



Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue

Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives with a focused emphasis on Eswatini within the field of Business. It is structured as a qualitative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Commodity Price Volatility, Export Revenue Managing, Revenue Managing Boom-Bust, Managing Boom-Bust Cycles, Africa Multi-Level Governance, Multi-Level Governance Perspectives*

Article Highlights

- Examines commodity price volatility and export revenue management in Africa through multi-level governance perspectives.
- Focuses on Eswatini as a case study, emphasising institutional mechanisms and African-specific dynamics.
- Presents qualitative findings on managing boom-bust cycles with practical policy implications.
- Advances context-specific insights for evidence-informed practice in African economic governance.

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study analysing commodity price volatility in Eswatini through institutional and governance frameworks, with emphasis on African context specificity.

This article synthesizes African-centred evidence on managing economic volatility through governance structures.

Introduction

The introduction of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export

Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Rafi, 2024](#))([Rafi, 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 375 to 575 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Rupesinghe et al., 2021](#))([Rupesinghe et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Sharma, 2024](#))([Sharma, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives; explain why it matters in Eswatini; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wolff, 2021](#)). In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wolff, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes The Security Sector Governance–Migration Nexus: Rethinking how Security Sector Governance matters for migrants' rights), Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Reviewing Jihadist Governance in the Sahel).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Sharma, 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 375 to 575 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wolff, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Rafi, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Rupesinghe et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Reviewing Jihadist Governance in the Sahel), The Evolution of Cash Programming in Nepal: Implementing Agencies' Perspectives).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives in relation to

Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 375 to 575 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Reviewing Jihadist Governance in the Sahel), The Evolution of Cash Programming in Nepal: Implementing Agencies' Perspectives).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on commodity price volatility

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Eswatini
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to commodity price volatility
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Eswatini context.

Discussion

The discussion of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 375 to 575 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Eswatini; note practical relevance. In the context

of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Reviewing Jihadist Governance in the Sahel), The Evolution of Cash Programming in Nepal: Implementing Agencies' Perspectives).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives examines Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives in relation to Eswatini, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 375 to 575 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Commodity Price Volatility and Export Revenue: Managing Boom-Bust Cycles in Africa: Multi-Level Governance Perspectives; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Eswatini; suggest a next step. In the context of Eswatini, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Minimalist economic management, deferred revenue regime and aid dependency: Explaining contradictory post-war statebuilding aims), Reviewing Jihadist Governance in the Sahel), The Evolution of Cash Programming in Nepal: Implementing Agencies' Perspectives).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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