APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO

FACULTY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

APPENDIX I:

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BOTH FARMERS, BUYERS, UCDA OFFICIALS AND OTHER COFFEEE PROCESSORS

Investigation of relationships between types of ties used for coffee development in East African Region.

Dear respondent,

I am Bamwesigye Dastan, a Master student at Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic, pursuing Master in Regional Development. The main goal of this research is to establish the relationships between types of social ties/networks used for coffee development in coffee value chain in Uganda. Your information will be treated with confidentiality.

 Please tick where applicable.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

l.Age   of respondent

2. Period of service of coffee related job

3. Sex of respondent   Male   Female

4. How do you rate coffee development in East African region?

Very high	High	Neutral	Low	Very low

5. How do you rate the existence/availability of ties/ connections in coffee processes?

Highly available	Available	Neutral	Not available	Extremely unavailable

SECTION B: TYPES OF TIES

Which forms of ties do you belong?

1. Family   ☐
2. Friends   ☐
3. Business partners   ☐

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement on the following statements regarding the types of ties by ticking in the box provided or providing the appropriate number for the selected stamen (Strongly Agree-5, Agree-4, Neutral-3, Disgaree-4 and Strongly Disagree-1)

Ties	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disa gree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Family ties/ Strong ties					
Friendship tie/ Strong ties					
Firm to forties/ farm to firm ties					

SECTION C: HOW TIES IMPACT COFFEEE DEVELOPMENT

ROLE PLAYED BY THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COFFEE IN UGANDA.

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement on the following statements regarding views on how ties impact coffee development by ticking in the box provided or providing the appropriate number for the selected stamen (Strongly Agree-5, Agree-4, Neutral-3, Disgaree-4 and Strongly Disagree-1)

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disa gree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure

Firm to farm tiesand firm to firm ties / Weak ties create a bridge between the different stakeholders in coffee processing which is later used to improve on coffee development				
Weak ties create egoism which makes coffee processes continuously need each other because of the different acquaintances, hence, they innovate ideas that lead to coffee development.				
Coffee processors need weak ties such that they are not deprived of information regarding coffee development processes and the rest of the social system				
Coffee processors with strong ties such as family ties have less ability to innovate ideas to improve coffee development because they isolate themselves from latest coffee development ideas				
Coffee processors with strong ties are very hard to organize into clusters which could help improve coffee development in East Africa				
Weak ties create a momentum needed for the coffee processors to unite in order to make coffee development in the region very possible				
In weak ties however, ideas of innovations intended to improve coffee development are hampered				
Weak ties help coffee processors to integrate and find solution to coffee development in the region				
If supported, family ties can improve the current production levels which have been constant for the last two decades?				

Ties/connections have played a role in information sharing on prices especially from firm to farm?				
Family/ Strong ties play an important role in coffee value chain development in East Africa?				

Do you think the Regulators UCDA have any negative impacts on these tie?	If Yes, Explain…………………….
Do you think the current networks in coffee value chain need to be changed?	If Yes, Explain…………………….
Do you think women's role at production level is recognized and rewarded so as to strengthen family ties?	If Yes, Explain…………………….
Do you think there is a connection between the different types of ties in the coffee value chain ie strong and weak ties?	If Yes, Explain…………………….
Do you think there is trust among the different types of ties in the coffee value?	If Yes, Explain…………………….
Do you think there is trust among the strong/family ties in production and post-harvesting activities like drying?	If Yes, Explain…………………….

In what other ways / dimensions do coffee processing ties affect coffee development in East African region?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

SECTION D: COFFEE DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure

Statement					
There is consistency in price increases of coffee and coffee products over the last 10 years					
The quality of coffee from the region is rated above 60 percent market worth					
There are now many rural coffee processors and factories spread all the countries in the region which eases rural coffee processing					
Coffee authorities have very much taken over strict overseeing of the coffee farming, harvesting, processing and exporting					
Production of coffee is at a considerable large scale					
Incomes at household level(fees, house construction, buying food etc has been boasted					
Coffee production employs majority of the family members					

How do you know that there is an improvement in the region regarding coffee development especially in Uganda?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………

SECTION E: IMPROVING OR SUPPORT FOR THE TIES IN COFFEE PROCESSING

a) In your view, what be done to support the different types of ties in coffee processing in Uganda.

