countries. Delegates will have the responsibility to address these challenges from a critical perspective, seeking viable solutions to improve the effectiveness of this organization in the international arena.

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Topic:

Technology accessibility in OIC Minority Communities

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Topic: Technology accessibility in OIC Minority Communities

A). Introduction to the topic:

Access to technology for minorities in member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an increasingly important issue on the international agenda. The OIC has recognized the need to bridge the technology gap and has implemented strategic plans to strengthen science and technology in its member countries. An example of this is the ten-year plan approved in 2005, which sought to increase investment in research and development to 1.2% of GDP by 2015, promote higher education in technological areas and establish centers of excellence. These efforts are aimed at improving competitiveness and sustainable development in the region.

Despite these advances, significant challenges persist in the technological inclusion of minorities within these countries. The global digital divide shows notable disparities in access to the Internet and information technologies, especially affecting vulnerable groups. For example, in Malaysia, telecenters have been implemented to improve connectivity in rural areas and among marginalized communities, seeking to mitigate barriers to technological access. However, it is crucial to continue developing inclusive policies that address the specific needs of these minorities, ensuring that technological advances benefit the entire population without exclusion.

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B). Context of the topic:

Access to technology in minority communities within Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries varies significantly depending on the economic model of each state. In hydrocarbon-rich nations such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, minorities-particularly migrant workers-face legal and socioeconomic barriers that limit their access to advanced digital tools, despite the high-quality infrastructure available (World Bank, 2023; UNDP, 2022). In contrast, in diversified economies such as Turkey and Malaysia, ethnic minorities (Kurds, Tamils, etc.) have unequal access, with greater opportunities linked to manufacturing and service sectors, but persistent gaps in rural areas (ITU, 2023; OECD, 2022). Meanwhile, in countries dependent on agriculture and mining (Niger, Mali, Bangladesh), indigenous communities and marginalized groups lack even basic connectivity, reinforcing their exclusion from the digital economy (GSMA, 2023; African Development Bank, 2022).

In contexts of conflict or economic fragility (Yemen, Afghanistan, Sudan), minorities face almost total technological exclusion due to the destruction of infrastructure and lack of investment (UNHCR, 2023; World Bank, 2022). However, initiatives such as the expansion of digital Islamic banking in Malaysia or renewable energy projects in Morocco offer opportunities to reduce these gaps, provided that inclusive policies are prioritized (Islamic Development Bank, 2022; UNESCO, 2023). In general, access to technology in OIC minorities reflects structural economic inequalities: while in oil and industrialized countries there are margins for inclusion, in agrarian or crisis economies disconnection prevails, perpetuating cycles of marginalization (OECD, 2023; OIC Statistical Yearbook, 2022).

C). Development of the topic:

Differential access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) in minority communities in member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is a multidimensional phenomenon that reflects the structural asymmetries of their predominant economic models.

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In the rentier economies of the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar), characterized by their dependence on hydrocarbons and the accelerated adoption of fourth-generation technologies (artificial intelligence, blockchain, industrial automation), a paradoxical contrast is observed: while extractive industries implement sophisticated digital management systems, minority communities - particularly migrant workers who constitute 30-50% of the workforce - face systemic barriers to access these tools (World Bank, 2023; Hertog, 2022). This phenomenon responds to what some authors have called "technological labor dualism" (Gardner et al., 2021), where technological modernization coexists with exclusionary labor structures based on the kafala system, limiting occupational mobility and access to digital training for these groups (Amnesty International, 2022).

In contrast, the emerging manufacturing economies of the bloc (Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia) show different patterns of technological exclusion. Although these countries have developed more inclusive digital ecosystems and diversified industrial sectors, significant gaps in ICT access persist between majority groups and ethnic minorities. Recent studies show that communities such as Kurds in Turkey or Tamils in Malaysia have digital literacy rates 15-20 percentage points lower than dominant groups (OECD, 2022; ITU, 2023), which translates into lower participation in technology jobs and limited access to digital entrepreneurship. This situation is exacerbated in the primary export economies of sub-Saharan Africa (Niger, Mali, Chad) and in fragile states (Yemen, Afghanistan), where less than 15% of rural minorities have regular access to basic technologies, perpetuating their exclusion from global value chains (GSMA, 2023; UNDP, 2022). The intersection between ethnic marginality, rurality and technological poverty configures what Castells (2004) called "black holes of the network society", particularly evident in these contexts.

