Industrial hemp as an agricultural crop in Ghana

Nana Osei Owusu, Benedict Arthur and Emmanuel Mensah Aboagye

Abstract

Background: Cannabis is one of humanity’s oldest crops with several uses, from food to clothing and medicine. It remains one of the most controversial crops whose production, possession, and usage are regulated differently across jurisdictions. Academic research and advocacy have resulted in the redefinition of the legal status of cannabis in several countries. Ghana recently reviewed its laws on cannabis, allowing for the cultivation of industrial hemp. The legislation paves the way for Ghana to benefit from industrial hemp and include it in the agricultural cash crop list. This paper looks at the economic prospects of industrial hemp in the wake of the new law.

Methods: A systematic electronic research was conducted to identify journal articles, reports, news, blogs, and other relevant materials on cannabis, marijuana, and industrial hemp. The electronic search was done primarily on Google, Google Scholar, Bing, and "Baidu Xueshi" to identify cannabis-related publications. The search was expanded beyond Ghana to find other perspectives on cannabis. The search began in January 2020 on Google using search terms like "cannabis in Ghana" and "which countries have legal cannabis." Materials on history, financial prospects, industrial uses, and legislations on cannabis and industrial hemp were reviewed.

Results: Existing research on cannabis in Ghana has focused on the psychotic effects of cannabis other than its industrial aspects, which has potentials for the economy. Industrial hemp has CBD with no psychotic effects and is very useful in making medicine, paper, and textiles. Ghana has both the land and workforce to produce hemp to feed local industries and the international market.

Conclusion: The new legislation can put Ghana in a position to benefit from the current cannabis industry. Therefore, policymakers should implement a registration regime that would favor local investors and farmers to reduce illegal production. The regulatory framework should establish a well-equipped agency that will supervise production and research into hemp development.

Keywords: Cannabis, Marijuana, Agricultural crop, Hemp, Industrial agriculture, Ghana

Background
Cannabis is said to have originated in central Asia and was cultivated mainly in China for several uses (Clarke and Merlin 2013; Ranalli 1999; Ren et al. 2019). It spread from Central Asia through East Asia, South Asia, and Europe (Ranalli 1999). The plant served multiple purposes, including hemp for fabric, rope, animal fodder, cooking oil, medicine, paper, and religious purposes. According to Ranalli (1999), cannabis use is influenced by culture. European, northern, and eastern Asian cultures focused on fiber and seed production. In contrast, Middle Eastern, African, South, and Southern Asian cultures used it primarily as a psychoactive drug and secondarily for seed plant and fiber.

Existing research suggests that cannabis was introduced in Ghana by ex-servicemen who fought in World War II (Bernstein 1999; Mensah and Adu-Gyamfi 2019). The usage was common among ex-servicemen and certain strenuous and dangerous jobs such as stevedores, fishers, prostitutes, criminals, farmers, and night-soil
men (Akyeampong 2005). These groups of people are often regarded as low class. However, the usage of cannabis in Ghana has evolved. The substance has become common among all classes, including students in tertiary institutions (Adu-Gyamfi and Brenya 2015) and secondary schools (Adu-Mireku 2003).

The records of the existence and uses of cannabis date back to over 6000 years (Sawler et al. 2015). The plant was a very legal one, and early colonists in Northern America were required to grow it (Deitch 2003; Segal 2014). The 1937 Marihuana Tax Act effectively outlawed cannabis in the USA by imposing strict regulations and prohibitive taxes that increased the cost of legally trading in cannabis (Johnson 2018). However, there has been a gradual shift, with more states relaxing the laws on cannabis. The Farm Bill 2018 legalized industrial hemp production at the federal level. Cannabis has been a popular plant among the Chinese. Tourists who visited the Yunnan province due to the “open door policy” began secretly smoking the flowers for the psychoactive effect. As a solution to preventing the abuse and ensuring the locals still grew hemp for fiber, the local government introduced industrial hemp. Notwithstanding China being a major world producer of industrial hemp, the regulations vary in different provinces. Several other countries have revisited the legal status of cannabis as a result of developments in cannabidiols (medical cannabis).

