



GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

NATIONAL BOOK AND READING POLICY (NBRP)

(2026 – 2036)

DRAFT

2026

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BGL	Bureau of Ghana Languages
CEA	Complementary Education Agency
CESA	Continental Education Strategy
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DPS	Department of Publishing Studies, KNUST
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
GBDC	Ghana Book Development Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GhLA	Ghana Library Authority
GAW	Ghana Association of Writers
GBA	Ghana Booksellers Association
GNAAP	Ghana National Association of Authors and Publishers
GPA	Ghana Publishers Association

GPPCA	Ghana Printers and Paper Converters Association
GTEC	Ghana Tertiary Education Commission
GTVETS	Ghana Technical and Vocational Education and Training Services
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IP	Intellectual Property
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
NBRP	National Book and Reading Policy
NaCCA	National Council for Curriculum and Assessment
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
POD	Print-on-demand
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

TLMs Teaching and Learning Materials

UN United Nations

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

VAT Value Added Tax

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PREFACE

This Book and Reading Policy has been developed with the aim of providing a strategic roadmap to developing the book industry and promoting reading in Ghana. The inspiration to develop this National Book and Reading Policy (NBRP) was drawn from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026 – 2029) and the African Union (AU) Continental Book and Reading Policy Framework, which was developed in collaboration with the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in 2019. This Policy recognizes the essential and strategic role of the book industry in providing quality education in Ghana to meet the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 4.

With the book industry characterised by a diverse and complex web of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, a multi-disciplinary approach is required to support industry development. Accordingly, diverse stakeholders were consulted in developing this Policy. These stakeholders include public officials from various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), academia, book industry associations and institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs). These consultations were necessary to solicit the inputs of the diverse stakeholders, get their buy-in, and ensure that the Policy is mainstreamed in the various sectors to achieve the goals of the Policy.

The implementation of the Policy will require coordination and collaboration among the various stakeholders, including the MDAs, book industry practitioners, academia, development partners, private institutions, and NGOs. In view of this, under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts, and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), making up the Steering Committee (SC), there will be a Technical Working Group (TWG) which will be coordinated by the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC) and the Ghana Library Authority (GhLA). The TWG will liaise between the SC and the implementation Agencies to coordinate the implementation, monitoring, and reporting process for effective implementation of the Policy.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Author: A creator and initiator of manuscripts.

Book industry practitioners: These are professionals involved in the book value chain: writers, publishers, editors, translators, illustrators, book designers, printers, booksellers and distributors.

Book publishing: This encompasses a series of activities, such as soliciting manuscripts, accepting manuscripts, taking the manuscripts through rigorous editorial assessment, and making books available to the target audience through varied formats, including print, ebook, audiobooks, and braille.

Indigenous author: A writer who is a Ghanaian citizen or a person who is ordinarily resident in Ghana.

Local production: This involves books produced in printed and electronic formats.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Books play a central role in education, knowledge creation, cultural preservation, and national development. The availability of relevant and affordable books is crucial for improving educational outcomes, fostering creativity and innovation, and promoting lifelong learning. This also depends on a well-functioning book industry, which involves actors such as writers, publishers, editors, illustrators, designers, printers, booksellers, and librarians. Furthermore, a well-developed book industry contributes significantly to literacy development, supports educational systems, promotes cultural expressions, and strengthens the foundations of a knowledge-based economy.

Recognising the importance of books and reading for national development, successive governments in Ghana have undertaken various initiatives over the years to promote the development of the book industry and encourage reading. These have included institutional reforms, educational policies, authorship support initiatives, and capacity-building programmes aimed at strengthening the writing, publishing, production, distribution, and use of books and reading materials across the country.

Furthermore, the Department of Publishing Studies at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) was established in 1984 through collaboration between UNESCO and the Government of Ghana to build

professional capacity for the book industry in Ghana and across West Africa¹. The Department has produced many professionals who contribute in various ways to the development of the book industry, and continues to offer both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.

1.2 Challenges Facing Ghana's Book Industry and Reading Culture

The development of the book industry in Ghana has remained uneven and constrained by many structural challenges. One of the significant challenges has been the absence of a comprehensive national policy framework to guide the strategic development of the sector. As a result, many of the past interventions were fragmented or focused largely on textbook provision for the formal education system. Additionally, other key issues required to sustain a vibrant and competitive book industry and improve reading culture have not been adequately addressed.

1.2.1 Inadequate Incentives for Local Authorship Development

The issue of inadequate or a lack of incentives or opportunities to encourage indigenous writers to write in certain non-existent genres and on some distinct areas, such as books in indigenous languages, persists in the industry. This could

¹ Hasan A. (1981). Developing human resource for the book industry in West Africa. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000046364>. Accessed on 8th April 2026

be attributed to the difficulty in finding a publisher who may be interested in the works of the writers. Rarely do writers write or publishers publish in some genres or indigenous languages, since the patronage of publications is relatively low.

1.2.2 Skewness towards Textbook Publishing and Geographic Centralization

The Ghanaian publishing industry itself remains relatively small but active. Recent studies estimate that Ghana has over one hundred publishing entities, and the number keeps increasing. However, the majority of the publishing entities operate as small and medium-sized enterprises focusing primarily on educational publishing. More than 90 per cent of publishers in the country are engaged largely in the production of textbooks and educational materials for the school market, reflecting the strong dependence of the industry on government textbook procurement programmes². The skewness towards the publication of textbooks causes little focus on general books that promote the rich Ghanaian culture and functional literacy.

Currently, the book industry in Ghana faces the issue of geographic centralization, whereby book industry practitioners are mainly concentrated in two main regions, namely the Greater Accra Region and the Ashanti Region. Due

² British Council (2024). Publishing Futures: A study of the publishing landscapes in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/ssa_publishing_futures_2024_full_report.pdf Accessed on April 8, 2026

to this, most industry activities and developments are usually focused on these two regions. This implies that the other regions of the country are often underserved with regard to the development of the local book industry.

1.2.3 High Cost of Raw Materials for Local Print Production

To produce books in Ghana, raw materials for production are usually imported, which results in a high cost of production. Currently, import duty taxes on paper imported for book production in the country are being waived. However, aside from paper, other raw materials such as inks and printing plates, among others, for book production are relatively expensive and do attract taxes when they are imported. The high cost of domestic production tends to give a competitive advantage to foreign printers and a direct adverse effect on the price of books on the local market. As a result, some publishers tend to print their books offshore, hence threatening the existence of local printing businesses.

1.2.4 Ineffective Book Distribution Channel and Marketing

The local book industry faces the challenge of ineffective marketing and distribution channels for books, thereby creating a deficit in book accessibility to potential readers, especially in some regions. Most of the books published are not easily accessible in rural areas. Additionally, the promotion of books by using suitable marketing and distribution strategies to create more awareness and persuade people to purchase books remains limited. Also, the use of promotional

campaigns to reach the target readership tends to be very expensive or ineffective due to the nature of the current distribution channels, which are largely unstructured.

1.2.5 Unprofessionalism among Some Practitioners

Another challenge confronting the sector is the prevalence of unprofessional practices among some industry practitioners. These include non-adherence to accepted book standards, limited knowledge of publishing processes, and the absence of clearly defined professional certification requirements for practitioners. These challenges undermine the credibility and competitiveness of the industry and highlight the need for stronger professional training.

1.2.6 Poor Coordination among Book Industry Stakeholders

Weak coordination and collaboration among book industry stakeholders also contribute to the fragmentation of the industry. Authors, publishers, designers, editors, printers, booksellers, and government bodies usually operate in silos. This creates a gap or disconnect in the book value chain, thereby affecting the effective and efficient implementation of policies for the development of the industry.

Furthermore, there is a prevailing issue of unavailable disaggregated national statistics (data collection and performance reporting) on the book industry in Ghana. The statistics related to the local book industry are currently subsumed under the manufacturing sector, making it difficult to determine the actual

contribution of the book industry to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There is no data on the size, performance, and contribution of the industry to Ghana's economy, nor is there any data to facilitate trend analysis of the industry.

1.2.7 Inadequate Library Facilities

Although there has been an increase in the number of public libraries in the country from 61 in 2018 to 139 in 2025, as confirmed by the GhLA, the number of libraries in the country is still relatively low. Also, some of the existing library structures and facilities are old and require some form of refurbishment; they fall short of expected standards³. Moreover, even though the total book collection in the libraries has increased over the years, the ratio of indigenous or locally published books in the libraries is lower than that of foreign books. Also, there is a gap in the nationwide visibility, distribution, and promotion of libraries and e-library services to the populace, especially in rural areas.

1.2.8 Poor Reading Culture

Evidence from national educational assessments also highlights challenges relating to reading proficiency among school children. Results from the National Standardised Test (NST) for Primary Four (P4) learners in public Basic schools

³ Ghana has only 139 public libraries - Authority cries for more (September 19, 2025). <https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/ghana-news-ghana-has-only-139-public-libraries-authority-cries-for-more.html>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

in December 2021 indicate that a significant proportion of learners perform below expected levels in English language reading comprehension. The results of the NST showed that 50% of the total of 390,000 learners who sat for the test scored 49% and below in English Language (i.e., Below Basic). Again, 15% of the learners had scores ranging from 50% to 65% (classified as Basic), whereas 14% recorded scores ranging between 66% and 79% (i.e., Proficient). Only 21% scored 80% or above and were considered “Advanced”, or at a “High Level of Proficiency”⁴. Similarly, in 2022, the results from the P4 NST for English Language indicated that of the 603,428 learners who sat for the test, “Below Basic” (49% and below) recorded 48.7%, while “Advanced” (80% and above) recorded 6.98%. Again, learners who fell within “Proficient” (66%-79%) were 11.31%, while “Basic” (50%-65%) recorded 33.02%⁵. These results indicate that a higher percentage of the learners were not proficient in the English Language, confirming the fact of low readership among learners in Basic schools. These findings highlight the urgent need to strengthen reading development and improve access to appropriate reading materials for children.

The period for reading is usually confronted with what economists or communicators term the “attention economy”, which refers to the situation where

⁴ NaCCA (2024). Ghana 2021 National Standardised Test Report Findings. <https://nacca.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/2021-NST-REPORT-UPDATED.pdf>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

⁵ NaCCA (2024). Ghana 2022 P4 NST Report Findings. <https://nacca.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/2022-P4-NST-REPORT-FINDINGS-FINAL.pdf>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

digital platforms and other activities persistently compete for human attention. The impact of this fragmented attention contributes to a poor reading culture among people, especially among children.

1.2.9 Absence and Weak Legal and Regulatory Framework

The absence of effective legal and regulatory frameworks to regulate and coordinate the local book industry has contributed to inefficiencies and weak coordination across the book industry. There is a lack of or inadequate legal backing to regulate the book industry. Some of the institutions responsible for regulating the book industry, including the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC), do not have the legal backing to enforce standards and professional operations within the industry. Although the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA) is authorized to assess books for the pre-tertiary educational level, the institution does not have authority over books that were not submitted to them for assessment but are found on the local market.

Furthermore, the enforcement of some existing laws on copyright (intellectual property rights) and legal deposits seems to be weak in the country. Books published in a specific year are usually more than the number of books that are legally deposited with the George Padmore Research Library, which is the national legal depository for books produced in Ghana. For example, a 2025 report by UNESCO titled “The African book industry: trends, challenges &

opportunities for growth” revealed a disparity between the books published and deposited at the George Padmore Research Library. While the Library recorded a total of 1080 published titles as deposits for the year 2023, the UNESCO report revealed that, according to the Ghana Publishers Association, a total of 5,403 titles were published in the same year.⁶

1.2.10 Ghana’s Shared Challenges within the African Book Sector

The challenges facing the book industry in Ghana reflect the broader trends and issues across the book sector in Africa. According to a report by UNESCO in 2025, the African book industry currently generates approximately US\$7 billion annually, representing about 5.4% of global publishing revenues, despite the continent accounting for nearly one-fifth of the world’s population⁷. With improved policy frameworks and investments in local publishing ecosystems, the sector could grow significantly in the coming years.

However, the African book sector continues, according to UNESCO, to face structural constraints, including limited access to finance, weak distribution networks, inadequate bookstores and library infrastructure, and insufficient professional training opportunities. In addition, Africa imports books valued at

⁶ UNESCO (2025). The African Book Industry: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for Growth. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000394048>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

⁷ UNESCO (2025). The African Book Industry: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for Growth. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000394048>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

approximately US\$597 million annually while exporting only about US\$81 million, highlighting a significant trade imbalance within the sector.

