Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

Coffee Logistics Indigenous Implicit Learning Knowledge Effect on Cooperative Societies Sustainability in Ethiopia

Dr. Shashi Kant[1]*, Abasara Dabaso[2], Metasebia Adula[3]

[1]Assistant Professor, College of Business and Economics, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia, Horn of Africa*
[2]MBA (Marketing), College of Business and Economics, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia, Horn of Africa
[3]Research Scholar (PhD) College of Business and Economics, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia, Horn of Africa

Corresponding Email: [1]skant317@gmail.com

Received: 17 August 2022 **Accepted:** 02 November 2022 **Published:** 06 December 2022

Abstract: ***Scarcity of the perceptual selection and inclusion of the logistics indigenous implicit learning notion and philosophies were stated as the declaration of the challenge of the investigation. The objective was to investigate coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge's of the cooperative societies in the area of Oromia region from coffee planters to sell overseas phase. Mutually foundations of the both principle and secondary information were used to gather the information from the 3 associates (coffee planters, principle cooperative societies and association of cooperative societies) that engaged in coffee logistics on cooperative societies sustainability the investigators used purposive data collection method & random data collection method methodologies by SPSS was used to elucidate, comprehend and review information that was gathered from respondents. With regard to interior knowledge, the explanatory information interpretation from the associates is conveys that there is reasonable sustainability, the networking among the associates that engaged in the logistics is moderate in associates concerning to cybernetics, Leadership knowledge of logistics indigenous implicit learning in the area of coffee cooperative is significant as the collective mean manifested in the experiment generate consciousness is foremost phase for knowledge logistics indigenous implicit learning , so each associates of coffee cooperative logistics must work on the logistics orientation on cooperative sustainability used 359 specimen size and it direct for future experiments.***

Keywords: ***Client and Contractor Relationship, Interior Knowledge, Leadership, Networking, Cybernetics, Cooperative Sustainability***

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

1. INTRODUCTION

Logistics composes of the series of parameters and organizations that inventories are in motion through on their passage from preliminary contractors to end clients (Helmold &Terry, 2021). Logistics indigenous implicit learning (LIIL) has received in current years a great deal of attention by investigators and practitioners. consequently Logistics indigenous implicit learning will lead to lowering of the total amount of reconditions, required to provide the necessary level of client services to a specific segment and enhancing client service through and enhancing client service through increased product availability and reduced order cycle time, (Salmani & Partovi, 2021). According to (Vegro & (Almeida, 2020) Coffee is the world's most valuable agricultural commodity. One of the ways of enhancing the quality and worth of coffees around the world is to assimilated, collaborate, and improve existing logistics. This can make it increasingly complex to operate an efficient logistics. Administrating the logistics has turn out to be a way of enhancing strategic advantage by reducing uncertainty and enhancing survives (Idris et al., 2022). According to Saber (2011) as cited by (Ayele, 2022), the biggest foundations of export income for Ethiopia are coffee (Prybutok et al., 2021).

According to Otunmala (2021), the Coffee logistics are weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems especially in Ethiopia. Therefore, this learning was intended to examine the consequence of the coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge (supply and costumer relationship, interior knowledge, leadership networking and cybernetics) in cooperative sustainability in the area of Oromia region Bule Hora Woreda.

Shumeta & D'Haese (2018) effect of coffee Logistics indigenous implicit learning illustrated the leverage of cooperatives to contribute to their overall performance. But, Irungu, M. (2019) in his thesis found that coffee Logistics indigenous implicit learning affected the coffee cooperatives performance negatively in Kenya. Similarly, Grashuis & Su (2019). while the review of the empirical literature on farmer cooperatives in terms of Logistics indigenous implicit learning found the negative inverse U shaped relation. Hewavitharana (2021) while studying the impact of global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs manifested that he SME variable shows negative statistically significant effect. Wijerathne (2021) depicted that cooperative's involvement in the global supply chain has underlying consequences. In the case of coffee Logistics indigenous implicit learning statistically significant negative effect on global Logistics indigenous implicit learning participation, both backward and forward linkages that affected the cooperative performance negatively.

Thus, above studies showing the contradictions evidences, therefore researchers motivated to conduct present research to full fill these evidence and geographical gaps.