Despite cannabis being illegal in most African countries, current data suggest extensive usage in the region. According to the cannabis use perception index, cannabis use increased between 2010 and 2016. The increase was significant in Asian and African countries, followed by countries in the Americas and Europe (World Drug Report 2018 (Sales No. E.18.XI.9) n.d.). With annual prevalence rates of 13.2%, the continent has one of the highest consumption rates in the world (Prohibition Partners 2019). In 2016, Africa recorded 17% of total seizures of cannabis in the world (World Drug Report 2016 (Sales No. E.18.XI.9) n.d.). However, countries like Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi have taken the lead by legalizing cannabis to reap their medical and economic benefits.

Kilmer and Pacula (2017) identified four thematic areas that cannabis laws address. These are purpose—medical and recreational purposes; producer—who is granted protection under the law for large-scale production; purchase—who can purchase cannabis and its related products; and products—what kinds of cannabis-related products are permitted. One of the major arguments for the legalization of recreational use is that it allows the government to benefit from the use of cannabis through legalization and reduce the burden of drug enforcement agencies (Lynn 2016). However, recreational use was not the focus of this paper.

A country like South Africa allows citizens to grow specific amounts for personal medical and non-medical purposes. Other countries adopt the legalization and commercialization approach to cannabis legislation. This allows for production under license for commercial and research purposes. In this approach, Cannabis sativa L cultivated as industrial hemp can be produced and its related products extracted by a company under a license. The license issuing authority strictly monitors the production and supply chain. Figure 1 shows the compliance regime that regulates the production of cannabis by Medikingdom in Lesotho.

OGD (1995), as cited in Bernstein (1999), reported Ghana to be a significant producer of high-quality cannabis second to Nigeria in West Africa. Ghana, Nigeria, and Eswatini were identified as a primary source and trafficking points for cannabis in Africa (World Drug Report 2018 (Sales No. E.18.XI.9) n.d.). The report also noted that most of the cannabis produced in Ghana was for export. These reports suggest that the country has the potential to produce for the legal cannabis market. Ghana recently passed the Narcotics Control Commission Act, 2020 (Act 1019) (2020). This act was to repeal the Narcotic Drugs (Control, Enforcement, and Sanction) Act, 1990, PNDC Law 236, which criminalized possession or importation of narcotic substance (cannabis inclusive). A violation of the law was punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment. Also, Act 1019 decriminalizes the use of cannabis for commercial and health purposes.

Although several researches have explored the use of cannabis in Ghana, there has been little or no documentation on cannabis as an industrial agricultural crop. This has been so mainly due to the effect and abuse associated with the use of marijuana in Ghana. As a result, more theoretical and empirical researches are needed to ascertain the use of cannabis as an agricultural crop in Ghana. In this regard, this study contributes to the literature by exploring hemp as an industrial agriculture crop in Ghana. Additionally, to the best of the authors’ knowledge, no study has been conducted on hemp as an industrial agricultural crop in Ghana following the enactment of Act 1019.

Methods
The first electronic search was Ghana marijuana and Ghana cannabis on Google and Google Scholar. The commonly used local names of marijuana or cannabis were also included in the search to generate more results peculiar to the Ghanaian situation. Local jargons such as “ntampi,” “abonsam tawa” (which means devil’s tobacco), and “wee Ghana” were also searched on Google and
Google Scholar. The search method is similar to that of Kruger et al. (2020) and Zembroski (2011). The search terms on Google were to identify general information from non-academic publications, blogs, news articles to academic publications, and books about cannabis. The search on Google Scholar was to identify academic publications on cannabis in Ghana.

The search was expanded to get other relevant information on cannabis. The terms marijuana, cannabis, uses of cannabis, importance of marijuana, cannabis industry, countries with legal cannabis, African countries with legal cannabis, and industrial hemp were searched on Google, Google Scholar, Bing, and "Baidu Xueshi" (a Chinese scholarly database). The search query was narrowed to the following thematic areas: medicine, cannabis and cancer treatment, hemp as textiles, hemp as paper, and hemp as oil and food (Fig. 2). To identify the contribution of agriculture to Ghana’s economy, the terms agriculture to Ghana’s GDP and planting for food and jobs were searched on all selected search engines.

The obtained search results were grouped into financial prospects (reviewed BA), uses, legislation, and policy (reviewed by NOO and EMA). Out of the forty-three (42) articles cited, twenty-five (25) were published between 2015 and 2020. Twelve of the 42 were published between 2000 and 2014 and 5 before 2000.