At the national level, Ghana's book industry contributes to the country's creative economy and knowledge sector. Industry estimates suggest that printing firms in Ghana generate significant revenues from domestic book printing and exports of printed materials, particularly textbooks. However, comprehensive national statistics on the sector remain limited, making it difficult to accurately determine the full contribution of the book industry to Ghana's GDP, employment creation, and export earnings⁸.

It is against this backdrop that the development of a National Book and Reading Policy for Ghana will provide a strategic framework for addressing the longstanding structural challenges within the book industry, while promoting the production and dissemination of relevant and culturally appropriate reading materials. The Policy seeks to strengthen the entire book value chain, from authorship and publishing to distribution, libraries, and reading promotion, to foster a vibrant reading culture and support national development.

⁸ UNESCO (2025). The African Book Industry: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for Growth. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000394048>. Accessed on April 9, 2026

1.3 Scope of Policy

The Policy is intended for public and private institutions and bodies that are involved in book writing, development and production, distribution, reading promotion and book use. It is intended to guide the activities of these bodies to ensure a holistic development of the book industry and promote reading in the country.

1.4 Process of Preparing the Policy

The process of developing this policy was initiated in 2021 with an initial consultation with the Minister for Education. It also involved stakeholder workshops in Accra and Kumasi, consultations and discussions with book industry practitioners and other policy experts. The process of drafting this policy was initiated and led by the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC), under the guidance of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), working in collaboration with the Ghana Library Authority (GhLA). After the initial draft, a working group was constituted to refine the draft. The group comprised representatives from NDPC, Ministry of Education, GBDC, GhLA, GPA, Department of Publishing Studies-KNUST, and the Copyright Office. This group met on many occasions and consulted other relevant stakeholders. The GBDC also constituted an in-house review team, which met between the stakeholder consultations to review the policy and incorporate the feedback from

the stakeholders. The final draft was subjected to another round of stakeholder consultations in Accra and Kumasi. In addition, the draft was uploaded to the GBDC website and other online platforms (Facebook and Instagram) to solicit feedback from the general public.

The validated final draft was submitted to the Ministry of Education and NDPC for review and approval before the printing of the completed version.

1.5 Content and Structure

The Policy is structured into seven (7) chapters. Chapter One presents the overall introduction to the policy. It details the background, rationale, and scope of the policy, as well as the policy formulation process. Chapter Two sets out the policy context; this includes supporting global, regional, and national commitments, issues, and agendas. Chapters Three and Four detail the policy vision, goal, objectives, and strategies, respectively. Chapter Five details how the policy is to be implemented. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements and the communication strategy of the policy are presented in Chapters Six and Seven, respectively.

CHAPTER 2: POLICY CONTEXT

2.0 Introduction

The development of a National Book and Reading Policy is borne out of the burning need to develop the local book industry and the reading culture of Ghanaians. The NBRP is influenced by various national statutes and policies, due to the multi-sectoral nature of the book industry. The policy links with policies of other sectors that enhance book authorship, publishing, printing, distribution, library services, reading promotion and intellectual property protection/copyright. The policy is also inspired by the goals and objectives of various international and continental covenants, conventions and agreements to which Ghana is a signatory. This chapter discusses the international and national legal underpinnings that govern the book industry.

2.1 Global context

2.1.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The UDHR has been described as a foundational document of international human rights law. It is replete with provisions that support the essence of books. Article 19 provides for the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Article 26 promotes the right to education; and Article 27 confers the right to freedom of cultural life, arts, and the protection of interests resulting from literary

productions which the individual ‘creates’ or authors. These declarations are ideals that all nations must aspire to.

2.1.2 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

The ICCPR was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1966. The ICCPR provides for the right to freedom of expression in Article 19. Specifically, Article 19 provides that ‘Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice’. Article 2 encourages state parties to undertake the necessary measures, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to give effect to the rights recognized in the ICCPR. Ghana is a state party to the ICCPR. Having ratified it in January 1986, the ICCPR is binding on Ghana.

2.1.3 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

The ICESCR was adopted by the United Nations in December 1966. Ghana ratified it in 2000. Article 13 provides for the right to education and emphasizes that ‘education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms’. Article 15, which provides for the right of the individual

to take part in cultural life, also provides for the right of the individual to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production the individual authors or creates. The ICESCR therefore urges states to institute measures ‘to achieve the full realization of this right’ and to ensure measures ‘necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture’. Having ratified the ICESCR, there is an obligation on Ghana to give effect to the rights therein, hence the need for policies guiding state action on it.

2.1.4 The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention)

The Berne Convention, which is an international agreement for the protection of copyright, was first adopted in 1886. Ghana acceded to this convention in 1991. The convention entails the protection of the intellectual property rights of authors or ‘creators’ of eligible works. It grants intellectual property rights to creators of literary works, such as authors, musicians, poets, etc., and provides for the means of using these works, by whom, in what form, and on what terms, such that the author’s rights in the work are not adversely impacted. The Berne Convention applies in Ghana, hence the need for the Policy.

2.1.5 The Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Works (Florence Agreement)

This agreement was adopted by UNESCO in 1950. Ghana ratified it in 1958; hence, it is binding on Ghana. The agreement seeks to encourage the free flow of books and other educational and cultural materials among UNESCO member states. States which ratify this agreement are obliged not to impose customs duties on certain educational, scientific, and cultural materials that are imported into those states, to encourage the free movement of books and other educational materials. The materials covered by the agreement include printed books, periodicals, works of art, and educational films, among others. In 2016, there was a directive from the Ministry of Finance to waive duties on imported paper for book production in Ghana; therefore, the need for a Policy to guide the implementation.

2.1.6 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

This Convention was adopted by UNESCO in 2005. It aims at protecting and promoting cultural diversity and strengthening the international framework for cultural cooperation and exchange. The Convention encourages policies and measures that support the creation, production, dissemination, distribution of and access to cultural goods, which include books.

2.2 Continental context

2.2.1 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter)

This Charter was adopted by member states of the African Union (AU) in 1981 in Banjul. It seeks to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in Africa. Among others, Article 9 grants the individual the right to receive information, express or disseminate his or her opinion in accordance with the law. Article 17 also provides for the right of the individual to education and to freely partake in the cultural life of the individual's community. Ghana is a member of the AU, and having ratified this Charter, it is binding. The NBRP is therefore a means of giving effect to articles 9 and 17 of the Charter.

2.2.2 The Charter for African Cultural Renaissance

This was adopted by the African Union in 2006. The Charter affirms that culture encompasses art and literature. The Charter therefore calls on African States to ensure cultural rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, protection and promotion. Article 21 of the Charter states that 'African States should ... promote the establishment of publishing and distribution houses for books, textbooks, children's books and audio-visual works, particularly in African languages'. Hence, books are to serve as a tool to ensure the advancement of African culture and languages. The NBRP is to guide in giving effect to this obligation.

2.2.3 The Continental Education Strategy for Africa 2016-2025 (CESA 16-25)

This is driven by the desire to set up a quality educational system and training to provide the African continent with efficient human resources adapted to African core values. Strategy Objective 2 (SO 2) indicates that African States should “Build, rehabilitate, preserve education infrastructure and develop policies that ensure a permanent, healthy and conducive learning environment in all sub-sectors and for all, so as to expand access to quality education”. Strategy Objective 6 (SO 6) also indicates that African States should “Launch comprehensive and effective literacy programmes across the continent to eradicate the scourge of illiteracy”. The objectives of the NBRP synchronise with these two strategy objectives.

2.2.4 The African Union Continental Book and Reading Policy Framework

This Framework was drafted by the African Union (AU) in 2019. It is premised on the AU’s vision to develop Africa’s human resources by reorienting African education and training ‘to meet the knowledge, competencies, skills, innovation and creativity required to nurture African core values and promote sustainable development’. African States are therefore encouraged to pursue strategies to increase access to education, improve quality and relevance, and ensure equity. The availability of quality, relevant teaching and learning materials, including

books, within the school system and for lifelong learning is key in improving quality and access; hence the Framework to guide AU member states in developing their national book and reading policies. This Framework and its associated Toolkit, developed by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), influenced the NBRP.

2.2.5 African Union Agenda 2063 (AU Agenda 2063)

The AU Agenda 2063 is a framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development for Africa to be realized by 2063. It was adopted by AU countries (including Ghana) in 2013. Focusing on seven (7) Aspirations and twenty (20) Goals, the framework builds on and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. The second 10-year Implementation Plan (2024-2033) was launched in 2024. Moonshot 6 of the Implementation Plan focuses on making African citizens more empowered and more productive through making deliberate efforts to transform education and other sectors. The first Strategy to achieve the Moonshot 6 is to “increase access to quality (inclusive) education and capacity building for all citizens”. The availability and accessibility of high-quality books and other reading materials, which are key to the NBRP, play a pivotal role in achieving this continental objective.

2.3 National context

The book industry in Ghana is traced to the late nineteenth century with the introduction of printing, initially led by Christian missionary presses that produced religious, literacy, and educational materials to support evangelism and education⁹. In the early twentieth century, government printing presses were established for official publications. The Ghana Library Authority was established in 1949 by the Gold Coast Ordinance to provide public library services across the nation. In 1965, the Ghana Publishing Corporation was established to produce and distribute educational materials. Later, the publication of educational material was ceded to the private sector. The Ghana Book Development Council was also established by Gazette No. 65 in 1975 as the national coordinating institution responsible for promoting the development of the book industry. The Department of Publishing Studies at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) was then established in 1984 through collaboration between UNESCO and the Government of Ghana to build professional capacity for the book industry.

Furthermore, the NBRP is influenced by some other existing national statutes, policies and strategies.

⁹ Hasan A. (1981). Developing human resource for the book industry in West Africa. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000046364>. Accessed on April 8, 20266

2.3.1 Article 25(1) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana

Article 25 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana addresses educational rights. Section 1 provides that “all persons shall be entitled to equal educational opportunities and facilities, with a view to achieving the full realization of that right.” The right to education is crucial to the development of the nation. To attain functional literacy as stipulated in Article 25(1)(d), there is a need to produce as well as ensure access to quality books and promote reading.

2.3.2 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029

The MTNDPF (2026-2029) indicates key issues such as low level of reading culture among Ghanaians; inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools; lack of incentives for indigenous writers and publishers to meet the book needs of the country; and low publication of local language books and inadequate marketing and distribution. To help solve these issues, a recommended strategy is developing a national book and reading policy.

2.3.3 Copyright Act, 2005 (Act 690)

Act 690 is for the protection of intellectual property in Ghana. Among others, it offers copyright protection to original literary works (including books and other writings) and protects the work from unauthorized use or reproduction.

Sections 42 to 46 provide for copyright offences and the related penalties. These provisions notwithstanding, incidences of copyright violations such as piracy are

on the ascendancy. Piracy is a disincentive to authors and publishers. Despite having the Copyright Act, effective measures for the protection of copyright in original writings, both printed and in digital form, are a challenge.

Although there are incidences of copyright infringements in the country (as evidenced by the level of pirated books on sale in markets and waysides), very few complaints, if any, are made to the Copyright Office. This could be as a result of a lack of public awareness of copyright issues.

2.3.4 The Cultural Policy of Ghana (2026)

The Cultural Policy of Ghana (2026) recognises the important role language and literary art play in shaping identity, fostering creativity and promoting cultural diversity. The Cultural Policy advocates for the writing and publication of books in Ghanaian language materials, both physical and ebooks. It also recognises the importance and value of literature as intellectual property, with the ability to educate, entertain, and inspire, as well as the role of Ghanaian writers in the reflection of Ghanaian experience and cultural identity.

The Cultural Policy also advocates for the development of Ghanaian stories into textbooks, supplementary reading materials, bedtime stories/children's books, etc., and the creation of a comprehensive framework to boost the growth of the book industry, while promoting a reading culture.

This NBRP is to contribute to the production, distribution, and use of books and other teaching and learning materials in Ghanaian languages, develop the book industry, and promote a culture of reading.