1.2. Objectives of Study

1. To investigate the current level of coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge and cooperative sustainability in Bule Hora Woreda.
2. To examine the relation among coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge and cooperative sustainability.
3. To investigate the consequence of coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge on cooperative sustainability

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

1.3. Literature Review

The knowledge of LA is refers to complete set of actions which are done in organizations towards to improve the consequences in the interior logistic. LA knowledge are defined also as approaches applied in administrating integration and coordination of supply, demand and association in order to satisfy consumers and profitable manners (Hamid and Woreta, 2021; Zhou et al., 2021; Jermsittiparsert et al., 2019). According to Tadele & Hibistu (2022) the Coffee logistics are weaklyly assimilated to one another and with market systems. The main target of this study was to conduct investigated on the level of perceptual selection logistics indigenous implicit learning notion and the knowledge of logistics indigenous implicit learning theory on the ground based on five basic perspectives of the logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge developed by (Kot, 2018). These are namely; contractor and client relationship, networking, interior knowledge, cybernetics and leadership (Tarigan et al., 2021; Rudyanto et al., 2021; (Arrigo, 2018). Organizations depend on their clients and therefore should comprehend current and future client needs, meet client requirements (Modgil et al., 2021).

1.4. Empirical Literature Review

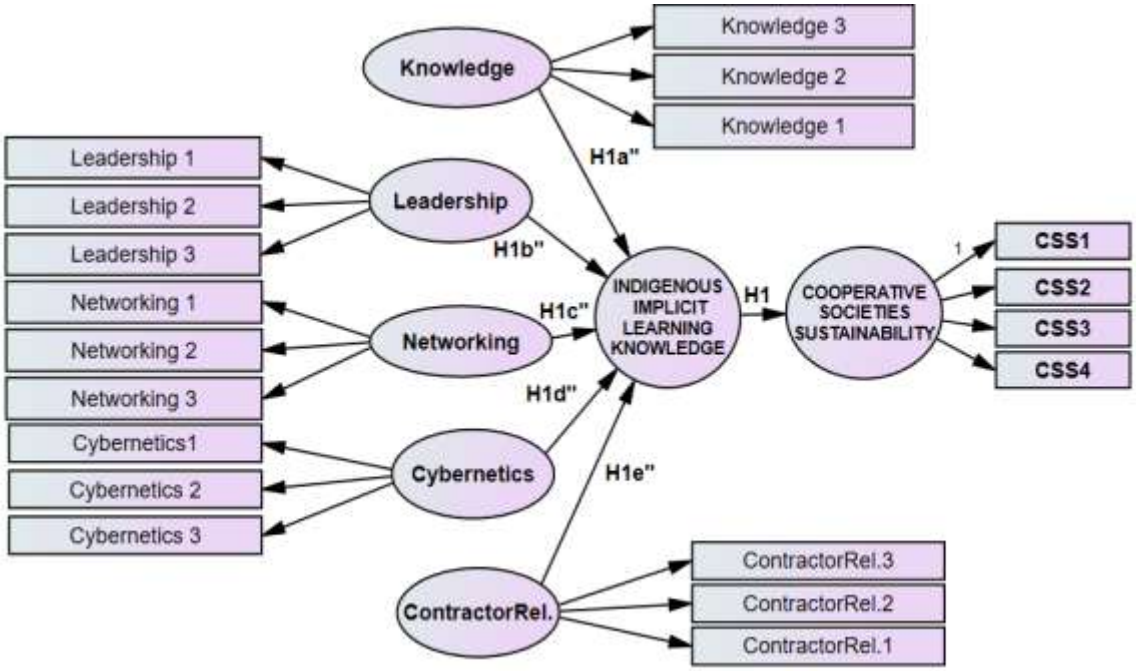
According to the Logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge Development Centre (in Bule Hora Woreda), increasing knowledgeal complexities within the coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning, led to the business sustainability (Yaf & Haider, 2021). According to Chengappa (2018) the Coffee logistics is weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems. According to Rodríguez-Rivero et al (2022) as the Coffee logistics are weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems. Blanco & Galeano (2022) traced in their interpretation that there is a challenge of perceptual selection and inclusion of logistics indigenous implicit learning philosophies. The main target of this study was to conduct investigated on the level of perceptual selection logistics indigenous implicit learning notion and the knowledge of logistics indigenous implicit learning theory on the ground based on five basic perspectives of the logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge developed by (Blanco & Galeano, 2022). These are namely; contractor and client relationship, networking, interior knowledge, cybernetics and leadership

According to Tarigan et al (2021) Contractor and client relationship is defined as a set of firms' parameters in administrating its association with clients and contractors to improve client satisfaction and synchronize logistics parameters with contractors, leverage contractors' capacity to deliver higher and unique products to clients. This is due to the ultimate objective of LA is to deliver products to the satisfaction of end clients. Firms that assimilated with clients including: planning, implementing, and evaluating a successful relationship among the provider and recipient of both backward and forward of the logistic. Therefore, client relationship indigenous implicit learning is not only focused on inbound client association but also on outbound client association in LA.