D). Possible problems during development:

The analysis of differential access to technologies in minority communities in OIC countries presents multiple methodological complexities that need to be made explicit. First, there is still a fundamental problem of availability

of disaggregated data, as only 12 of the 57 member states publish official statistics with an ethnic-linguistic breakdown (OIC Statistical Yearbook, 2023). This shortcoming makes it necessary to resort to indirect estimates using spatial imputation techniques, which can generate biases in contexts of high cultural diversity such as the African Sahel (Jerven, 2022). Second, the very definition of "minority" varies substantially between contexts: while in the Maghreb it focuses on linguistic differences (Berbers), in the Gulf migratory status prevails, and in South Asia religious divisions (Ahmad, 2021). This conceptual heterogeneity makes comparative analysis and regional policy formulation difficult.

A second set of issues emerges when examining conventional technological indicators. As the Digital Divide Index (DDI, 2023) warns, standard metrics of internet access underestimate qualitative barriers: in Saudi Arabia, although 92% of Shiite minorities have 4G coverage, they face sectarian content filtering (Freedom House, 2023). Likewise, studies on industrial technology adoption often omit the precarious labor dimension-68% of migrant workers in UAE use employment apps, but under discriminatory algorithms (ILO, 2022). These gaps highlight the need to develop intersectional analytical frameworks that, as proposed by Al-Najjar (2022), integrate 1) physical infrastructure variables, 2) digital human capital, and 3) technological governance regimes.

Procedure

Procedure

The procedure to be followed in committee will be a Harvard procedure, and you will also be required to be proficient in the use of the third person. Taking into account that this is a short simulation, delegates are expected to set a specific and focused topic on the agenda. If the dais considers that the proposed topics will not adequately guide the course of the debate, it will establish the topic itself.

It is essential to review the MONU RUNUP Handbook to specifically understand the procedure that will be followed. Although several models use the Harvard procedure, you may find some differences in this model (this doesn't mean that the procedure you know is incorrect or that this one is, they are simply different). Since the committee brings together approximately 23 delegates, be punctual and concise with your interventions. For this occasion, the opening speech will be a maximum of 1:30 minutes per delegate. For the formulation of your plans and interventions take into account the following notes.

- **Methodological note:** This analysis is based on comparative data from international agencies, complemented by qualitative studies on digital exclusion. It is recommended that national reports be consulted for data disaggregated by ethnic groups, particularly in countries where this information is politically sensitive.

- **Epistemological note:** These limitations suggest the need to: a) standardize ethnic collection protocols respectful of identity self-determination (UNESCO, 2021), and b) develop qualitative indicators complementary to traditional quantitative metrics. Future studies should incorporate participatory methodologies that capture local narratives on technopolitics (Escobar, 2020), particularly in postcolonial contexts where digital technologies reproduce historical hierarchies.

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It is essential that the committee's outcome document adopt the format of a **working paper** focused on a **technology implementation framework**, in line with the principles of **technological and economic cooperation** promoted by the OIC. This will ensure that the proposals formulated are not only declarative in nature, but establish concrete mechanisms for the adoption of technological solutions in member states. Furthermore, this approach will make it possible to address challenges such as digital exclusion with strategies that integrate both technical capacity building and knowledge transfer within a framework of equity and sustainability.

Remember that the use of AI is prohibited unless it is to find useful sources. You may not use it to write your submissions or ask for ideas. The reason is that artificial intelligence uses internet information as its database, a space that has no filters, contains erroneous information, and these are products that do not think logically but function through a configuration of algorithms.

Finally, please note that due to the limited time of MONUA RUNUP, there will be no interconnection between committees or use of MONUA CONNECT — a platform that allows real-time interaction among all committees, and is unique in the Latin American circuit. However, we will have a Press Committee. These delegates will be responsible for entering the committees and gathering the necessary information.

After lunch, there will be a press conference, during which these delegates will approach you with various questions. The time and location of the press conference will be communicated to you in advance by your dais. It is not necessary to raise a motion for this press conference, as it will take place de facto. Likewise, the press delegates are ready to issue press releases. However, given the time constraints of the simulation, we suggest not using these, as greater attention will be paid to the quality of your interventions.