2.3.5 The Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2018-2030 (ESP 2018-2030)

This strategic plan provides a 12-year roadmap for education in Ghana. This roadmap is to raise learning outcomes and standards in all educational institutions in the country, and at all levels. Objectives BE 2.1 and SE 2.1 focus on increasing the use of quality teaching and learning materials (TLMs) in Basic Schools and Senior High Schools (SHS). The NBRP details the role of the book sector in achieving these objectives.

CHAPTER 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Vision

The vision of the NBRP is to have a vibrant and sustainable Ghanaian book industry that adequately contributes to national development.

3.2 Goal

The goal of the Policy is to improve the book industry in Ghana.

3.3 Key Objectives

The key objectives of the NBRP are:

1. To promote indigenous authorship and the publishing of all genres of books in Ghana.
2. To ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution.
3. To strengthen coordination and collaboration among the book industry stakeholders.
4. To enhance the human resource capacity of the book industry.
5. To promote the culture of reading in the country.
6. To support the establishment and growth of libraries at all levels.
7. To strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry.

3.4 Policy Focus Areas

3.4.1 Indigenous authorship and local publishing

3.4.1.1 Indigenous authorship

Authorship is the original creation of ideas and expressions in written and digital form, and the first step in the book production chain. Currently, there is insufficient development of authorship in the country.

Policy statement

The NBRP is therefore to help institute incentives or strategies for developing authorship, as well as support and encourage indigenous authorship. The Policy also seeks to enhance creativity among local authors, motivate people to write, particularly in Ghanaian languages, and offer avenues for capacity building of indigenous authors through training and development.

In pursuance of this:

- An Authorship Development Fund will be established by the Minister for Education to promote indigenous authorship and publishing.

Details of the strategy and activities to achieve this policy are outlined in Appendix 1: S/N 1.4

3.4.1.2 Local publishing

Publishing encompasses a series of activities in the book production chain and plays a pivotal role in the book industry. Publishing activities range from soliciting manuscripts, accepting manuscripts, and taking the manuscripts through rigorous editorial assessment with conformity to the designed house style manuals, as well as proofreading before the actual production of the book.

The advent of technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), is transforming the publishing ecosystem. Harnessing the potential of AI to improve publishing activities can yield enhanced creativity, efficiency, and a significant reduction in production time-to-market. AI could make publishing better, more profitable, and reach a larger audience. Notwithstanding, transparency and editorial integrity should be upheld when integrating AI into the publishing process.

Policy statement

This Policy is to develop local publishing to ensure the production of quality and relevant books to meet the domestic social, educational, informational, and cultural needs.

In pursuance of this:

- The GBDC will develop suitable regulatory frameworks, standards, and norms for local book production.

- In consultation with the Minister for Education and other relevant government institutions, the GBDC will develop guidelines for the adoption and use of AI in book publishing.

Details of the strategies to achieve this policy are outlined in Appendix 1: S/N

1.1

3.4.2 Local production and Distribution channels

3.4.2.1 Local production

In this context, local production involves books produced in printed and electronic formats. Currently, there are many challenges facing indigenous printers and paper converters in the country. These challenges, among others, include high production costs, lack of domestic alternatives to imported raw materials, and stiff competition from foreign printers.

Policy Statement

The NBRP explores ways of promoting domestic printing, advocating for lower cost of printing, as well as improving the quality of locally printed books. The Policy explores measures to promote the growth and efficiency of indigenous printers. The NBRP will also promote the production, marketing and use of electronic books and other assistive devices.

In pursuance of this:

- The Minister for Education will facilitate the exemption from import duty of all raw materials for book production, including but not limited to paper, ink, printing plates, and binding materials, to manage the cost of imported material for book production for local printers.
- The Minister for Education will ensure the implementation of the guidelines on 100% local printing of textbooks and other educational materials, to empower local printers and safeguard the domestic printing industry against unfair foreign competition.
- The Minister for Education will facilitate incentives to promote the production, marketing, and widespread utilization of electronic books (ebooks) and digital learning tools.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve these policies are outlined in Appendix 1: S/N 2.1 and S/N 2.3

3.4.2.2 Book distribution channels

The book distribution system currently appears to be the weakest link in the domestic book chain due to numerous challenges confronting the distribution of books in the country, which the Policy seeks to address. The marketing and distribution of books are mainly done by small-scale businesses with little or no incentives for expansion.

Policy Statement

The Policy therefore seeks to advance ways to expand the book trade, marketing and distribution in the country. It is also to explore measures to make books affordable and accessible in the country, particularly in rural communities.

In pursuance of this:

- The Minister for Education will facilitate the provision of suitable infrastructural frameworks for community and school libraries, especially in the rural areas, to expand the channels for book use.
- The GBDC will facilitate the development of appropriate distribution channels and mobile book-selling networks.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve these policies are outlined in Appendix 1: S/N 2.4

3.4.3 Coordination among the book industry

A vibrant and sustainable book industry depends on the effective functioning of the book value chain, which includes authors, publishers, printers, distributors, booksellers, libraries, educational institutions, and readers. Weak coordination among these stakeholders has contributed to challenges such as limited production of local content, inefficient distribution systems, and inadequate access to books.

Policy Statement

This policy seeks to strengthen coordination and collaboration among stakeholders across the book value chain to enhance efficiency, improve access to books, and support the growth of the book industry by promoting partnerships among all stakeholders to ensure that each stage of the value chain functions effectively. The policy therefore encourages the development of integrated systems for book development, production, distribution, and promotion.

In pursuance of this:

- The Minister for Education will facilitate the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to foster continuous dialogue, joint planning, and cohesive action between the book value chain and other relevant government institutions.

Details of this policy are illustrated in *Section 5.1: Figure 1*

3.4.4 Human resource capacity

A vibrant national book industry depends not only on the availability of manuscripts, printing facilities, publishing houses, bookshops and libraries, but also on the quality, diversity and adaptability of the practitioners who work across the book value chain. Authors, editors, publishers, illustrators, designers, printers, booksellers, distributors, translators, librarians, literary agents, digital publishing specialists, copyright professionals, reading promotion practitioners, among others, collectively constitute the human-resource base of the book industry. In Ghana, publishers, printers, and booksellers are the main entities that employ human resources to work in the book industry.

The human resource challenges confronting the industry include insufficient specialist skills, weak industry-academia linkages, and sparse systematic data on the book industry workforce.

Policy Statement

This policy acknowledges the issue of human resource and the need to build practitioners' capacity to create, produce, and publish high-quality books at a larger scale. The policy seeks help to empower practitioners to invest in and expand the book industry.

In pursuance of this:

- The Minister for Education will facilitate a targeted continuous professional development, accreditation, and capacity-building framework for practitioners across the book value chain.
- The Minister for Education will facilitate the collaboration between academic institutions and industry bodies to align tertiary publishing and curricula with emerging trends and contemporary production standards.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve this policy are outlined in Appendix 1: S/N 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

3.4.5 Reading culture

Generally, there is a poor reading culture in the country. The aim of achieving sustainable development will be defeated if reading habits among the public are low; hence the need to push for a consistent and strong reading culture.

The availability of quality and culturally relevant books, and the establishment of accessible and state-of-the-art libraries would therefore help improve the reading culture, in addition to other strategies and programmes that promote reading.

Policy Statement

- The Minister for Education will facilitate an appropriate framework to sustain national reading campaigns to promote reading across all age groups.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve this policy are outlined in *Appendix 1: S/N 5.1 and S/N 5.2*

3.4.6 Library services

Although the country has an appreciable network of public library services, these libraries appear to be inadequately funded and are not evenly distributed across the country. School and community libraries are also becoming extinct due to lack of infrastructural maintenance or development. Where they exist, they are inadequately stocked with books, especially locally produced books.

To promote reading, there is the need for a library policy to strengthen library networks, refurbish or establish state-of-the-art public libraries (national, regional and district) as well as school and community libraries.

The Policy seeks to reverse this situation and make the public library system more user-friendly to encourage patronage (walk-in and online).

Policy statement

- The Minister for Education will establish a funding mechanism to finance library infrastructure and services.
- The Minister for Education will facilitate the provision of suitable infrastructural frameworks for community and school libraries, especially in the rural areas.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve these policies are outlined in *Appendix 1: S/N 6.1, S/N 6.2 and S/N 6.4*

3.4.7 Legal and Regulatory Framework

The development of a strong and sustainable book industry requires an effective legal and regulatory framework that protects intellectual property rights, promotes trade, and ensures the growth of book development, production, and distribution sectors.

Institutions, including the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC), the Ghana Library Authority (GhLA), the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA), and the Copyright Office of Ghana, have been instrumental in promoting the growth of the book sector. However, challenges such as inadequate regulatory capacity and coordination, book piracy, and weak enforcement of copyright laws continue to affect the development of the Ghanaian book industry.

Policy statement

The legal and regulatory framework component of the National Book and Reading Policy seeks to strengthen legislation, enforcement mechanisms, and institutional capacity and coordination in order to create a supportive environment for authors, publishers, printers, booksellers, and other stakeholders in the book industry for national development.

In pursuance of this:

- The Minister for Education will facilitate the development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the book industry institutions.

Details of the strategies and activities to achieve this policy are outlined in *Appendix 1: Objective 7*

3.5 Core Values and Guiding Principles

The core values guiding this National Book and Reading Policy and its implementation are fundamental principles that ensure its effectiveness, fairness, broad impact, and long-term success in fostering a vibrant book industry and a thriving reading culture in Ghana. These include:

Professionalism: All stakeholders within the book industry and reading promotion ecosystem, including authors, publishers, printers, distributors, booksellers, librarians, educators, and policymakers, must operate with the

highest standards of competence, expertise, and ethical conduct in all their operations.

Inclusivity: The Policy is committed to ensuring that all individuals, irrespective of their socio-economic status, geographic location, language, age, ability, gender, or background, have fair and equitable access to diverse, relevant, and high-quality books and reading opportunities.

Innovation: Encourage and embrace innovative approaches, technologies, and creative solutions across all aspects of the book value chain, from content creation and production to distribution and reading promotion. The Policy commits to remaining flexible and responsive to evolving societal needs, technological advancements, and new global best practices.

Sustainability: The Policy commits to designing and implementing interventions that are economically viable, environmentally responsible, socially beneficial, and technologically adaptive. The aim is to build a resilient book industry and cultivate a reading culture that endures and thrives for current and future generations.

CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE KEY OBJECTIVES

4.0 Introduction

Several strategies have been designed and adopted to respond to the set objectives of this policy. It is envisioned that the collective implementation of these strategies will lead to the achievement of a vibrant and sustainable book industry.

4.1 Objective 1: Promote indigenous authorship and the publishing of all genres of books in Ghana

To promote indigenous authorship, an Authorship Development Fund will be established by the Minister for Education to promote indigenous authorship and publishing. Also, the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC) will develop suitable regulatory frameworks, standards, and norms, as efforts to promote professionalism and standardization for local book publishing, as well as develop guidelines for the adoption and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in book publishing.

The strategies to achieve this objective are outlined below.

Strategies

- i. Improve the capacity of indigenous authors and publishers.
- ii. Institute incentives for excellence in the creation and production of literary works.

- iii. Strengthen writing and publishing projects for the preservation of Ghanaian languages.
- iv. Improve funding to promote authorship and publishing.
- v. Support academic writing and publishing in institutions of higher learning.
- vi. Address copyright infringements in the book industry.
- vii. Encourage the production of books in varied formats, including braille, ebooks and audiobooks.

4.2 Objective 2: Ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution

To ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution, the Minister for Education will facilitate the exemption from import duty of all raw materials for book production, including but not limited to paper, ink, printing plates, and binding materials, to manage the cost of imported material for book production for local printers. Again, the Minister will ensure the implementation of the guidelines on 100% local printing of textbooks and other educational materials, as well as facilitate incentives to promote the production, marketing, and widespread utilization of electronic books (ebooks) and digital learning tools.

Furthermore, the Minister for Education will facilitate the provision of suitable infrastructural frameworks for community and school libraries, especially in the

rural areas. The GBDC will also facilitate appropriate distribution channels and mobile book-selling networks.

Below are the strategies that would be employed to achieve this objective.

Strategies

- i. Support capacity development of the production and distribution sectors.
- ii. Mainstream environmental sustainability and circular economy principles into the print value chain.
- iii. Ensure access to books for persons with disabilities and special education needs.
- iv. Promote channels for book distribution.