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

Figure 1: Proposed Research Model



Foundation: Researchers own Framework (2022)

1.6. Research Approach

The research approach of this study was used both quantitative approaches. Consequently both principle and secondary information were used in this study. This study employed the explanatory and explanatory research design.

1.7. Study Area

The site of this study is in west Guji Zone. West Guji zone is one of the Zones in the Oromia regional state of Ethiopia that located in southern direction and has distance 470km from Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia. Bule Hora Woreda is one of the Administrative of west Guji Zone which found at the centre of West Guji Zone and capital town of West Guji Zone. Bule Hora Town is comprised of eighty (8) kebeles (West Guji Zone Bule Hora agricultural office statics (2022).

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

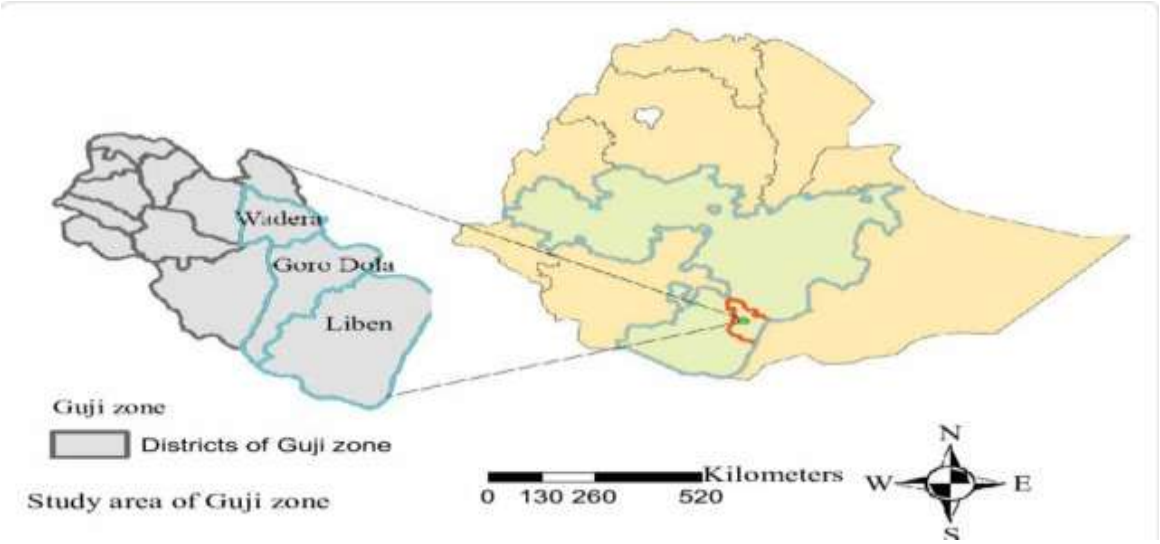


Figure 2: Map of Study Area

1.8. Data Collection Method Methodology And Specimen Size

For this study the investigators was used a combination of purposive data collection method and purposive data collection method to obtain a representative specimen. The precision level assumed to be committed in this study would be taken 5%, 95% confidence level, 0.5 degrees of variability and 9% (0.09) level of precision (Yamane, 1967).

$$\mathbf{n=}\frac{N}{1+N(e)\,2}$$

$$n=\frac{4270}{1+4270(0.05)}\,2 = \text{specimen Size} = 360$$

n= 359 male and female respondents in five kebeles

1.9. Exploratory Factor Analysis

Table 1: Coffee Logistics Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge Reliability Statistics

Items	Bartlett's tes	KMO	Result
Contractors And Clients Rel.	5	0.757	Accepted
Interior Knowledget	6	0.738	Accepted
Leadership	5	0.757	Accepted
Networking	5	0.738	Accepted
Cybernetics	4	0.845	Significant
Coop. societies sustainabilitys	5	0.756	Accepted
Overall Reliability	30	0.765	Accepted

Foundation: SPSS Output, 2022

In table 1, KMO and Bartlett's test. shows two tests that indicate the suitability of your data for structure detection. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy is a statistic that indicates the proportion of variance in your variables that might be caused by underlying factors. The KMO and Bartlett test evaluated that all available data together has KMO value

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

over 0.5 and a significance level for the Bartlett's test below 0.05 suggest there is substantial correlation in the data. Variable collinearity indicates how strongly a single variable is correlated with other variables.