The help of Mr. Boakye-Ansah was solicited to retrieve the hard copy of Act 1019 from the Parliamentary library. Mr. Nyarko was also consulted to verify some of the news publications on cannabis in Ghana.

---

**Fig. 1** Cannabis compliance in Lesotho. Source: Medikingdom “Production” https://www.medikingdom.com/

**Fig. 2** Search sequence. Source: authors’ construct
Results

The term “cannabis in Ghana” on Google Scholar produced 19 journal articles. Most articles focused on the abuse of cannabis or marijuana, their psychoactive effect, and illicit drug enforcement. However, three articles out of the 19 studied other aspects of cannabis that were more relevant to this study’s objective (see Table 1).

The search terms Ghana marijuana and Ghana cannabis generated 4,660,000 and 4,950,000 results, respectively, on Google. Most of the results were news articles and social commentary that reported the legalization of cannabis in Ghana. The search on Google using the local jargon, for instance, “abonsam tawa,” generated 1200 results on Google and 62 on Bing. Most of the results were articles on people arrested for marijuana possession or cannabis and blogs on advocating for the legalization of cannabis (Fig. 2). Search query from “ntampi” generated more results, which were less irrelevant to the topic’s objective.

The information on industrial uses and comparative legislations of cannabis was identified in search terms, which excluded Ghana. News articles, blogs, or non-academic articles on cannabis and hemp that provided the author’s information (at least their first name) were considered.

In Ghana, before the enactment of Act 1019, all cannabis species were classified as a narcotic substance, and unlawful possession Sections 1, 2, and 5 of PDNC Law 236 stipulated that;

anyone who wants to import or possess any narcotic substance had to obtain a license, which had to be granted by the Minister for Health. Also, anyone who imports a narcotic drug is supposed to submit the details to the Pharmacy council. Possession and usage of narcotic substances, including cannabis, even for medical purposes without following due process, are unlawful and punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment. [emphasis added]

The Ministry of Health (MoH) was supposed to set up a licensing regime, but it never did until the PNDC Law 236 was repealed. The lack of a regulatory framework encouraged the illegal possession of cannabis and its related products in Ghana.

Ghana shares a common cannabis legislation history with Zambia. In Zambia, the status of medical cannabis was in contradiction. The production of cannabis was technically legalized under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act Cap 96. However, cultivation was only allowed with a license from the Health Minister—none had been granted thus far. In 2019, the Zambian government decided to legalize cannabis cultivation when the government decided to export cannabis to boost the economy (Mfula 2019).

Act 1019 provides a new status for cannabis and allows for the production of industrial hemp (which has THC > 0.3%). Section 43 of Act 1019 titled Special provision relating to cannabis of reads:

(1) … the Minister, on the recommendation of the Commission, may grant a license for the cultivation of cannabis, which has not more than 0.3% THC content on a dry weight basis for the industrial purposes for obtaining fiber or seed or for medicinal purposes.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, a license granted under subsection (1) shall not be for the cultivation of cannabis for recreational use.

Ghana adopts the legalization and commercialization approach for cannabis regulation. This is evident in the strain of cannabis that can be cultivated under license. The legislation allows for industrial and medical purposes only. However, others adopt legislations that do not only allow for commercialization but also for recreational purposes.

Industrial hemp has a wide range of applications in the health, construction, fashion, energy production, and manufacturing sectors. Industrial hemp is also an environmentally friendly crop and suitable for crop rotation. Some of the applications of industrial hemp might not be currently feasible in Ghana as a result of the current state of technology. For instance, it is currently not feasible to use industrial hemp as biofuel or in construction in Ghana. Nevertheless, the country can cultivate hemp as a raw material for export and make some semi-finished products to feed the local industry. Figure 3 shows the various products that can be derived from hemp at harvest to post-harvest processing.

| SN  | Author                        | Theme                                           |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Mensah and Adu-Gyamfi (2019)  | Pharmacological uses of cannabis                |
| 2   | Agyapong (2019)               | Chemical content of illegally cultivated cannabis|
| 3   | Akyeampong (2005)             | Historical overview of drug trafficking         |