4.3 Objective 3: Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the book industry stakeholders

To strengthen coordination and collaboration among book industry stakeholders, the Minister for Education will facilitate the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to foster continuous dialogue, joint planning, and cohesive action between the book value chain and other relevant government institutions.

The strategies to achieve this objective are outlined below.

Strategies

- i. Promote synergies among industry associations and partnerships.

- ii. Strengthen the relationship between the book industry stakeholders and relevant government authorities.

4.4 Objective 4: Enhance human resource capacities for the book industry.

To enhance the capacities of human resource for the book industry, the Minister for Education will facilitate a targeted continuous professional development, accreditation, and capacity-building framework for practitioners across the book value chain. Also, the Minister for Education will facilitate the collaboration between academic institutions and industry bodies to align tertiary publishing and curricula with emerging trends and contemporary production standards.

The strategies to achieve this objective are outlined below.

Strategies

- i. Encourage continuous professional development opportunities for book industry practitioners.
- ii. Promote opportunities for internship and workplace learning experiences for trainees in the book industry.
- iii. Establish a national professional certification and licensing scheme.

4.5 Objective 5: Promote the culture of reading in the country

In making efforts to promote the culture of reading in the country, the Minister for Education will facilitate an appropriate framework to sustain national reading campaigns to promote reading across all age groups.

Below are the strategies outlined to achieve Objective 5.

Strategies

- i. Encourage reading as a habit.
- ii. Strengthen networks for advocacy, research and promotion of reading.
- iii. Encourage patronage of books of varied formats, particularly among the youth and children.

4.6 Objective 6: Support the establishment and growth of libraries at all levels

In order to support the establishment and growth of libraries at all levels, the Minister for Education will establish a funding mechanism to finance library infrastructure and services, as well as facilitate the provision of suitable infrastructural frameworks for community and school libraries, especially in the rural areas.

Strategies

- i. Develop innovative programmes to make libraries more attractive to all age groups.
- ii. Advocate for the expansion and funding of public, community, school and special libraries.
- iii. Develop the capacity of librarians and teachers.

- iv. Ensure libraries are easily accessible to persons with disabilities and special education needs.

4.7 Objective 7: Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry

Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry will require the Minister for Education to facilitate the development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for the book industry institutions.

The strategies below will be implemented to achieve this objective.

Strategies

- i. Establish a legal framework for the development and regulation of the book industry.
- ii. Promote awareness and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

The NBRP framework will be implemented within the context of the decentralized planning system which promotes broad participation and partnership in the development process at all levels. The Ministry responsible for Education, as lead sector ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts, and the National Development Planning Commission, will supervise the implementation of the Policy. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Department of Publishing Studies-KNUST, book industry associations, and some non-governmental organisations (NGOs) constitute the basic structures for the implementation of plans, programmes, and activities based on their respective institutional mandates.

5.1 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

An effective institutional arrangement is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the NBRP. As part of efforts towards implementation of the Policy, well-structured mechanisms have been developed to perform three main functions. These functions cover supervision, coordination, monitoring, and implementation. This structure comprises three (3) main parts, namely 1) Steering

Committee, 2) Technical Working Group, and 3) Implementation Agencies. The relationships between these structures are shown in Figure 1.

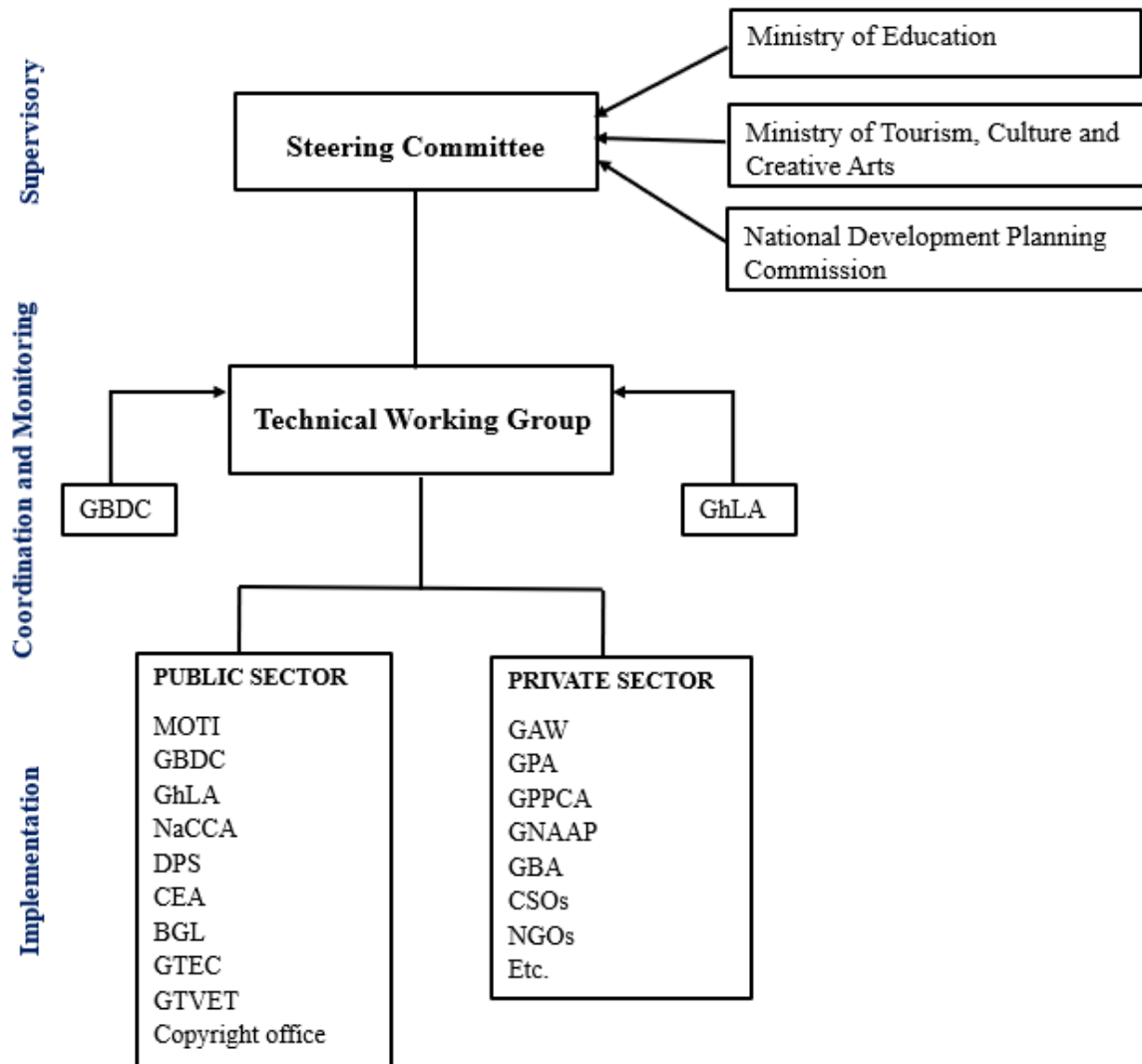


Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of the NBRP

5.1.1 The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is made up of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry responsible for Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts, and the National Development Planning Commission, whose mandates are largely connected to

the implementation of the Policy. The Steering Committee will provide strategic direction and supervision for the implementation and monitoring of the NBRP.

5.1.2 The Technical Working Group (TWG)

The Technical Working Group comprises technical staff from GBDC, GhLA and other institutions, whose mandate will be measured against the attainment of the Policy. The TWG will liaise between the Steering Committee and the Implementing Agencies. The TWG is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and reporting the implementation of the NBRP. GBDC will facilitate the organisation of TWG meetings.

To insulate policy execution against mandate creep, inter-agency friction, or operational duplicity, the Ministry of Education shall sponsor a Joint Legislative Instrument (LI) within Year 1 of policy rollout. This LI will legally demarcate the operational boundaries, joint data-sharing responsibilities, and co-oversight protocols of the GBDC and GhLA. It will establish a statutory inter-agency coordination protocol, ensuring that while the GBDC retains exclusive oversight over industry professional standards and supply-side creation, the GhLA exercises corresponding authority over public dissemination, archival networks, and community consumption systems.

5.1.3 Implementing Agencies

The implementation will involve all the major stakeholders in the book industry, both public and private. The public sector stakeholders include the Ministry responsible for Trade, Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC), Ghana Library Authority (GhLA), Bureau of Ghana Languages (BGL), Complementary Education Agency (CEA), National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA), Ghana Tertiary Education Commission (GTEC), Department of Publishing Studies (DPS) of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Ghana TVET Services, and Copyright Office of Ghana.

The private stakeholders include the Ghana Association of Writers (GAW), Ghana Publishers Association (GPA), Ghana National Association of Authors and Publishers (GNAAP), Ghana Printers and Paper Converters Association (GPPCA), and Ghana Booksellers Association (GBA). Others are non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in reading promotion in the country.

5.1.3.1 Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC)

The GBDC's mandate is to:

1. Plan and co-ordinate activities of public and private entities which have an interest in book development.
2. Promote the habit of reading among Ghanaians, particularly school children.

3. Promote the development of indigenous authors; the translation of books written by indigenous authors into Ghanaian languages; and the distribution of books in the country.
4. Promote and co-ordinate the international distribution of books written by Ghanaians.
5. Prescribe and enforce standards for the printing and publication of final book proofs by publishers and printers in the book industry in accordance with international best practice.
6. Ensure the removal from circulation of books that do not comply with the prescribed standards.
7. Collaborate with stakeholders to ensure the development of a conducive environment for building a robust book industry.
8. Undertake research that is essential for the development of the book industry.
9. Represent the country at international book fairs.
10. Perform any other function that is ancillary to the objects of the Council.

5.1.3.2 Ghana Library Authority

1. Promote the habit of reading among all age groups.
2. Ensure the development of the public library network in the country.
3. Undertake innovative programmes to attract users to the public libraries.
4. Ensure the development of an up-to-date national bibliography.
5. Collect and preserve reading materials written by Ghanaians, and on Ghana.
6. Promote proper book handling practices among users.

7. Promote the collection and preservation of rare books and other collections to preserve Ghanaian cultural heritage.

5.1.3.3 Bureau of Ghana Languages

1. Promote authorship in Ghanaian languages.
2. Promote the translation of books into Ghanaian languages.
3. Promote the marketing and distribution of books in Ghanaian languages.
4. Ensure the development of official orthography for Ghanaian languages.

5.1.3.4 Copyright Office of Ghana

1. Administer copyright in literary works to protect and encourage creativity.
2. Ensure the administration of external copyright relations to protect literary works of Ghanaian origin.
3. Investigate and redress cases of infringement of copyright.
4. Settle disputes involving copyrights.
5. Educate the public on copyright-related issues.

5.1.3.5 Department of Publishing Studies (DPS), KNUST

1. Ensure the development of human resources for the book industry.
2. Undertake research and development projects to promote innovation in the book industry.
3. Research into reading habits and usage of teaching and learning materials (TLM) to inform policy.

4. Organise continuous professional development programmes for book industry practitioners.

5.1.3.6 Ghana Association of Writers

1. Promote an all-inclusive and formidable writers' association in Ghana.
2. Promote the exchange of creative ideas and Ghanaian cultural heritage through books.
3. Promote the development of creative-writing among Ghanaians.
4. Promote the development of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of indigenous writers.
5. Support the documentation and preservation of indigenous culture.
6. Cultivate and develop the literary consciousness of the Ghanaian public.
7. Promote and sustain professionalism in book production.

5.1.3.7 Ghana Publishers Association (GPA)

1. Promote an all-inclusive and formidable association of publishers in Ghana.
2. Promote and sustain the production of books of international standards in the country.
3. Promote the development of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of publishers.
4. Promote the use of official orthography of Ghanaian languages in book production.

5. Promote guidelines to standardize practices on the buying and selling of rights (e.g., royalties, translation, reproduction, etc.).
6. Promote the production and marketing of e-books in Ghana.
7. Promote and sustain professionalism in book production.
8. Promote inclusivity in local books, including gender and ethnic balance.
9. Promote the production of books for people with special needs such as Braille, audiobooks, etc.