1.10 Normality Test

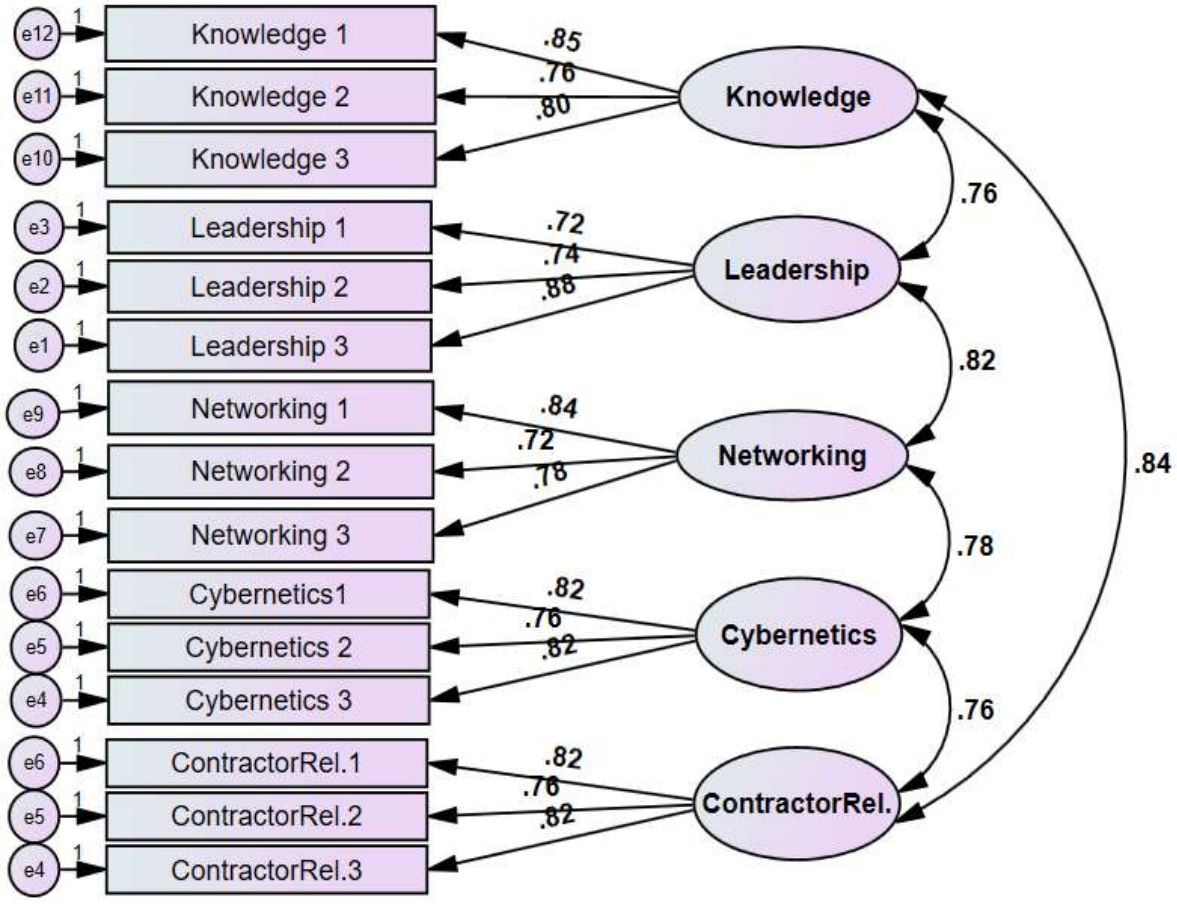
Table 2: Table of Normality Test

Statistics						
	Contractor Client relation	Interior Knowledge	Leadership	Networking	Cybernetics	Coop. Sustainability
Skewness	-.232	-.459	-.457	-.112	-.422	-.391
Kurtosis	-.412	-1.111	-1.083	-.668	-.933	-.836

Foundation: SPSS Out Put, 2022

In table 2, distribution is Normal in nature because it takes a symmetric ball shaped curve form. According to Garson , the normal acceptable scale is +3 to -3. The result show that there normal distribution was analyzed through range of skew and kurtosis.