Source: authors’ construct
Medicine
In 2018, the US Food and Drug Agency approved Epidiolex, the first prescription medication to contain CBD. Epidiolex is used for treating rare, difficult-to-control epilepsy (Holland 2020). CBD has also been useful for managing chemotherapy side effects. CBD has been effective in treating pain, relieving nausea, and stimulating appetite among cancer patients (Davis 2016; Javid et al. 2016). Current research also shows that CBD can prevent prostate cancer (Sharma et al. 2018), while Shrivastava et al. (2011) also concluded that CBD prevents breast cancer cells’ growth. Ghana recorded 912 and 2260 prostate and breast cancer incidents, respectively (World Health Organization (WHO), 2014). In 2020, the number of prostate and breast cancer incidences increased to 2129 and 4482 (GLOBOCAN 2020). With current growing concerns about the new cases of breast and prostate cancer in Ghana, there is a need to explore CDB use. CBD has several other pharmaceutical potentials that the nation can benefit from. The legalization and commercialization present a new opportunity for the Ghanaian pharmaceutical industry to research into CBD and possibly produce CBD-related drugs for the local market. Also, herbal medicine producers can explore the medical potential of hemp. Hemp is also used in supplements and medicinal and therapeutic products.

Hemp for textiles and fiber
For thousands of years, hemp was traditionally used as clothing. Synthetic fibers and cotton currently meet the bulk of textile fibers’ demands. Fiber hemp may be an alternative to cotton and synthetic fibers as a raw material for textile (Westerhuis 2016). Hemp is lightweight, with three-time the tensile strength of cotton. Clothes made from industrial hemp have many good qualities. They are antibacterial, anti-static, and warmer (Brady 2003). Also, hemp fabrics dry faster and provide excellent protection from UV rays. The porous nature of hemp fabric makes it more absorbent. Compared to cotton, hemp is environmentally friendly. Brady (2003) noted that industrial hemp requires little or no pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers. Considering the climatic conditions in Ghana, clothes made from hemp fiber are more suitable. Hemp also serves as a rotational crop and can be intercropped with other crops. It protects the surface of the soil and prevents erosion. Also, hemp fiber is recommended for the making of sound absorption fiber because it exhibits a robust acoustic performance (Liao et al. 2020).

The textile industry in Ghana plays a major in the manufacturing industry. The sector was very vibrant and employed over 25,000 workers (Quartey 2006). Finished textiles made by the Ghanaian industries were in high demand on the local market because they were mainly used to produce and design traditional garments such as “Kaba” and other attractive gears (Bruce-Amartey Jr et al. 2014). The textile industry has dwindled in the past couple of years. The introduction of textiles made from hemp, which is gradually gaining popularity in the modern fashion industry, will likely increase the prospects of the struggling textile industry. Therefore, legalization and commercialization provide new opportunities for farmers and hope for the textile industry.

Hemp for paper
Ghana imported US$177.38 worth of paper and paperboard, articles of pulp, paper, and board. The long fibers found in industrial hemp produce high-quality paper for magazines, books, and stationery, while the shorter fibers are suitable materials for tissue, newspaper, and packaging materials. Compared with wood pulp, industrial hemp paper resists decomposition.

---

Fig. 3 Industrial hemp production. Source: adapted from Kraenzel et al. (1998)
and does not discolor (brown or yellow) with age (Imar- 
tin 2019). Kimberly Clark, a Fortune 500 company, has 
an industrial hemp-paper mill in France, which makes 
paper for Bibles and cigarettes due to its durability and 
failure to discolor with age (Brown 1998). There has 
been promising research on the use of hemp for spe-
cialty papers. Products in the specialty paper markets 
include teabag, cigarette papers, currency, and filter 
papers. Hurter Consult, Inc., a Canadian company, was 
hired to conduct a pre-feasibility study for Prairie Pulp 
and Paper Co. for the use of flax straw and industrial 
hemp to produce either pulp or un-coated printing and 
writing paper (Brady 2003).

Oil as a foodstuff
Oil extracted from hempseeds can be used for cooking. 
The hemp seed oil has high concentrations of polyunsat-
urated essential fatty acids, alpha-linolenic acid-omega, 
linoleic-omega 6, and gamma-linoleic acid. These com-
pounds are an alternative to saturated fats and have a 
variety of health benefits, which include the prevention 
of the development of coronary heart diseases. The seeds 
for oil have to be sterilized in a process that does not in-
volve excessive heat.

