

1. What are the most important **achievements** arising from WSIS that should be highlighted in the Zero Draft? *

Multistakeholderism; Recognition of NRIs; Digital Literacy and Digital Infrastructures, Tech neutrality and standardisation

2. What are the most important **challenges** to the achievement of WSIS outcomes to date and in the future that need to be addressed in the Zero Draft? *

Implementation of Output documents; Prevention of tokenisation; Funding;

3. What are the most important **priorities** for action to achieve the WSIS vision of a 'people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society' in the future, taking into account emerging trends? *

Permanent position of WSIS and IGF as the only and major discussion forum; Multistakeholderism; Inclusivity; Responsible use of the internet; Ethical use of AI and other emerging technologies; Cross-border data sharing and the principle of bilateral agreement best practices.

4. What **additional themes/issues**, if any, should be included in the Elements Paper? *

Making IGF the focal point of GDC implementation, Global South and infrastructure development and standardisation

5. Do you wish to comment on **particular themes/issues/paragraphs** in the Elements Paper? *

yes

6. What suggestions do you have to support the development of the **WSIS framework** (WSIS Action Lines, IGF, WSIS Forum, UNGIS etc.)? *

Hello everyone, my name is Engr. Kunle Olorundare, President, ISOC Nigeria Chapter. I am happy to be here.

1. Internet governance must remain firmly rooted in the multistakeholder model. This is not just a governance philosophy; it is the very essence of the Internet's resilience and adaptability. This approach uniquely ensures legitimacy, accountability and broad representation. This directly aligns with WSIS Action Line C1: The role of all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development.

2. Securing a Permanent Mandate for the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

The IGF is an indispensable global space for dialogue, for the exchange and sharing of knowledge, and for collaboration across a diverse set of stakeholder groups. It should remain the primary platform for discussions of Internet Governance. Therefore, we strongly support a permanent and strengthened mandate for the IGF, which must include sustainable funding to secure its future and expand its reach and impact.

3. Recognizing NRIs as a Core Pillar of Global Internet Governance

National, Sub-Regional, Regional, and Youth IGF initiatives (NRIs) are unique platforms that truly embody the multistakeholder spirit at national and regional levels. They serve as crucial enablers of inclusive participation and are incubators of innovation and capacity building, effectively bridging global, regional, and local perspectives. We believe that the NRIs serve as the building block of multi-stakeholderism, which is also key to Africa.

4. Ensuring Technological Neutrality in Internet Governance

Technological neutrality ensures imported technologies suit Africa's unique environment through clear standardization. Hence, the need to be more active in IETF, ITU, and IRTF for the continued development of suitable standards for Africa.

ISOC bridges the digital divide by expanding internet access in underserved regions via Community Networks (WSIS C2), developing IXPs, and offering Capacity Building (WSIS C4). They also ensure inclusive access through Universal Acceptance (UA) and multilingualism (WSIS C3), as demonstrated by initiatives like AfPIF 2025 in Lagos.

Multistakeholder participation is vital for shaping Africa's ICT future by fostering an inclusive, trusted, and resilient digital ecosystem. The Internet Society (ISOC) exemplifies this by leading initiatives like Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) for combating routing threats like BGP hijacking and advocating for Domain Name System Security Extension (DNSSEC) (WSIS C5), thereby ensuring a secure foundation. Concurrently, ISOC's policy advocacy and foundational infrastructure work create an enabling environment that supports ICT applications for development and emerging technologies such as smart cities (WSIS C6, C7). This commitment to cross-border and cross-sector collaboration—involving governments, civil society, technical communities, and the private sector—is crucial for driving progress. By carrying forward these principles with renewed vigor and collective action, in line with guidelines like the São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines, the outputs of WSIS, like the IGF, can effectively coexist and contribute to broader frameworks such as the Global Digital Compact, ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement shapes Africa's digital future.

Thank you for your attention.

Engr. Olorundare, J. Kunle, SMIEEE
President, Internet Society Nigeria Chapter

7. Do you have any **other** comments? *

There should be enough funding allocated to the IGF, and the Global South should have special focus on the digitally illiterate

8. Who is **submitting** this input? *

Kindly provide the name of the person submitting this input, as well as the associated country, organization, stakeholder type, and relevant contact information

Engr James Kunle Olorundare, SMIEEE; President, ISOC Nigeria and Coordinator, Nigerian School on Internet Governance

9. Please provide your **e-mail** address: *

Please enter an email