1.11. Confirmatory Factor Analysis

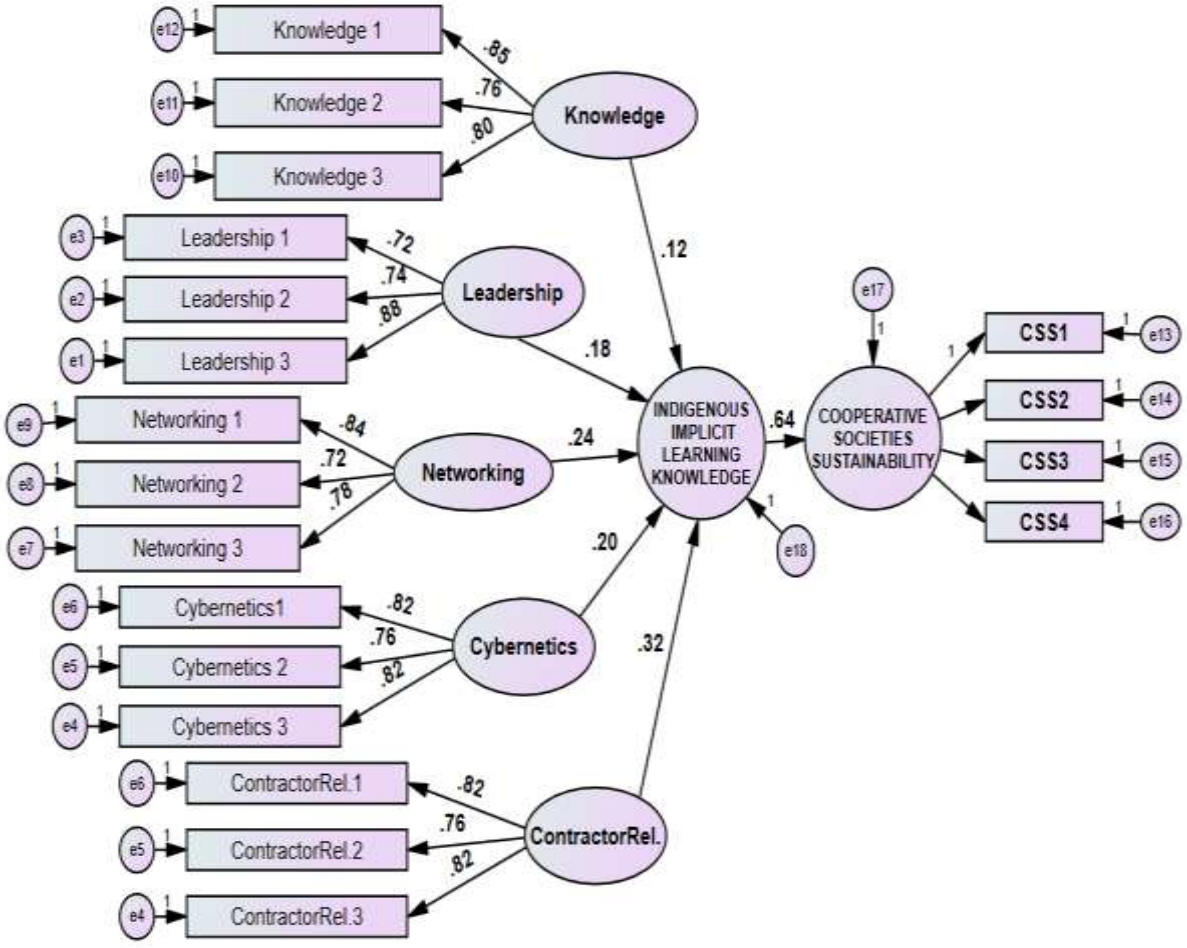


Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

Source: AMOS OUTPUT (2022)

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is a statistical technique used to verify the factor structure of a set of observed variables. CFA allows the researcher to test the hypothesis that a relationship between observed variables and their underlying latent constructs exists. In confirmatory factor analysis, the researcher first develops a hypothesis about what factors they believe are underlying the measures used (e.g., "Depression" being the factor underlying the Beck Depression Inventory and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression) and may impose constraints on the model based. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is a statistical technique used by the researchers to verify the factor structure of a set of observed variables and founded that present CFA allowed the researchers to test the hypothesis that based on the relationship between observed variables and their underlying latent constructs existed.



Foundation: SPSS Out Put, 2022

Structural equation modeling (SEM) is used by the researchers to analyze such data. With a sufficient number of participants (N), SEM enables researchers to easily set up and reliably test hypothetical relationships among theoretical constructs as well as those between the constructs and their observed indicators. It was found that SEM enables researchers to easily set up and reliably test hypothetical relationships among theoretical constructs as well as

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

those between the constructs and their observed indicators. Previous researches by Wijerathne, T. (2021); Hewavitharana, C. G. (2021); Grashuis, J., & Su, Y. (2019); Irungu, M. (2019) and Shumeta, Z., & D'Haese, M. (2018) also found the negative and inverse but significant relation between the determinants of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge and Cooperative sustainability. Thus these studies supported the result of present research.