Hemp seed can also be used as foodstuff for both ani-
mals and humans. Hemp is used in birdseed mixes. After 
oil extraction, the crushed seeds are a source of high 
protein content, making hemp a valuable livestock feed. 
The seeds also have traces of vitamin A. After oil extrac-
tion, the crushed seeds can be processed to flour for the 
making of bread, cake, pasta, and biscuits.

Discussion
Prohibition Partners (2019) estimates Ghana’s medi-
cinal cannabis market value at 0.38(US$m) and recre-
atonal market value of 326 (US$m) by 2023. The 
legalization and commercialization of industrial hemp 
create new foreign direct investments (FDI) for the 
country. The Ghana Beyond Aid agenda aims to 
transform the economy from foreign aid-dependent to 
a self-reliant and investment-driven economy. This 
has led to aggressive policies by the government and 
pragmatic steps that have seen many successes with 
some automobile giants like Volkswagen and Nissan 
setting up assembly plants in Ghana. The cannabis in-
dustry is a very lucrative one. There are currently 25, 
000 industrial hemp-based products globally. This 
ranges from automotive parts, furniture, textiles, 
foods, beauty products, and construction supplies (Carpenter 2018). The US legal market for CBD, ex-
tracted from industrial hemp, is estimated to be $20 
billion (Giammonna 2018). Brightfield Group’s analysis 
of the Canadian cannabis industry predicts it to be 
worth 5 billion by 2021. A similar analysis by New 
Frontier Data predicts that Canadian cannabis will be 
worth 2025 by 2025 (Subramaniam 2020). US hemp 
imports for 2017 were $67.3m, with 90% of these 
coming from Canada (Johnson 2018). All these econ-
omies need an external supply of raw materials or 
semi-finished cannabis products for their market. 
Lethoso saw an FDI inflow of $13.13m in its cannabis 
industry (Prohibition Partners 2019).

Ghana has the climatic and soil conditions suitable for 
the production of industrial hemp. Despite the techno-
logical challenges faced by farmers in Ghana, agriculture 
contributes significantly to the GDP and employment. In 
2014, agriculture contributed about 23.6% to GDP, 
22.8% in 2015, and increased to 23% in 2016. In 2017 
and 2018, it contributes 22% and 20.5%, respectively. 
The Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) program launched 
in 2017 was to modernize agriculture to create more 
jobs and reduce poverty (Government of Ghana 2019). 
The program created 11,270 temporary and 2700 per-
manent graduate jobs. Also, ten tertiary institutions par-
ticipated in the PFJ. These tertiary institutions are in a 
position to lead cannabis development research for pro-
duction maximization. This suggests that with the ap-
propriate policies in place, agriculture can contribute 
more to Ghana’s development. Cannabis is reported to 
have been a source of income for cocoa farmers during 
global price falls. Cocoa farmers were said to have inter-
cropped cocoa with cannabis (Akyeampong 2005; Bern-
stein 1999). A police investigative report in 2001 
indicated that some Ghanaian farmers found cannabis 
farming as more lucrative than maize farming Salifu 
(2001) as incited in Akyeampong (2005).

Conclusion
This paper suggests that the new legislation can have a 
positive impact on the Ghanaian economy. This conclu-
sion differs from Mensah and Adu-Gyamfi (2019) and 
Osei (2016) primary arguments against the legalization 
of cannabis. Their arguments were mainly based on the 
psychoactive compounds on cannabis.

Although the new legislation has economic prospects 
for the country, there is a need to consider the industry 
entry requirement carefully. Ghana should draw lessons 
from current licensing regimes in Africa, which seems to 
be a disadvantage for local farmers and investors. Licen-
sing fees should be flexible and a framework that will 
allow local entrepreneurs to have a foothold in the hemp 
industry. For instance, in Lesotho, only big corporations 
can afford the hefty $37,000 license fee and small-scale 
farmers are still growing hemp illegally. Evidence from 
Malawi and Eswatini suggests the African cannabis in-
dustry is dominated by foreign countries (Prohibition 
Partners 2019). There is also a need for strict supervision
of the cultivation to prevent the abuse of license granted.

Several extraction industries can be created from industrial hemp production; hence, the licensing regime needs to favor local investors and farmers to boost the Ghanaian manufacturing sector. However, Ghana can partner with institutions in China, Canada, and the USA that have conducted several kinds of research into the production of hemp so that Ghana will be better equipped to regulate and benefit from hemp production.