5.1.3.8 Ghana National Association of Authors and Publishers (GNAAP)

1. Preserve national culture through book development.
2. Promote the growth of the book industry and make it attractive to boost the confidence of investors.
3. Promote the interest of authors and publishers in Ghana and in the diaspora.
4. Motivate and drive excellence in the book industry through ongoing professional development and award schemes.
5. Foster networking opportunities for members.
6. Promote peace, love and solidarity among industry players.
7. Partner with state and private institutions to promote literacy and reading.
8. Foster solidarity among members.

5.1.3.9 Ghana Printers and Paper Converters Association

1. Promote an all-inclusive and formidable association of printers in Ghana.

2. Promote the use of efficient and appropriate technology in book production.
3. Promote and sustain the production of books of international standards in the country.
4. Promote the development of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of printers and other paper converters.
5. Promote and sustain professionalism in book production.

5.1.3.10 Ghana Booksellers Association

1. Promote an all-inclusive and formidable association of booksellers in Ghana.
2. Promote the efficient distribution of books of international standards throughout the country.
3. Promote the development of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of Booksellers.
4. Promote and sustain professionalism in book selling.
5. Promote channels for the marketing and distribution of books in the country.

5.1.3.11 Ghana Library Association

1. Promote the habit of reading among all age groups.
2. Undertake innovative programmes to attract users to libraries.

3. Promote the use of efficient and appropriate technology in the provision of library services.
4. Promote and sustain the use of indigenous books of international standards in libraries.
5. Promote the development of the knowledge, skills, and abilities of librarians.
6. Promote and sustain professionalism in the provision of library services.

5.1.3.12 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

1. Promote the habit of reading among all age groups through innovative programmes and activities.
2. Support access to books and other reading materials throughout the country.
3. Promote the development and the knowledge, skills and abilities of book industry practitioners, etc.

5.2 Resource Mobilisation

This Resource Mobilisation Strategy (RMS) sets out how GBDC, in collaboration with key ministries, agencies, and stakeholders, will secure and sustain the financial, human, material/logistical, and technological resources required to implement, monitor, and scale the National Book and Reading Policy. It covers full policy-cycle costing (design, consultation, piloting, implementation,

monitoring, evaluation, scaling, and sustainability) and maps diversified financing options to ensure continuity beyond the initial implementation period. Within the costing framework across the policy cycle, the GBDC will adopt activity-based costing with lifecycle budgeting and clear unit-cost assumptions, reviewed annually with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

The indicative budget to implement this Policy for the first five years is GH¢ 35,302,500.00. To realise the objectives of the Policy, the RMS prioritises a blended finance approach that sequences and layers sources:

1. **Government of Ghana (GoG) budgetary support:** Core recurrent and development spending lines for policy management, printing or procurement subsidies, library operations, and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL). GBDC will negotiate a protected budget line within MoE/MoF and integrate it into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
2. **Development partner support:** Grants and technical assistance for startup costs (studies, platform build, capacity building), catalytic pilots, evidence generation, and inclusive access.
3. **Corporate bodies:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and co-investment in book procurement, local-language publishing, device donations, logistics, and reading campaigns.

4. **Public–private partnerships (PPP):** Performance-based contracts for warehousing/distribution, digital platform hosting, device-as-a-service, and content co-creation with risk-sharing.
5. **Additional instruments:** National Research Fund Act, 2020 (Act 1056) for reading, literacy and book industry research; municipal allocations for community libraries; foundations and high-net-worth individuals for endowments and challenge funds.

5.3 Strategic Pillars and Actions

1. **Strengthen and expand partnerships:** Consolidate existing relationships with the Ghana Library Authority, NaCCA, GAW, MoTCCA, Ghana Publishers Association, Writers Associations, teacher unions, and CSOs. Leverage Act 1056 for research on reading habits, book market dynamics, and effective interventions.
2. **Broaden the network of resource partners:** Engage multilateral/bilateral agencies, philanthropic foundations, impact investors, domestic corporates (telecoms, banks, fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), logistics), and diaspora groups. A content and Innovation Fund will also be established to co-finance: local-language/age-appropriate titles; inclusive/accessible formats; audiobook production; community reading initiatives.

3. Technology and green applications: Investment in inclusive digital reading: accessible EPUB, audiobooks, text-to-speech, sign-language video supplements and ensuring zero-rating discussions with telecoms for educational content. The Policy will adopt green procurement: recycled paper standards, energy-efficient printing, solar power for libraries and mobile units, and sustainable logistics routing.

4. Innovative financing mechanisms:

- *Cross-sector pooled funding:* align education, culture/creative arts, gender/child protection, local government, and ICT budgets to co-finance shared interventions (libraries, digital access, inclusive content).
- *Specialised partnerships and joint ventures:* co-publishing with private presses; distribution collaborations with logistics firms; telecom/device partnerships for reader bundles.
- *Community Development Reading Funds:* district-level funds (with matching grants) for library upgrades, reading clubs, and local-language content commissioning.
- *Professional Core Group (Books and Reading):* Experts to scan resource mobilisation (RM) opportunities, deliver sponsored trainings, conduct market/impact studies, and host fee-based seminars.

5.4 Risk Assessment, Management, and Mitigation Framework

The successful realization of the strategic goals of the NBRP over its ten-year lifecycle rests upon critical assumptions: macroeconomic stability, strong legislative compliance, and sustained institutional political will. The matrix below outlines the identified operational risks and details the statutory mitigation mechanisms triggered under this policy:

Risk Category	Identified Policy Risk	Impact Level	Institutional Mitigation Mechanism for Direct Enforcement
Macroeconomic	High inflation or currency depreciation escalating the cost of imported paper and print consumables.	High	Expand the existing import duty waiver on raw paper to cover all essential printing inputs (inks, plates, and machinery) to lower domestic production costs below offshore alternatives.
Technological	Unchecked digital piracy and illicit ebook distribution undermining copyright frameworks.	High	Scale up the regulatory enforcement capacity of the Copyright Office; mandate Digital Rights Management (DRM) standards for all state-procured digital content.
Institutional	Changes in ministerial leadership or shifting state budgets delaying the formalization of the GBDC Act.	Medium	Secure dedicated funding lines for the Authorship Development Fund through statutory Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and explicit

Risk Category	Identified Policy Risk	Impact Level	Institutional Mitigation Mechanism for Direct Enforcement
			alignment with the MTNDPF.
Socio-Cultural	Structural public resistance to indigenous local-language content in favor of foreign titles.	Medium	Integrate local-language literature targets into the national basic school curriculum and create high-profile state-sponsored national authorship awards.

CHAPTER 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.0 Introduction

The successful implementation of the NBRP requires a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework. This chapter outlines the strategies and processes that will be in place to track, report, and evaluate the progress and impact of the Policy's implementation. The Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC) and the Ghana Library Authority (GhLA), in collaboration with key stakeholders, will play a central role in leading and coordinating the monitoring and evaluation efforts.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Policy

The monitoring and evaluation framework is designed to ensure the effective execution of the NBRP, aligning actions with the Policy's objectives, vision, and mission. This framework will not only promote adherence to the Policy's Action Plan but also enable the regular assessment of the Annual Action Plans for desired outcomes. Additionally, it will serve as a feedback mechanism to inform Policy review and guide subsequent activities and initiatives.

To facilitate this, the following steps will be undertaken:

- i. **Development of M&E Indicators:** Well-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be established for each strategy and related activity.

These KPIs will serve as measurable targets against which progress and achievements can be assessed.

- ii. **Development of M&E Work-plan, Roadmap, and Budget:** A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation work-plan will be developed, outlining the activities, responsible parties, timelines, and allocated budget for monitoring and evaluation activities. This work-plan will ensure systematic tracking and reporting of progress.
- iii. **Data Collection and Analysis:** Regular data collection will be conducted to capture relevant information on the implementation of strategies and activities. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through surveys, assessments, interviews, and other methods. This data will be analyzed to measure the progress of implementation against the established KPIs.
- iv. **Reporting and Dissemination:** Periodic monitoring and evaluation reports will be generated to provide insights into the implementation progress, achievements, challenges, and lessons learned. These reports will be disseminated to stakeholders, including the Steering Committee, policy implementers, and the public. The reports will facilitate informed decision-making and adjustments as needed.

6.2 Review of the Policy

The National Book and Reading Policy will undergo regular reviews to ensure its relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with changing circumstances. The reviews will be conducted at periodic intervals, including biennially, mid-term (after five years), and at the end of the Policy's ten-year implementation period.

The review process will involve the following steps:

- i. **Coordination and Oversight:** The GBDC and GhLA, under the guidance of the Ministry of Education and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), will lead the coordination of the Policy review process. They will engage relevant stakeholders and experts to ensure a comprehensive assessment.
- ii. **Impact Assessment:** The Policy review will include a thorough impact assessment. Empirical data collected through monitoring and evaluation, research, lessons learned, and observations from the Policy's implementation will be utilized as feedback to gauge the Policy's effectiveness and its contribution to the intended outcomes.
- iii. **Recommendations and Revisions:** Based on the findings of the impact assessment, the Policy may be revised, refined, or updated to better address emerging challenges and opportunities. Recommendations for improvements will be documented and presented for consideration.

- iv. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Stakeholder consultations will be integral to the review process, ensuring that diverse perspectives and insights are incorporated into the Policy's evolution.

6.3 Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

To ensure the National Book & Reading Policy (NBRP) achieves its ten-year targets and remains responsive to the evolving literacy and economic landscape, the following sub-sections are integrated into the Implementation Framework:

6.3.1 Data Harmonization and National Accounting

The Ministry of Education (MoE), through the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC), shall institutionalize a National Book Industry dataset in collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). This mechanism will guarantee the collection and disaggregation of book sector data from general manufacturing to track the industry's specific contribution to National GDP, employment, and trade balances.

6.3.2 Evaluative Learning and Recalibration

As part of the independent Mid-term Evaluation (Year 5: 2031) and the Terminal Evaluation (Year 10: 2036), additional evaluation criteria, “Reading Habit Index” and “Local Content Ratio”, will be used to measure the qualitative shift

in Ghana's reading culture, ensuring that implementation strategies are recalibrated based on empirical evidence.

6.3.3 Risk Management Tracking System

The Steering Committee, Technical Working Group and the Implementing agencies shall operationalize a Risk Management Tracking System. Quarterly reports will provide status updates on identified economic, technological, and institutional risks and assumptions, specifically digital piracy and printing input inflation, that may be triggering pre-defined mitigation protocols to prevent deviations from policy objectives.

6.4 National Knowledge Management (Pillar for Intellectual Capital)

The NBRP recognizes the book value chain as the primary engine for Ghana's transition into a learning society. To achieve this, the following actions will be pursued.

- i. The GBDC will make recommendations to the State to incentivise the production of high-value indigenous intellectual property (IP), specifically targeting scholarly, technical, and local-language authorship to reduce "textbook dependency" and enhance national cultural identity.
- ii. To safeguard Ghana's intellectual assets, the Ghana Library Authority (GhLA) will establish a National Digital Knowledge Repository. This

system will enforce legal deposit compliance for all physical and electronic publications, ensuring the long-term preservation of the nation's digital and print heritage.

- iii. GBDC, GhLA, publishers, and other relevant stakeholders will promote the active application of knowledge by removing barriers to access. This includes the expansion of decentralized library hubs and the adoption of Open Educational Resources (OER) for state-funded research, ensuring that knowledge serves as a public good for innovation, lifelong learning, and socio-economic transformation.

6.5 Risk Assessment and Mitigation

This matrix identifies the potential internal and external threats to the National Book & Reading Policy and provides specific mitigation strategies.

Risk Category	Potential Risk	Impact	Mitigation Strategy
Economic	High inflation or currency depreciation increasing the cost of imported raw materials.	Increased book prices, leading to lower patronage and industry stagnation.	Implement the “Printing Input Tax Waiver” immediately and promote regional paper-pulp production to reduce import reliance.
Digital/Technology	Digital piracy and unauthorized	Loss of revenue for authors and	Strengthen the Copyright Office’s

Risk Category	Potential Risk	Impact	Mitigation Strategy
	distribution of ebooks.	publishers; discourages digital innovation.	enforcement capacity and integrate Digital Rights Management (DRM) standards into the policy.
Political	Changes in government priorities or leadership within the Ministry of Education.	Budget cuts or loss of institutional support for the policy's 10-year roadmap.	Legally institutionalize the GBDC through an Act of Parliament to ensure continuity regardless of political changes.
Socio-Cultural	Resistance to indigenous language content in favour of foreign titles.	Failure of Objective 1 (Local Authorship) and continued cultural erosion.	Mandate a percentage of local language content in school procurement and launch high-visibility "National Author" awards.
Institutional	Mandate creep or conflicts between GBDC, GhLA, and the Ministry of Education.	Inefficient resource use and delayed implementation of strategies.	Clearly define the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Steering Committee to act as the sole dispute resolution body.