Glossary

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Glossary

1. Structural Economic Terms

a) Oil-Rentier Economies
- **Detailed definition:** Countries where over 50% of GDP comes from hydrocarbon exports, creating wealth concentrated in energy sectors.
- **Key features:**
  - Heavy investment in extraction technologies (AI, blockchain)
  - Segmented labor markets: migrant workers in manual jobs
  - vs. local elites in tech roles
- **Case study:** In Saudi Arabia, Aramco uses drone monitoring while Pakistani migrant laborers lack digital training (Hertog, 2022).
- **Core issue:** Creates "exclusive modernization" where tech advances but benefits aren't shared.

b) Technological Labor Dualism
- **Expanded definition:** Coexistence of highly digitized sectors with analog industries, fracturing labor markets.
- **Manifestations:**
  - UAE: Smart cities vs. undocumented textile workshops
  - Turkey: Automated car plants vs. traditional Kurdish farming
- **Social impact:** Produces a "digital labor aristocracy" (Gardner, 2021).

2. Critical Technology Terms

a) Qualitative Digital Divide
- **In-depth concept:** *Beyond internet access, includes:*
  1. *Digital literacy: Ability to use tech productively*
  2. *Relevant content: Availability in minority languages*
  3. *Transformational use: Applying tech to improve livelihoods*
- **Example:** *In Malaysia, 80% of rural Tamils own*

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smartphones but only 35% use them beyond social media (ITU, 2023).

b) Culturally Adapted Telecenters
- **Operational model:** Community tech hubs must incorporate:
  - Strategic location: Near schools/markets
  - Bilingual staff: Fluent in minority languages
  - Localized content: Farming apps with regional crop data
- **Success story:** Morocco's Amazigh telecenters feature:
  - Tamazight-language software
  - E-commerce training for artisans
  - Partnerships with women's cooperatives (UNESCO, 2022)

3. Social-Political Terms

a) Kafala System 2.0
- **Digital evolution:** Modern sponsorship systems now include:
  - Migrant-tracking apps (e.g., Saudi's Absher)
  - Electronic wristbands for domestic workers
  - Algorithmic job-mobility restrictions
- **New exclusions:** Workers cannot:
  - Join global freelancing platforms
  - Take certified online courses
  - Create independent professional profiles (Amnesty, 2023)

b) Digital Black Holes
- **Extended metaphor:** Zones lacking not just connectivity but also:
  - Digital population records
  - Basic e-services (digital banking, telehealth)
  - Intergenerational tech transition
- **Extreme case:** Rural Afghanistan post-2021:
  - 78% of schools lack power for device charging
  - 95% of women lack digital ID
  - Zero 4G infrastructure investment (UNDP, 2023)

Guiding
questions

Guiding questions

- How does your country's predominant economic model (oil, manufacturing, agriculture) affect access to technologies in minority communities?

- What policies could be implemented to reduce dependence on extractive sectors and promote an inclusive digital economy?

- In countries with high oil revenues but digital labor exclusion (e.g. Gulf), how to ensure that minorities (migrants, ethnic groups) have access to skilled technology jobs?

- What concrete measures could be implemented to ensure that linguistic or religious minorities have access to digital content in their languages or according to their cultural needs?

- What measures could balance national security concerns with minority access to digital content? (e.g. Shiites in Saudi Arabia, Kurds in Turkey)?

- How can national legal frameworks protect minority communities from discriminatory algorithms in labor platforms or digital public services?

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- What strategies are viable to expand digital infrastructure (electricity, internet) in rural or marginalized areas where ethnic minorities live?

- How can digital literacy in minority languages be integrated into national education systems?

- What public-private partnerships could be fostered to bring emerging technologies (AI, blockchain) to traditional sectors (agriculture, crafts) where minorities work?

- How can the OIC standardize the collection of data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender and religion without infringing on identity rights?

- What South-South cooperation mechanisms could be implemented to transfer technological know-how between OIC countries with similar realities (e.g. Morocco and Malaysia sharing models of community telecenters)?

- How to ensure that international initiatives (e.g. Islamic Development Bank funding) prioritize projects that directly benefit marginalized minorities?

- In countries in crisis (Yemen, Afghanistan, Sudan), what emergency connectivity strategies could be implemented to avoid the digital collapse of at-risk minorities?

- How to prevent the technological divide from deepening ethnic or religious divisions in post-conflict contexts?

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