Abbreviations
CBD: Cannabidiol; MoH: Ministry of Health; OGD: Observatoire Geopolitique de Drogues; PFJ: Planting for Food and Jobs; PNDC: Provincial National Defence Council; THC: Tetrahydrocannabinol; WHO: World Health Organization

Acknowledgements
We are grateful to Mr. Eric Boakye-Ansah for his assistance in retrieving hard-copies of Act 1019 from the Parliamentary library and scanning them. We also thank Mr. Isaac Attasei Nyarko of Multimedia Ghana for his help in verifying some of the news articles on cannabis in Ghana.

Authors’ contributions
BA developed the idea and structure of the research; NOO searched for the relevant information and wrote the first draft; EMA developed the first draft. All authors read and approved the final work.

Authors’ information
Nana Osei Owusu
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law
Benedict Arthur
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law
PhD, Finance
Emmanuel Aboagye Mensah
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law
 Masters, Chinese Law

Funding
This research had no funding.

Availability of data and materials
Not applicable

Declarations
Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable

Consent for publication
Not applicable

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 22 September 2020 Accepted: 30 March 2021
Published online: 12 April 2021

References
Adu-Gyamfi, S, Brenya E. The marijuana factor in a university in Ghana: a survey. J Siberian Feder Univ. 2015;8(1):2162–82. https://doi.org/10.17516/1997-1370-2015-8-11-2162-2182.

Adu-Mireku S. The prevalence of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use among Ghanaian senior secondary students in an urban setting. J Ethn Subst Abus. 2003;2(1):53–65. https://doi.org/10.1300/J233v02n01_05.

Agaypong M. Determination of the contents of three major cannabinoids in cannabis samples found in Ghana [masters]: University of Ghana; 2019.

Akyeampong E. Diaspora and drug trafficking in West Africa: a case study of Ghana. Afr Afr. 2005;104(16):429–47. https://doi.org/10.1093/afr/aad015.

Bernstein H. Ghana’s drug economy: some preliminary data. Rev Afr Polit Econ. 1995;26(79):13–32. https://doi.org/10.1080/03056249908704558.

Brady TC. The argument for the legalization of industrial hemp. San Joaquin Agric L Rec. 2003;1385.

Brown DT. Non-medical uses of cannabis sativa. In: Brown DT, editor. Cannabis: the genus cannabis: Harwood academic publishers; 1998.

Bruce-Amartey E Jr, Amisah ERK, Safo-Ankama K. The decline of Ghana’s textile industry: its effects on textile education in Ghana. Arts Design Stud. 2014;22:36–45.

Carpenter DE. Legal hemp in 2019 may be a boon for stressed out American farmers. Forbes. 2018. https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidcarpenter/2018/12/20/legal-hemp-in-2019-may-be-a-boon-for-stressed-out-american-farmers/.

Clarke RC, Merlin MD. Cannabis: evolution and ethnobotany: Univ of California Press; 2013. https://doi.org/10.1525/9780500595457.

Davis MP. Cannabinoids for symptom management and cancer therapy: the evidence. J Natl Compr Cancer Netw. 2016;14(7):915–22. https://doi.org/10.6004/jnccn.2016.0094.

Delitch R. Hemp: American history revisited: the plant with a divided history. Algora Publishing; 2013.

Giammona C. Trendy hemp compound CBD set for big boost from U.S. farm bill; 2018. https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-12-20/legal-hemp-compound-cbd-set-for-big-boost-from-u-s-farm-bill.

GLOBOCAN. (2020). Cancer today. http://gco.iarc.fr/today/home

Government of Ghana. Planting for food and jobs—operational performance (2017-2018): Ministry of Food and Agriculture; 2019. https://mofa.gov.gh/site/images/pdf/PPJ.pdf

Holland K. CBD vs. THC: properties, benefits, and side effects; 2020. https://www.healthline.com/health/cbd-vs-thc

Javid FA, Phillips RM, Afshinjavid S, Verde R, Ligresti A. Cannabinoid pharmacology in cancer research: a new hope for cancer patients? Eur J Pharmacol. 2016;775:1–14. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejphar.2016.02.010.