CHAPTER 7: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0 Introduction

Effective communication is essential for the successful implementation of the National Book and Reading Policy (NBRP). The communication strategy aims to ensure that the policy goal, objectives, programmes, and expected outcomes are clearly understood by all stakeholders involved in the book industry and reading promotion ecosystem in Ghana. Given the multi-sectoral nature of the book industry, communication must be structured, inclusive, and continuous. The strategy will promote awareness, enhance stakeholder collaboration, encourage dialogue, and strengthen accountability throughout the implementation period of the policy.

7.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The Communication Strategy is designed to achieve the following strategic objectives:

- i. Ensure widespread awareness and understanding of the National Book and Reading Policy among all stakeholders.
- ii. Clearly communicate the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in policy implementation.
- iii. Facilitate continuous dialogue, consultation, and collaboration among stakeholders in the book industry.

- iv. Disseminate information on policy implementation progress, achievements, and challenges.
- v. Encourage public participation and feedback to improve programmes under the policy.
- vi. Strengthen advocacy for reading culture, indigenous authorship, and the development of the domestic book industry.

7.2 Approach

7.2.1 Dissemination of the Policy

The National Book and Reading Policy will be disseminated using multiple channels to ensure wide accessibility.

Official National Policy Launch	A high-level launch organised by the Ministry of Education with participation from government officials, book industry stakeholders, academia, and development partners.
Regional Dissemination Workshops	Workshops organised across all regions to explain the policy objectives, implementation strategies, and expected outcomes to stakeholders.
Publication and Digital Access	Upload the policy document on official government websites and distribute both digital and printed copies to institutions, universities, libraries, and book industry associations.

Media Campaigns	Conduct television and radio discussions on the policy and issue press releases and feature articles in newspapers to increase public awareness.
Policy Briefs and Simplified Guides	Develop simplified summaries and policy briefs to make the policy easier for stakeholders and the general public to understand.

7.2.2 Creation of Awareness on Stakeholder Roles

Stakeholder Orientation Workshops	Workshops organised for book industry associations, educational institutions, and NGOs to clarify their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the policy.
Development of Stakeholder Guidelines	Preparation and distribution of simplified manuals outlining the responsibilities of key stakeholders, including authors, publishers, printers, booksellers, librarians, and educators.
Institutional Communication Channels	Regular meetings of the Steering Committee and the Technical Working Group, as well as continuous communication between implementing agencies and stakeholders to ensure coordinated policy implementation.
Capacity Building Programmes	Training sessions for stakeholders on publishing standards, copyright regulations, and strategies for promoting reading culture.
Community Engagement Campaigns	Organisation of reading festivals, book fairs, and school outreach programmes to promote reading and explain the objectives of the policy to communities.

7.3 Target Audiences

The communication strategy targets and engages the following critical audiences:

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Policy alignment, coordination, resource allocation
Book Industry Associations (authors, publishers, printers, booksellers)	Professional standards, incentives, industry development
Educational Institutions (schools, universities, teachers)	Teaching materials, literacy promotion
Libraries and Librarians	Reading promotion, access to books
Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations & NGOs	Literacy programmes, community outreach
Media (TV, radio, newspapers, online)	Public awareness and advocacy
Parents, communities, youth and children	Access to books and reading opportunities
Persons with disabilities and Special Education Needs	Accessible reading materials

7.4 Communication Channels

The implementation of the NBRP necessitates an integrated communication mix. Depending on the specific objective, target audience, strategy, and activity, the communication strategy will deploy appropriate channels and materials. The table below presents a compilation of the communication channels that will be used to disseminate information on the implementation of the policy.

Press	Online	TV	
Press Conference	Website	News and features	
Press release	Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn)	Interviews	
Radio	Newsletter (Electronic or print)	Advert clips	
Opinion editorial		Long-format programmes	
Features		Online television options	
Features advisories		Documentary	
Radio	Advertising	Print	Public Relations/Events
Live Presenter Mention (LPM)	Print	Brochures	Event/Stunt
Announcement	Radio	Posters	Endorsements
Radio Drama	Television	Letters	Telephone calls
Documentary	Digital	Leaflets	Conferences
Interview		Scientific report	Workshops
Long Format Programme			Seminars
			Summits
Conference calls			
Face-to-face meetings			
Memo			
Letters			
Text Messages (SMS, WhatsApp groups, WhatsApp Community)			

7.5 Key Communication Messages

To maintain consistency, the communication strategy will focus on the following key messages:

1. Books are central to national development and education.
2. The NBRP aims to build a vibrant and sustainable Ghanaian book industry.
3. All stakeholders have defined roles in supporting authorship, publishing, distribution, libraries, and reading culture.
4. Government and private sector collaboration is essential for policy success.
5. Reading promotes knowledge, creativity, innovation, and national development.
6. The policy promotes indigenous authorship, Ghanaian languages, and culturally relevant books.

7.6 Monitoring and Evaluation of Communication Activities

The primary aim of this monitoring and evaluation plan is to assess the effectiveness of the communication strategy implemented for the Policy. It will also focus on key performance indicators to measure the strategy's impact, identify successful elements, and provide insights for refinement.

Indicators • Increased awareness of books and the importance of reading • Positive shifts in perceptions towards encouraging students to read • Public awareness levels on reading promotion	Methods • Pre- and post-activity surveys. • Focus group discussions with target audiences.
Indicators • Number of impressions and engagements on communication materials. • Participation rates in workshops, webinars, and training programmes. • Stakeholder participation in policy forums	Methods • Social media analytics. • Attendance records for events and training sessions.
Indicators • Increase in knowledge on the policy. • Demonstrated understanding of concepts in the book industry. • Number of dissemination workshops conducted	Methods • Surveys assessing knowledge levels. • Media coverage of policy initiatives • Assessments during training sessions. • Content Analysis of communication drives

Indicators • Collection of feedback from stakeholders. • Timely responses to concerns or queries. • Timely reporting	Methods • Online feedback forms. • Dedicated communication channels for inquiries.
Indicators • Frequency, tone, and frame of media coverage. • Public sentiment towards the policy and communication efforts. • Engagement on digital communication platforms	Methods • Media monitoring reports. • Analysis of public sentiment through social listening tools • Website and social media analytics
Indicators • Number of partnerships formed. • Level of collaboration with NGOs, CSOs, educational institutions, media, and community organisations.	Methods • Partnership agreements and documentation. • Surveys assessing collaboration satisfaction.

7.7 Timeline and Reporting

The evaluation process will be conducted at specific intervals throughout the implementation period, with comprehensive assessments at key milestones. The evaluation cycle will include initial assessments, mid-term reviews (Year 5: 2031), and a final evaluation (Year 10: 2036) at the conclusion of the policy

implementation. Regular reports will be generated to communicate findings and recommendations. Findings will be incorporated into the annual progress reports of the NBRP to inform improvements in communication strategies.

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APPENDIX 1: Action Plan

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
Objective 1: Promote indigenous authorship and the publishing of all genres of books in Ghana					
1.1	Improve the capacity of indigenous authors and publishers.	Train authors and publishers on all categories of books in conformity with acceptable standards.	2026-2036	GBDC	NaCCA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
		Organise creative-writing workshops	2026-2036	GBDC	GPA, GAW, GNAAP
		Organise high-level consultative meetings among key stakeholders	2026-2036	GBDC	NaCCA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, BGL, DPS
1.2	Strengthen writing and publishing projects for the preservation of Ghanaian languages.	Produce manuscripts and books in indigenous languages.	2026-2036	GBDC	GPA, GAW, GNAAP, BGL, DPS
		Translate and adapt government publications, development policies, and civic education materials into indigenous languages	2026-2036	BGL	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
		Develop bilingual dictionaries and terminology guides for indigenous languages	2026-2036	BGL	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
1.3	Institute incentives for excellence in the creation and production of literary works.	Establish an award scheme	2026-2036	GBDC	GhLA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, GAVA
1.4	Improve funding to promote authorship and publishing.	Establish an authorship development fund for less developed categories of books	2026-2036	MoE	GBDC, GhLA, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, CEA, NaCCA
		Train industry players in fundraising and networking	2026-2036	GBDC	GAW, GPA, GNAAP
1.5	Support academic writing and publishing in institutions of higher learning.	Sensitise tertiary students on avenues for publishing research.	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
		Partner with key stakeholders to assist students in developing their research and manuscripts into journal articles	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
		Conduct research to assess the quality of research publications in tertiary institutions	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
		Collaborate with tertiary institutions to organize zonal workshops on research, academic writing, and authorship.	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Initiate a comprehensive review of institutional appointment and promotion criteria across public and private universities to award premium weight to peer-reviewed books and monographs published under the proposed “Green Label” Certification Scheme	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
		Establish a dedicated Tertiary Publishing Subsidy within the proposed lifecycle budget to ease financial constraints and reduce dependency on costly imported academic volumes	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
		Provide technical training and structural grants to revitalise existing university publishing houses, enabling them to compete internationally.	2026-2036	GTEC	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, Tertiary institutions
1.6	Address copyright infringements in the book industry.	Partner with key stakeholders to identify gaps in the copyright law	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
		Undertake public education on copyright law	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Embark on market/industry surveillance checks on copyright compliance	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA
		Assist industry players to enforce their copyrights	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
1.7	Encourage the production of books in varied formats, including braille, ebooks and audiobooks.	Sensitise authors and publishers on the production of books in varied formats	2026-2036	GBDC	GhLA, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
		Organise training on book production in varied formats	2026-2036	GBDC	GPA, GAW, GNAAP
Objective 2: Ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution					
2.1	Support capacity development of the production and distribution sectors.	Advocate for trade incentives for domestic book production	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GBA
		Train printers and distributors on best practices in book production and distribution	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GBA
		Conduct thematic research	2026-2036	DPS (KNUST)	GBDC
2.2	Mainstream environmental sustainability and circular economy principles into the print value chain.	Operationalize a 'Green Label' Certification Scheme offering targeted fiscal preferences and preferential public procurement placement to local publishing houses	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Establish the National Textbook Recovery and Circular Recycling Scheme (NTRRS) in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service (GES)	2026-2036	GBDC	GES, GPPCA, GBA
2.3	Ensure access to books for persons with disabilities and special education needs	Promote the production of book titles in varied formats	2026-2036	MoE	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP
		Provide books in varied forms for persons with disabilities and special education needs	2026-2036	MoE	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP
2.4	Promote channels for book distribution	Expand channels, including online platforms for effective book distribution	2026-2036	GBDC	GhLA, GPA, GNAAP, GBA
Objective 3: Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the book industry stakeholders					
3.1	Promote synergies among industry associations and partnerships.	Encourage the formalisation of book industry associations	2026-2036	GBDC	GAW, GPPCA, GPA, GBA, GNAAP
		Sensitise book industry practitioners on professionalism	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP
		Facilitate opportunities for networking among the various national book industry associations	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP, DPS

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
3.2	Strengthen the relationship between the book industry stakeholders and relevant government authorities.	Create avenues for effective dialogue and consultations	2026-2036	MoE	MoTCCA, GBDC, GAW, GhLA, GPA, GPPCA, NaCCA, BGL, Ghana Copyright Office, CopyGhana, GNAAP, GBA, GABE
		Establish an institutionalized National Book Industry Satellite Account to isolate, track, and aggregate data across the entire book value chain.	2026-2036	MoE	GSS, GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
Objective 4: Enhance the human resource capacity of the book industry					
4.1	Encourage continuous professional development opportunities for book industry practitioners.	Undertake training activities for existing book industry practitioners	2026-2036	GBDC	NaCCA, GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP, DPS, BGL
		Organise conferences to discuss contemporary issues in the book industry	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP, DPS
		Undertake workshops for budding book industry players	2026-2036	GBDC	NaCCA, GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP, DPS
		Identify opportunities for international exchange programmes	2026-2036	GBDC	GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GBA, GNAAP