1.12: Hypothesis Testing

Table 5: Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Result	Reason
H1**: there are significant relationship Contractor client Relationship and Cooperative societies Sustainability**	Supported	β= .533, p<0.000
H2**: there are significant relationship Interior knowledge and Cooperative societies Sustainability**	Supported	β = -.288, p<0.001
H3**: there are significant relationship Leadership and Cooperative societies Sustainability**	Supported	β = . 1.0497, p<0.000
H4: **there are significant relationship networking and Cooperative societies Sustainability**	Supported	β = -.071 ,p< 0.04
H5: **there are significant relationship cybernetics and Cooperative societies Sustainability**	Supported	β = -.418, p<0.001

Foundation: SPSS ouput, 2022

2. CONCLUSION

The interpretation was able to investigate logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge in the area of the 3 logistics associate from coffee planters to Export phase (reach at the hand of the cooperative societies association). Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge, the area of the coffee logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge of cooperative has a great challenge on leadership and IT knowledge at the different phase. These two knowledge's play a decisive role for creating consequences and efficient Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge. Leadership is significantly contributing get better the logistics sustainability. Leadership play great role for each associate at different phase of the logistics. Weak facilities of IT lead to weak networking and weak knowledge abilities that make a logistics indigenous implicit learning complex. Opposite to this, client and contractor relationship indigenous implicit learning next to the coffee logistics is weak. To generate the confidence and commitment, networking is required. There is weak accomplishment of the logistics indigenous implicit learning within coffee cooperative societies related with logistics indigenous implicit learning.

1.14 Limitation & Further Research Implications

The research methodology in the study was only quantitative in research approach. In future researchers can apply the sequential exploratory research approach that is mixture of both qualitative and quantitative. Study is not supported with theoretical foundation, it is better to

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

use theories for construction of model. Only evidence and geographical research gap was used, therefore further researchers should suggested to fulfill this theoretical, methodological and knowledge gaps in present research to extend and further test of the research.

3. REFERENCES

1. Al Rawashdeh, & Al-Rawashdeh, B. (2021). Advantages and disadvantages of using e-learning in university education: Analyzing students' perspectives. Electronic Journal of e-Learning, 19(3), 107-117.
2. Alimo, P. K. (2021). Reducing postharvest losses of fruits and vegetables through logistics sustainability evaluation: an illustration of the application of SCOR model. International Journal of Logistics Systems and Indigenous implicit learning, 38(3), 384-407.
3. Arora, S., & Brintrup, A. (2021). How does the position of firms in the logistics affect their sustainability? An empirical study. Applied Network Science, 6(1), 1-31.
4. Asamoah, D., Nuertey, D., Agyei-Owusu, B., & Akyeh, J. (2021). The consequence of logistics responsiveness on client development. The International Journal of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning.
5. Ayele, G. M (2022). The Consequence of Everything but Arms Trade Preference on the Exports of Ethiopia: Empirical Evidence Using Gravity Model. THE ETHIOPIAN ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION (EEA), 103.
6. Bag, S., Wood, L. C., Xu, L., Dhamija, P., & Kayikci, Y. (2020). Big information analytics as an knowledgeal excellence approach to enhance sustainable logistics sustainability. Refoundations, Conservation and Recycling, 153, 104559.
7. Bahadur, R., Ruth, K., & Jones, K. T. (2022). Reexamining relative bar sustainability as a function of non-linearity, heteroscedasticity, and a new explained variable. NML Rev., 52, 119.
8. Bogale, S. A. (2021). Market orientation and sustainability of agro-food worth chains in developing and emerging markets: the area of maize, teff, and beans seed logistics in Ethiopia (Doctoral dissertation, Wageningen University).
9. Chkanikova, O., & Sroufe, R. (2021). Third-party sustainability certifications in food retailing: Certification design from a sustainable logistics indigenous implicit learning perspective. Journal of Cleaner Production, 282, 124344.
10. De Brauw, A., & Bulte, E. (2021). African Cofffee planters, Worth Chains and Agricultural Development. Palgrave Experiments in Agricultural Economics and Food Policy.
11. De Giovanni, P., & Cariola, A. (2021). Process innovation through industry 4.0 technologies, lean knowledge and green logistics. Research in Transportation Economics, 90, 100869.
12. Dolgui, A., & Ivanov, D. (2022). 5G in digital logistics and knowledge indigenous implicit learning: fostering flexibility, end-to-end connectivity and real-time visibility through internet-of-everything. International Journal of Production Research, 60(2), 442-451.
13. Dos Santos, I. M., de Miranda Mota, C. M., & Alencar, L. H. (2021). The strategic alignment among logistics process indigenous implicit learning maturity model and competitive strategy. Business Process Indigenous implicit learning Journal.