Johnson R. Hemp as an agricultural commodity (CRS report no. RL32725; p. 48). Congressional research service; 2018. https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL32725.pdf

Kilmer B, Pacula RL. Understanding and learning from the diversification of cannabis supply laws. Addiction. 2017;112(7):1128–35. https://doi.org/10.1111/add.13629.

Kraenzel, D. G., Petry, T. A., Nelson, B., Anderson, M. J., Mathern, D., & Todd, R. (1998). Industrial hemp as an alternative crop in North Dakota (Agricultural Economics Report 402). https://doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.23264.

Kruger DJ, Moffet IM, Seluk LC, Zammit LA. A content analysis of internet information sources on medical cannabis. J Cannabis Res. 2020;2(1):1–6.

Liao J, Zhang S, Tang X. Sound absorption of hemp fibers (cannabis sativa L.) based nonwoven fabrics and composites: a review. J Nat Fibers. 2020;8:1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/15449478.2020.1764453.

Lmartin. (2019). The shocking link between paper and hemp. Woodland Paper. https://www.woodlandpaper.com/2019/03/paper-vs-hemp/

Lynn K. Components of a comprehensive marijuana regulatory system assessing California’s medical marijuana program [masters]: California State University; 2016.

Mensah KB, Adu-Gyamfi PKT. To legalize cannabis in Ghana or not to legalize? Reviewing the pharmacological evidence. Arch Pharm Pharm Sci. 2019(3):1–8. https://doi.org/10.29328/journal apps.100118.

Mfula C. Zambia approves cannabis exports to boost economy: Reuters; 2019. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-zambia-cannabis-idUSKBN1YK1XU

Narcotics Control Commission Act 2020, Act 1019 (2020). OGD. West Africa in-depth assessment study on drugs production and local trafficking, in particular related to cannabis cultivation (report to the European Commission, D-Afr/94(01)): 1995. OGD.

Osei, A. (2016). Why Ghana should not legalize cannabis. Daily Graphic. https://mghanews.com/publications/

Prohibition Partners. The African cannabis report; 2019. Prohibition Partners. https://prohibitionpartners.com/reports/

Quarsey P. The textiles and clothing industry in Ghana. In: Jauch H, Traub-Merz R, editors. The future of the textile and clothing industry in sub-Saharan Africa; 2006. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Division for International Development Cooperation ….

Ranaei P. Advances in hemp research: CRC Press; 1999. https://doi.org/10.1201/9781498705820.
Ren M, Tang Z, Wu X, Spengler R, Jiang H, Yang Y, et al. The origins of cannabis smoking: chemical residue evidence from the first millennium BCE in the Pamirs. Sci Adv. 2019;5(6):eaaw1391.

Salifu SA-R. Akpeteshie laced with wee, police swoop on producer; 2001. Daily Graphic

Sawler J, Stout JM, Gardner KM, Hudson D, Vidmar J, Butler L, et al. The genetic structure of marijuana and hemp. PLoS One. 2015;10(8):e0133292. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0133292.

Segal B. Perspectives on drug use in the United States: Routledge; 2014. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315781494.

Sharma D, Kumar S, Narasimhan B. Estrogen alpha receptor antagonists for the treatment of breast cancer: a review. Chem Central J. 2018;12(1):107. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13065-018-0472-8.

Shrivastava A, Kuzontkoski PM, Groopman JE, Prasad A. Cannabidiol induces programmed cell death in breast cancer cells by coordinating the cross-talk between apoptosis and autophagy. Mol Cancer Ther. 2011;10(7):1161–72. https://doi.org/10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-10-1100.

Subramaniam. (2020). Cannabis industry to be worth just $5 billion by 2021 amid flat rollout, high costs | Financial Post. https://financialpost.com/cannabis/cannabis-industry-to-be-worth-just-5-billion-by-2021-amid-flat-rollout-high-costs

Westerhuis W. Hemp for textiles: plant size matters [doctoral dissertation]: Wageningen University; 2016.

World Drug Report 2018. United Nations Publications. https://www.unodc.org/wdr2018/. Accessed 19 Jan 2021.

World Health Organization (WHO) Cancer country profile; 2014. Cancer Country Profiles. https://www.who.int/cancer/country-profiles/gha_en.pdf?ua=1

Zembroski D. Sociological theories of crime and delinquency. J Hum Behav Soc Environ. 2011;21(3):240–54. https://doi.org/10.1080/10991359.2011.564553.

Publisher’s Note
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.