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
4.2	Promote opportunities for internship and workplace learning experiences for trainees in the book industry.	Facilitate opportunities for internships for students	2026-2036	DPS (KNUST)	GBDC, GhLA, GAW, GPA, GPPCA, GNAAP, GTVETS
4.3	Establish a national professional certification and licensing scheme.	Formulate a standardized 'Book Industry Charter of Practice' defining clear operational, technical, and ethical criteria to distinguish professional practitioners across the value chain.	2026-2036	GBDC	GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
		Mandate the GBDC to issue renewable annual professional licenses to certified book industry practitioners.	2026-2036	GBDC	GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
Objective 5: Promote the culture of reading in the country					
5.1	Encourage reading as a habit.	Undertake community reading festivals and mobile library services	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GES, GLA, GAW, CEA, GPA, GNAAP, DPS
		Organise book fairs at all levels	2026-2036	GBDC	GhLA, GES, GLA, GAW, CEA, GPA, GNAAP, DPS

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Engage in reading activities in the local languages	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GPA, GhLA, GLA, GAW, BGL
		Collaborate with influencers to endorse and promote reading	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
		Collaborate with culture and creative arts organisations to integrate reading into cultural events	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GAW, CEA, GPA, GNAAP
		Establish reading clubs or book discussion groups in communities and schools	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GES, DPS, CEA
		Introduce community book-sharing schemes	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GLA, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
		Procure and distribute supplementary readers to libraries and schools	2026-2036	MoE	GhLA, GBDC
5.2	Strengthen networks for advocacy, research and promotion of reading.	Establish a National Reading Coalition	2026-2036	GhLA	GLA, GAW, CEA, GPA
		Develop joint advocacy campaign to raise awareness about the importance of reading	2026-2036	GhLA	CEA, GAW, GPA, GBDC
		Establish partnerships with media outlets for promoting reading-related content.	2026-2036	GhLA	BGL, GBDC, CEA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Collaborate with research institutions to gather data on reading.	2026-2036	MoE	GES, GTEC, GhLA, CEA, GBDC, Tertiary Institutions
		Establish a National Digital Academic Repository to aggregate and preserve all Ghanaian doctoral dissertations, peer-reviewed journals and tertiary textbooks.	2026-2036	GTEC	GhLA, GBDC, Tertiary Institutions
		Partner with the Vice-Chancellors Ghana network to embed reading-culture initiatives into undergraduate orientation and campus outreach programmes.	2026-2036	GTEC	GhLA, GBDC, Tertiary Institutions
5.3	Encourage patronage of books of varied formats, particularly among the youth and children	Expand platforms for promotion and use of books in varied formats	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GES, GNAAP, CEA, GLA, Tertiary Institutions
		Undertake sensitisation programmes to promote the use of books	2026-2036	GhLA	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GES, GNAAP, CEA, Tertiary Institutions

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
Objective 6: Support the establishment and growth of libraries at all levels					
6.1	Advocate for the expansion and funding of public, community, school and special libraries	Establish libraries at all levels	2026-2036	MoE	GhLA, GLA, GES
		Refurbish existing libraries	2026-2036	MoE	GhLA, GLA
6.2	Promote innovative programmes to make libraries more attractive to all age groups	Introduce complementary library services (personality reading, drama session, spelling bee, digital sections)	2026-2036	GhLA	MoE, GES, GLA,
6.3	Develop the capacity of librarians	Undertake training for librarians	2026-2036	GhLA	GLA
		Facilitate opportunities for international conferences and workshops	2026-2036	MoE	GhLA, GLA
6.4	Ensure libraries are easily accessible to persons with disabilities and special education needs	Ensure that library buildings are easily accessible to persons with disabilities and special education needs	2026-2036	GhLA	MoE, GLA
		Advocate for the provision of books in varied formats, including braille and audiobooks	2026-2036	GhLA	MoE, GES, GBDC
		Provide assistive devices to persons with disabilities and special education needs	2026-2036	GhLA	MoE

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
Objective 7: Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry					
7.1	Establish a legal framework for the development and regulation of the book industry.	Enact the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC) Act	2026-2036	MoE	Office of the Attorney General, GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
		Develop an LI for the GBDC Act	2026-2036	MoE	Office of the Attorney General, GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
		Organise stakeholder consultations on copyright and intellectual property regulations	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
		Amend the Book and Newspapers Registration Act, 1963 (Act 193)	2026-2036	MoE	GhLA, Office of the Attorney General, GAW, GPA, GNAAP
7.2	Promote awareness and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements	Conduct nationwide awareness campaigns on copyright laws and regulatory requirements for the book industry	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA, CopyGhana, GhLA, GLA
		Develop and distribute simplified guides on publishing regulations and intellectual property rights for authors, publishers, and booksellers	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA, CopyGhana, GhLA, GLA

S/N	Strategy	Activities	Timeframe	Responsibilities	
				Lead	Collaborating
		Organise workshops and seminars for stakeholders on legal obligations, ethical publishing practices, and industry standards	2026-2036	Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA, CopyGhana, GhLA, GLA
		Integrate legal literacy and intellectual property education into training programmes for trainees and creative industry professionals	2026-2036	DPS	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA, CopyGhana, GhLA, Ghana Copyright Office

APPENDIX 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (2026-2036)

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Objective 1: Promote indigenous authorship and the publishing of all genres of books in Ghana											
1.1	Percentage of newly published domestic titles officially approved by NaCCA.	The total number of unique textbook and supplementary reader titles that successfully pass the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NaCCA) standard quality and alignment audit annually, divided by the total number of local titles submitted for curriculum evaluation, multiplied by 100.	Outcome	42.3% as at 2023	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Assessment reports and Annual Reports	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
1.1a	Proportion of active publishing firms holding valid GBDC professional certification	The count of operating publishing entities verified to have met the regulatory criteria established under the GBDC professional standards registry, expressed as a percentage of total registered commercial publishers	Output	0						Training report, Semiannual, and Annual Reports	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
1.1b	Number of creative workshops organised	Count of creative workshops per annum	Output	2 as at 2025	2	2	2	2	2	Training report and Annual Reports	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA
1.2	Level of compliance with standards.	Count of practitioners who comply and adhere to acceptable standards. Percentage of practitioners who comply and adhere to acceptable standards	Outcome	70 out of 81 publishers as at 2025 86.4%						NaCCA’s Approved list report, NaCCA’s website	NaCCA, GBDC, MoE, GES, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
1.2a	Awards schemes established	Ghana Book Industry Award Scheme established to promote quality books	Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Award Scheme	N/A	Concept Note, Terms of Reference, Activity Report, Photographs,	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, GhLA, GAW, DPS, GBA, GPPCA

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
										Videos, website	
1.3	Change in fund mobilised	Authorship Development Fund (Endowment Fund for Book Development) established. Annual change in fund portfolio The number of titles produced with available funding	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Authorship Development Fund Established	20 titles	Concept Note, Terms of Reference, Activity Report, Photographs, Videos, website	GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, GAW
1.4	Change in scholarly publishing	Percentage of academic papers and theses published by tertiary students in the Department of Publishing Studies per academic year	Outcome	0	N/A	5%	7%	10%	15%	Published articles, Thesis Reports	DPS, GBDC, GPA, GNAAP
1.5	Number of copyright infringements	Count of copyright infringements annually Percentage of copyright infringements resolved per annum	Output Outcome	18 in 2025 0	TBD TBD	TBD TBD	TBD TBD	TBD TBD	TBD TBD	Annual reports of the Copyright Office	Ghana Copyright Office
1.6	Number of books published in varied formats	Count of titles published per annum, disaggregated by: Printed books Ebooks Audiobooks Braille	Output	1,163 as at the end of 2025 201 as at the end of 2025 N/A	TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD	TBD TBD TBD	GPA Annual Report, GhLA	GPA, GBDC, GhLA

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
				N/A							
1.6a	Number of ISBNs issued	Count of ISBNs issued per annum -Single -Block	Output	3,576 in 2025 130 in 2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual Reports of the GhLA	GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
1.6b	Number of ISSN issued	Count of ISSN issued per annum	Output	56 in 2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual Reports of the GhLA	GhLA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP, GTEC
1.6c	Number of legal deposits	Count of legal deposits per annum	Outcome	1,163 in 2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual Reports of the GhLA	GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
Objective 2: Ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution											
2.1	Annual percentage growth in total volume (metric tonnage) of print material manufactured in-country	The measured annual net increase or decrease in the total volume of books and educational materials physically manufactured by local printing presses within Ghana, tracking the reduction in offshore printing reliance.	Outcome	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Training reports, website of GBDC	GBDC, GPPCA, GBA
2.1a	Total value of fiscal tax exemptions utilized by local printing firms relative to domestic book retail price reduction	The total monetary sum (in GHC) of import duty waivers and VAT exemptions granted on essential printing inputs (inks, plates, paper) annually, correlated against the average consumer retail price index of locally produced books. Type of incentive	Output	1 ¹⁰ as at 31/12/2025	1	1	1	1	1	Annual Report of GBDC, ICUMS Reports	GBDC, GPPCA, ICUMS Secretariat

¹⁰ Tax waiver on paper for book production available

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
		Value of incentive	Outcome	GHC249,140,813.14 as at 31/12/2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		Count of beneficiaries	Outcome	5 as at 31/12/2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		
2.1b	Number of research studies conducted in different thematic areas	Count of research undertaken per annum	Output	0	1	1	1	1	1	Research reports, GBDC website	GBDC, DPS, Tertiary institutions
2.1c	Number of local printers achieving “Green Label” certification for sustainable production.	Count of printers who adhere to green printing standards	Output	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		
2.2	Level of access to books by all persons	Count of distribution channels, disaggregated by: online platforms	Outcome	10 as at end of 2025	15	20	25	30	35	Annual Reports by GIBF, Social media analytics and website analytics of GBDC	GBDC, GIBF, GPA, GNAAP, GAW
		Bookfairs		3 in 2025	4	5	6	7	7		
		Bookshops		467 as at 2025 (Rentech Digital)	475	480	485	490	495		
		Count of exhibitors at book fairs per annum, disaggregated by:	Outcome								
		-individual		3 in 2025	5	7	10	15	20		
		-organisation		55 in 2025	65	70	85	100	120		
		Count of attendance at the book fairs annually, disaggregated by: - Gender	Outcome	4,400 Females, 3,500 Males	5,280 F 4,200 M	6,336 F 5,040 M	7,603 F 6,048 M	9,124 F 7,257 M	10,948 F 8,709 M		

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
		- Disability		100 persons with disabilities (22 nd GIBF, 2025)	150	200	250	300	350		
		Exhibitors' and attendees' satisfaction with distribution channels	Outcome	2025 GIBF Exhibitors Satisfied – 53% Unsatisfied – 47% 2025 GIBF attendees Satisfied - 64% Unsatisfied– 36%	58% 42% 68% 32%	62% 38% 71% 29%	67% 33% 75% 25%	72% 28% 80% 20%	77% 23% 85% 15%	Post-event surveys, Assessment Reports	
Objective 3: Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the book industry stakeholders											
3.1	Annual GDP contribution rate of the national book and publishing sector	The net economic value added by the entire book value chain (creation, publishing, printing, and distribution), calculated as a distinct economic sub-sector through the National Book Industry Satellite Account of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	Outcome	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual report of GBDC, GPA GNAAP, GPPCA, GAW	GBDC, GPA GNAAP, GPPCA, GAW
3.1a	Number of new entrants.	Count of new book industry practitioners per annum, disaggregated by: -Publishers -Printers -Booksellers	Output	12 new publishers in 2025 3 new printers in 2024 5 new booksellers in 2025	12 3 5	15 3 5	15 3 5	15 3 5	15 3 5	Membership directory and Annual report of GBDC, GPA GNAAP, GPPCA, GAW	GBDC, GPA GNAAP, GPPCA, GAW