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

14. Fattahi, M., & Govindan, K. (2022). Information-driven rolling horizon approach for dynamic design of logistics distribution networks under disruption and demand uncertainty. Decision Sciences, 53(1), 150-180.
15. Grabs, J., Cammelli, F., Levy, S. A., & Garrett, R. D. (2021). Designing consequenceive and equitable zero-deforestation logistics policies. Global Environmental Change, 70, 102357.
16. Grashuis, J., & Su, Y. (2019). A review of the empirical literature on farmer cooperatives: Performance, ownership and governance, finance, and member attitude. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, 90(1), 77-102.
17. Guo, L., Chen, J., Li, S., Li, Y., & Lu, J. (2022). A blockchain and IoT based lightweight framework for enabling information transparency in logistics finance. Digital Communications and Networks.
18. Harrison, C. S. (2021). Analyses of association among aural skills and background variables: LISREL versus multiple regression. Visions of Research in Music Education, 16(1), 76.
19. Helmold, M., & Terry, B. (2021). Knowledge and Supply Indigenous implicit learning 4.0: Industry Insights, Area Experiments and Best Knowledge. Springer Nature.
20. Helmold, M., & Terry, B. (2021). Knowledge and Supply Indigenous implicit learning 4.0: Industry Insights, Area Experiments and Best Knowledge. Springer Nature.
21. Helo, P., & Hao, Y. (2021). Artificial intelligence in knowledge indigenous implicit learning and logistics indigenous implicit learning: an exploratory area study. Production Planning & Control, 1-18.
22. Hewavitharana, C. G. (2021). Impact of Global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs. Available at SSRN 3940380.
23. Huo, B., Guo, M., & Tian, M. (2022). The impact of logistics specific investments on firms' market sustainability: the mediating role of innovation. Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing.
24. Idris, L. M., Temesgen, A., & Biftu, D. (2022). MODELING TOTAL OILSEED EXPORT SUSTAINABILITY IN ETHIOPIA: APPLICATION OF DYNAMIC PANEL GRAVITY MODEL (Doctoral dissertation).
25. Irungu, M. (2019). Firm Level Performance Factors Of Coffee Cooperative Societies In Kenya And The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurial Orientation (Doctoral dissertation).
26. Kumar, P., Singh, R. K., & Kumar, V. (2021). Administrating logistics for sustainable knowledge in the era of industry 4.0 and circular economy: Interpretation of barriers. Refoundations, Conservation and Recycling, 164, 105215.
27. Madhani, P. M. (2022). Strategic Logistics Indigenous implicit learning (SLA): Developing Notionual Framework and Research Propositions. Facets of Business Excellence in IT, 389-399.
28. Mansfield, C., Hodgkiss, J., Djahel, S., & Nag, A. (2022). An Efficient Detour Computation Scheme for Electric Vehicles to Support Smart Cities' Electrification. Electronics, 11(5), 803.
29. Matthess, M., Kunkel, S., Xue, B., & Beier, G. (2022). Contractor sustainability investigatement in the age of Industry 4.0–Insights from the electronics industry. Cleaner Logistics and Logistic, 4, 100038

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

30. Modgil, S., Singh, R. K., & Hannibal, C. (2021). Artificial intelligence for logistics resilience: Learning from COVID-19. The International Journal of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning.
31. Mukhtar, U., & Azhar, T. (2020). Inter-functional coordination to co-generate worth within assimilatedd worth chains for competitive logistic. Knowledge and Logistics Indigenous implicit learning: An International Journal, 13(1), 11-22.
32. Otunmala, S. J. (2021). Strategic Impact of the Forum on China-Africa Coknowledge (FOCAC) on Trade and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria,(2000-2019) (Doctoral dissertation, Kwara State University (Nigeria)).
33. Partanen, J., Kohtamäki, M., Patel, P. C., & Parida, V. (2020). Logistics ambidexterity and manufacturing SME sustainability: The moderating roles of network capability and strategic information flow. International Journal of Production Economics, 221, 107470.
34. Qin, Z., & Lu, Y. (2021). Self-organizing manufacturing network: A paradigm towards smart manufacturing in mass personalization. Journal of Manufacturing Systems, 60, 35-47.
35. Ramos, E., Patrucco, A. S., & Chavez, M. (2021). Dynamic capabilities in the "new normal": a study of organizational flexibility, integration and agility in the Peruvian coffee logistic. Logistics Indigenous implicit learning: An International Journal.
36. Richey, R. G., Roath, A. S., Adams, F. G., & Wieland, A. (2022). A responsiveness view of logistics and logistics indigenous implicit learning. Journal of Business Logistics, 43(1), 62-91.
37. Roy, V. (2021). Contrasting logistics traceability and logistics visibility: are they interchangeable?. The International Journal of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning.
38. Rudyanto, R., Pramono, R., & Purwanto, A. (2021). The influence of antecedents of logistics integration on company sustainability. Bagchi, PK & Chun HB (2005). Logistics Integration: a European experiment. The International Journal of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning, 16(2), 275-294.
39. Saberi, S., Kouhizadeh, M., Sarkis, J., & Shen, L. (2019). Blockchain technology and its association to sustainable logistics indigenous implicit learning. International Journal of Production Research, 57(7), 2117-2135.
40. Salmani, Y., & Partovi, F. Y. (2021). Channel-level refoundation allocation decision in multichannel retailing: A US multichannel company application. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 63, 102679.
41. Santistevan, D. (2022). Boundary-spanning coordination: Insights into lateral collaboration and lateral alignment in multinational enterprises. Journal of World Business, 57(3), 101291.
42. Shin, N., & Park, S. (2021). Logistics leadership driven strategic resilience capabilities indigenous implicit learning: A leader-member exchange perspective. Journal of Business Research, 122, 1-13.
43. Shumeta, Z., & D'Haese, M. (2018). Do coffee farmers benefit in food security from participating in coffee cooperatives? Evidence from Southwest Ethiopia coffee cooperatives. Food and nutrition bulletin, 39(2), 266-280.
44. Spina, J. D., & Spina, L. J. (2022). Perceptual selection how "Win/Win" Leadership Works. In The New HR. Emerald Publishing Limited.
45. Stadler, M., Sailer, M., & Fischer, F. (2021). Knowledge as a formative construct: A significant alpha is not always better. New Ideas in Psychology, 60, 100832.

