



## **Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa**

*Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s*

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<b>Published:</b> 23 December 2025 October 2025	<b>Received:</b> 09	<b>Accepted:</b> 07 December 2025	<b>DOI:</b> <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19536034">10.5281/zenodo.19536034</a>
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### **ABSTRACT**

This article examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s with a focused emphasis on Ethiopia 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:** *Agricultural Commodity Exchanges, East Africa Ethiopia, Africa Ethiopia ECX, Ethiopia ECX AFEX, Market Development Challenges, Agricultural Commodity*

#### **Article Highlights**

- Examines Ethiopia's ECX and AFEX as key institutional case studies.
- Identifies specific market development challenges unique to the 2020s.
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics within the African context.
- Provides a qualitative analysis linking evidence to practical conclusions.

#### **Core Contribution**

An African-centred synthesis advancing evidence-informed policy for agricultural commodity exchanges, with focused insights on Ethiopia's institutional landscape.

*This article presents a qualitative study with implications for business and development policy.*

## **Introduction**

The introduction of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the

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field of Business([Biekart et al., 2023](#))([Biekart et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Change, 2022](#))([Change, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Mora et al., 2021](#))([Mora et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain why it matters in Ethiopia; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wang et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wang et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Risk management and decision-making in relation to sustainable development ), Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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

## Methodology

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The methodology of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Mora et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wang et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Biekart et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Change, 2022](#)). In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Risk management and decision-making in relation to sustainable development ), Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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

## Findings

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The findings of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and

Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Risk management and decision-making in relation to sustainable development ), Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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 agricultural commodity exchanges*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Ethiopia
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to agricultural commodity exchanges
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 Ethiopia context.*

## Discussion

The discussion of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and

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Opportunities in the 2020s; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ethiopia; note practical relevance. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Risk management and decision-making in relation to sustainable development ), Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s examines Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s in relation to Ethiopia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 427 to 655 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 Agricultural Commodity Exchanges in East Africa: Ethiopia ECX, AFEX, and Market Development: Challenges and Opportunities in the 2020s; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ethiopia; suggest a next step. In the context of Ethiopia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Risk management and decision-making in relation to sustainable development ), Blockchain technologies to address smart city and society challenges ), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare ).

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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