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
3.1b	Number of new titles published	Count of new titles published per annum, disaggregated by varied format: -Printed -ebooks -audiobooks -braille	Output	1, 163 in 2025 201 in 2025 0 0	1,472	1,528	1,711	1,916	2,203	Annual report of GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, GAW	GPA GhLA, GAW, GNAAP
3.1c	Number of dialogue sessions organised	Count of dialogue sessions organised periodically, disaggregated by: -Workshops -Seminars -Conferences	Output	5 in 2025 1 in 2025 1 in 2025	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	Activity and Annual Report by GBDC, GPA, GAW, GPPCA, Ghana Copyright Office Pictures and Websites	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GPPCA, BGL, Copyright Office, DPS
Objective 4: Enhance the human resource capacity of the book industry											
4.1	Level of Professionalism	Count of publishers' books approved by NaCCA per annum	Outcome	70 in 2025	75	85	95	105	120	Annual Report from NaCCA	NaCCA, GBDC, GPA, GNAAP
4.1a	Number of capacity building activities organised	Count of capacity building activities organised per annum, disaggregated by: -workshops -Seminars -Conferences	Output	5 in 2025 1 in 2025 1 in 2025	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 1 1	Activity and Annual Report by GBDC, GPA, GAW, GPPCA, Ghana Copyright Office	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GPPCA, BGL, Copyright Office, DPS

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
										Pictures and Websites	
4.1b	Number of beneficiaries	Count of practitioners who benefited from capacity building activities, disaggregated by: -Gender -Publishers -Printers -Writers -Booksellers -Disability (Students)	Output	Male – 278 Female – 97 249 5 85 15 300 in 2023						Training Report, Evaluation Report, Pictures and Websites	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GPPCA, BGL, Copyright Office, Dept. Publishing Studies, etc
4.2	Level of practical knowledge and skills	Depth of practical knowledge and skills (experience) students acquired during the internship programme (End of third-year internship score)	Outcome	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Assessment Report, Viva (Students' Defence)	Dept. Publishing Studies
4.2a	Number of entities in the book industry providing internship opportunities for students.	Count of entities that provided internship opportunities to students per annum	Output	56 as at 2025	60	65	70	75	80	Internship Letters, Report	Dept. Publishing Studies
Objective 5: Promote the culture of reading in the country											
5.1	Change in reading habits	Count of library membership per annum Count of book borrowing at library per annum	Outcome	25,595 in 2025. 357,153 books borrowed in 2025	44,003 524,312 books	62,411 691,471 books	80,819 858,630 books	99,227 1,025,786 books	117,635 1,192,945 books	Annual Reports by GhLA	GhLA

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
		Library patronage per annum, disaggregated by: -Children -Youth -Adult -Use (research, book borrowing, reading)		1,946,809 Visits in 2025	2,659,762 Visits	3,372,715 Visits	4,085,668 Visits	4,798,621 Visits	5,511,574 Visits		
5.1a	Number of reading activities and book fairs organised	Count of reading activities organised, disaggregated by: -Festivals & Mobile library services -Book fairs -School outreach -Influencers	Output	252 in 2025 3	260 3	270 3	280 3	290 3	300 3	Activity Reports, Annual Reports, Pictures, Websites	GhLA, GPA, GIBF, GBDC, GAW
5.1b	Number of reading activities organised in the indigenous languages	Count of reading activities organised in indigenous languages	Output	10 in 2025	10	10	10	10	10	Activity and Annual Reports, Pictures, Social media handles and websites of GBDC, GhLA, GIBF, GPA, GAW	GBDC, BGL, GIBF, GhLA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
5.1c	Number of reading clubs established	Count of reading clubs at the basic and community level Established (new) Functional (existing)	Output	Total of 2,483 reading clubs established as of 2025 (676 added new reading club b/t 2023 -2025)	2,485	2,490	2,500	2,510	2,520	Annual Reports	GhLA, GAW, DPS, GLA

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
5.2	Level of knowledge and understanding of reading needs and preferences in Ghana	Count of books read (fiction and non-fiction)	Output	Fiction books = 230,645 Non-fiction = 97,051 in 2025 (70.10% fiction & 29.9 non-fiction)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Usage Statistics and Annual Reports	GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GAW, etc
5.3	Patronage of books of varied formats, particularly among the youth and children	Percentage change in books read among youth and children. Book patronage disaggregated by book format: -Printed books -Ebooks -Audiobooks -Braille	Outcome	1,674,667 people	1,686,233	1,679,538	1,684,409	1,689,280	1,694,151	Periodic Survey Reports, Reports from Book Industry Associations	GhLA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP
Objective 6: Support the establishment and growth of libraries at all levels											
6.1	Count of libraries established	The number of new libraries established that meet accessibility standards -Public libraries (Regional, District and Community) -School libraries	Outcome	139 regional and branch libraries 50 SHS libraries	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	Annual Report, Pictures, Website	MoE, GhLA

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
6.1a	Number of refurbished libraries	Count of libraries refurbished that meet accessibility standards	Output	72 as at 2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Annual Report, Pictures, Websites	MoE, GhLA
6.2	Funding library services	Percentage change in budgetary allocation for library services	Outcome		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Appropriation Act, Annual Report	MoE, GhLA
6.2a	Stock of books in public libraries	The ratio of Ghanaian books to foreign books available in public libraries	Output	30%:70% as at 2025	35%:65%	40%:60%	45%:55%	50%:50%	60%:40%	Annual Reports	GhLA, GPA
6.3	Number of training programmes organised	Count of training programmes organised for librarians on modern trends in library management per annum	Output	227 training programmes in 2025	64+	64+	64+	64+	64+	Training Report, Evaluation Report	GhLA
6.4	Annual active user library patronage rate, disaggregated by age, location, and gender	The total number of unique, registered citizens actively utilizing physical text collections or digital repository services across all public, community, and mobile libraries under the GhLA mandate within a given fiscal year	Outcome	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	GhLA Annual Report	GhLA
6.4a	Number of disability-friendly libraries	Count of libraries easily accessible by persons with disabilities and special education needs	Output	78 libraries as at 2025	80	82	84	86	88	GhLA Annual Report	GhLA
6.4b	Number of braille, audiobooks, and assistive technology provided.	Count of braille, audiobooks, and assistive technologies in libraries	Output	2 assistive devices	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	GhLA Annual Report	GhLA, GES-SPED

S/N	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline Data	Target					Means of Verification	Responsibility
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Objective 7: Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry											
7.1	Passage of the Ghana Book Development Council (GBDC) Act	Binary milestone tracking the formal parliamentary enactment and presidential assent of the GBDC Bill into law.	Output	Draft Bill stage	Enacted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Gazette copy of the Act, Parliamentary Hansard	MoE, Parliament, GBDC
7.1a	Promulgation of Legislative Instrument (LI) for the GBDC Act (Act 2026)	Binary milestone tracking the drafting, laying, and passing of the accompanying operational LI in Parliament.	Output	0	Drafting	Passed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Official Gazette, Parliamentary Records	MoE, GBDC, Attorney-General
7.1b	Amendment of the Books and Newspapers Registration Act, 1963 (Act 193)	Formal legislative completion of statutory reviews to harmonize historical legal deposit mandates with modern digital formats.	Output	Act 193 unamended	Review	Passed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Gazette copy of amended Act	GhLA, MoE, Parliament
7.2	Proportion of registered operators holding active GBDC professional practice licenses	The percentage of active publishers, printers, and booksellers verified to have met standard criteria and holding valid operating credentials.	Outcome	0% (Framework pending)	Survey	40%	60%	75%	90%	GBDC National Licensing Registry, Annual Industry Audit Reports	GBDC, GPA, GPPCA, GBA
7.2a	Rate of legal deposit compliance among registered ISBN holders	The mathematical ratio of unique published book titles physically and digitally deposited at the national repository against total ISBNs issued.	Outcome	32.5% (Estimated)	40%	50%	65%	80%	95%	George Padmore Research Library logs, GBDC ISBN issuance database	GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GNAAP, GAW
7.2b	Number of anti-piracy market surveillance sweeps and enforcement operations executed	Annual count of joint regulatory market inspections and enforcement sweeps conducted to detect and confiscate counterfeited print/digital materials.	Output	2 per annum	4	6	6	8	8	Copyright Office Enforcement Reports, Police Grievance log	Ghana Copyright Office, GBDC, GPA

APPENDIX 3: Policy Implementation Matrix

Policy Focus	Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/ Collaborating Agencies	Timeframe	Budget GHC	Budget Source
Indigenous authorship & domestic publishing	1. Promote indigenous authorship and the publishing of all genres of books in Ghana	1.1 Improve the capacity of indigenous authors and publishers	GBDC, GPA, GAW, GNAAP	2026-2036	400,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		1.2 Institute incentives for excellence in the creation and production of literary works	GBDC, GhLA, GPA, GAW, GNAAP	2026-2036	350,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		1.3 Improve funding to promote authorship and publishing	MoE, GBDC, GAW, GhLA, GPA, CEA, NaCCA	2026-2036	5,250,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		1.4 Support academic writing and publishing in institutions of higher learning	MoE, GBDC, GTEC, GPA, GNAAP	2026-2036	202,500.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		1.5 Address copyright infringements in the book industry	Copyright Office, GAW, GBDC, GPA, GNAAP	2026-2036	620,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		1.6 Encourage the production of books in varied formats, including	GBDC, GhLA, GAW, GPA, GNAAP	2026-2036	280,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP

Policy Focus	Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/ Collaborating Agencies	Timeframe	Budget GHC	Budget Source
		braille, ebooks and audiobooks				
Local production and book distribution channel	2. Ensure an efficient system for book production and distribution	2.1 Support capacity development of the production and distribution sectors	GBDC	2026-2036	620,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		Mainstream environmental sustainability and circular economy principles into the print value chain.	GBDC, GPPCA	2026-2036		GOG, IGF, DP
		2.2 Ensure access to books by persons with disabilities and special education needs	MoE, GBDC, GhLA, GPA	2026-2036	120,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		2.3 Promote channels for book distribution	GBDC, GNBA	2026-2036	25,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
Coordination among the book industry	3. Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the book	3.1 Promote synergies among industry associations and partnerships	GBDC, GAW, GPPCA, GPA, GNBA, GNAAP	2026-2036	195,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP

Policy Focus	Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/ Collaborating Agencies	Timeframe	Budget GH¢	Budget Source
	industry stakeholders	3.2 Strengthen the relationship between the book industry stakeholders and relevant government authorities	MoE, GBDC, GhLA, NaCCA, GAW, GPA, GPPCA, GNAAP, GNBA	2026-2036	240,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
Human resource capacity	4. Enhance the human resource capacity of the book industry	4.1 Encourage continuous professional development opportunities for book industry practitioners	GBDC, GPPCA, GAW, GPA, GNBA, GNAAP	2026-2036	355,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		4.2 Promote opportunities for internship and workplace learning experiences for trainees in the book industry	Dept. of Publishing Studies (KNUST), GBDC, GAW, GLA, GPA, GPPCA, GNAAP	2026-2036	200,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		4.3 Establish a national professional certification and licensing scheme.	GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA	2026-2036		GOG, IGF, DP
Reading culture	5. Promote the culture of reading in the country	5.1 Encourage reading as a habit	GhLA, GBDC, GES, GLA, GAW, CEA, GPA, GNAAP, BGL, DPS	2026-2036	17,275,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP

Policy Focus	Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/ Collaborating Agencies	Timeframe	Budget GHC	Budget Source
		5.2 Strengthen networks for advocacy, research and promotion of reading	GhLA, GLA, GAW, CEA, GPA	2026-2036	1,150,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		5.3 Encourage patronage of books of varied formats, particularly among the youth and children	GhLA, GBDC, GPA, GAW, GES	2026-2036	105,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
Library services	6. Support the establishment and growth of libraries at all districts, regional and national levels	6.1 Advocate for the expansion and funding of public, community, school and special libraries	GhLA, MoE, GLA, GES, GBDC	2026-2036	100,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		6.2 Develop innovative programmes to make libraries more attractive to all age groups	GhLA, MoE, GLA, GES, GBDC	2026-2036	265,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		6.3 Develop the capacity of librarians	GhLA, GLA	2026-2036	1,500,000.00	GOG, IGF, DP
		6.4 Ensure libraries are easily accessible to persons with disabilities and special education needs	GhLA, MoE, GLA, GBDC	2026-2036	6,050,00.00	GOG, IGF, DP

Policy Focus	Objectives	Strategies	Implementing/ Collaborating Agencies	Timeframe	Budget GH¢	Budget Source
Legal and regulatory enforcement	7. Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework of the book industry	7.1 Establish a legal framework for the development and regulation of the book industry	MoE, Office of the Attorney General, GBDC, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA			
		7.2 Promote awareness and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements	Copyright Office, GBDC, GhLA, DPS, GAW, GPA, GNAAP, GPPCA, GBA, CopyGhana, GLA			