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

46. Stekelorum, R., Laguir, I., Gupta, S., & Kumar, S. (2021). Green logistics indigenous implicit learning knowledge and third-party logistics providers' sustainabilitys: A fuzzy-set approach. International Journal of Production Economics, 235, 108093.
47. Tadele, E., & Hibistu, T. (2022). Spatial production distribution, economic viability and worth chain features of teff in Ethiopia: Systematic review. Cogent Economics & Finance, 10(1), 2020484.
48. Tarigan, Z. J. H., Siagian, H., & Jie, F. (2021). Impact of enhanced Enterprise Refoundation Planning (ERP) on firm sustainability through green logistics indigenous implicit learning. Sustainability, 13(8), 4358.
49. Teka, S. (2019). Investigatement Of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge-A Area Study On Kojj Food Processing Complex Plc (Doctoral Dissertation, St. Mary's University).
50. Utrilla-Catalan, R., Rodríguez-Rivero, R., Narvaez, V., Díaz-Barcos, V., Blanco, M., & Galeano, J. (2022). Growing Inequality in the Coffee Global Worth Chain: A Complex Network Investigatement. Sustainability, 14(2), 672.
51. Vegro, C. L. R., & de Almeida, L. F. (2020). Global coffee market: Socio-economic and cultural dynamics. In Coffee consumption and industry strategies in Brazil (pp. 3-19). Woodhead Publishing.
52. Wei, X., Prybutok, V., & Sauser, B. (2021). Review of logistics indigenous implicit learning within project indigenous implicit learning. Project Leadership and Society, 2, 100013.
53. Wijerathne, T. (2021). Impact of Global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs. Available at SSRN 3940460.
54. Woreta, K. (2021). The Consequence Of Logistics Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge On Logistics Responsiveness And Competitive Advantage Of The Firm-A Area Study On Etete Construction, In Public Building Projects (Doctoral Dissertation, St. Mary's University).
55. Yafi, E., Tehseen, S., & Haider, S. A. (2021). Impact of green leadership on environmental sustainability through mediating role of competencies and motivation. Sustainability, 13(10), 5624.
56. Yan, Y., Gupta, S., Licsandru, T. C., & Schoefer, K. (2022). Integrating machine learning, modularity and logistics integration for Branding 4.0. Industrial Marketing Indigenous implicit learning, 104, 136-149.
57. Ye, Y., Hung Lau, K., & Teo, L. (2021). Transforming logistics for a new competitive market alignment–a area study of Chinese fashion apparel companies. International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications, 1-33.
58. Youniss, D. (2022). The Mediating Role of Client Experience Indigenous implicit learning in the Relationship among E-Commerce and Logistics Indigenous implicit learning Knowledge. In Digital Transformation Technology (pp. 283-310). Springer, Singapore.
59. Zhan, J. X. (2021). GVC transformation and a new investment landscape in the 2020s: Driving forces, directions, and a forward-looking research and policy agenda. Journal of International Business Policy, 4(2), 206-220.
60. Zhou, Q., Meng, C., Yuen, K. F., & Sheu, J. B. (2021). Remanufacturing authorization strategy for an original equipment manufacturer-contract manufacturer logistic:

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases
ISSN: 2799-0990
Vol : 03 , No. 01 , Dec 2022- Jan 2023
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JMC
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jmc31.8.20

Coknowledge or competition? International Journal of Production Economics, 240, 108238.

Copyright The Author(s) 2022.This is an Open Access Article distributed under the CC BY license. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)