Indicate your level of agreement regarding how ties can be supported to develop coffee farming in Uganda.

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disa gree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Supporting farmer groups with soft loans					

Supporting producer organizations with soft loans					
Supporting farmer's innovative farming methods to enhance production					
Training on disease and pest control					
Price control by the government					

In what other ways can ties in coffee farming be aided to development the sector?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. How would you rate the level of coffee development in Uganda?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

2. In your view, briefly describe the different types of ties employed in coffee farming and processes in Uganda

   …………………………………………………………………………………

3. How are the different types of ties used in coffee processing and farming management impact overall coffee development in Uganda?

   ………………………………………………………………………………

4. What can be done to improve coffee development in Uganda

   ………………………………………………………………………………

   Thank you

Appendix lll: coffee Production (QCP), export (QCX), Domestic consumption (DCC), World Price (WP) and Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)

	QCX	QCP	DCC	WP	REER
1976	163416	137100	497		
1977	132000	155900	400		
1978	113700	121300	400		
1979	143100	103000	400		
1980	110100	135200	400	166.81	2173.289
1981	128332	97500	668	131.437	1625.186
1982	174723	161866	143	128.41	541.67
1983	144274	148224	450	142.531	436.4225
1984	133200	145971	271	165.304	295.9683
1985	151500	143995	495	145.955	385.0033
1986	140800	159881	81	162.117	405.8317
1987	148153	167067	414	122.978	516.2817
1988	144254	151157	403	117.18	470.7692
1989	176453	169042	89	96.98	384.0708
1990	141489	128747	258	86.388	242.4767
1991	127438	147366	428	80.438	178.1225
1992	119006	110334	828	71.777	119.4033
1993	114169	144551	382	75.872	117.9883
1994	202140	198371	275	124.507	147.4667
1995	168860	181465	215	126.5	143.9308
1996	288566	287925	416	106.114	144.4858
1997	210123	219624	1152	130.523	151.2883
1998	197143	205056	3643	119.422	134.05
1999	230466	251881	10443	92.701	122.0883
2000	142559	143475	4937	75.683	115.4467
2001	109568	197410	32406	65.626	112.5792
2002	201289	209547	40460	81.584	107.7633
2003	39886	150871	41371	85.486	94.41

2004	153275	170081	41879	84.698	97.81583
2005	141930	158100	36407	100	102.23
2006	126290	133310	32021	108.378	102.2733
2007	153987	175346	26343	123.308	105.5158
2008	183128	211726	30981	152.001	109.1208
2009	174227	195871	21890	154.422	107.3317
2010	151715	166968	28734	176.23	100
2011	185775	191371	24267	205.544	95.48583
2012	169038	186126		167.371	108.8975
2013		190000		142.715	110.8883

Appendix IV. ADF unit root test

Variable	Levels	ADF test Statistics
lnQCX	Level	-1.8522
	First difference	-4.7579***
lnQCP	Level	-1.64875
	First difference	-3.8880***
lnWP	Level	-1.6512
	First difference	-4.4499***
lnDCC	Level	-1.5572
	First difference	-4.0960***
DCC_G	Level	-4.11763***

Note: Note: The asterisks *** denote stationary at the 0.01 level

Appendix V. Diagnostic test (model 1 and 2)

Indicator	Model 1	Model 2
Test	P. value	P. value
Non-linearity test (squares)	0.3813	0.1759
Ramsey's RESET (squares and cubes)	0.848	0.649
White's test for heteroskedasticity	0.9663	0.4263
Breusch-Pagan test for heteroskedasticity	0.9949	0.1849
Test for normality of residual	0.1031	0.6882
Breusch-Godfrey test for first-order autocorrelation	0.1259	0.9195
Test for ARCH of order 1	0.7098	0.5057

Appendix VI: Plot of CUSUMSQ parameter stability test for model 1 (coffee exports)

CUSUMSQ plot with 95% confidence band
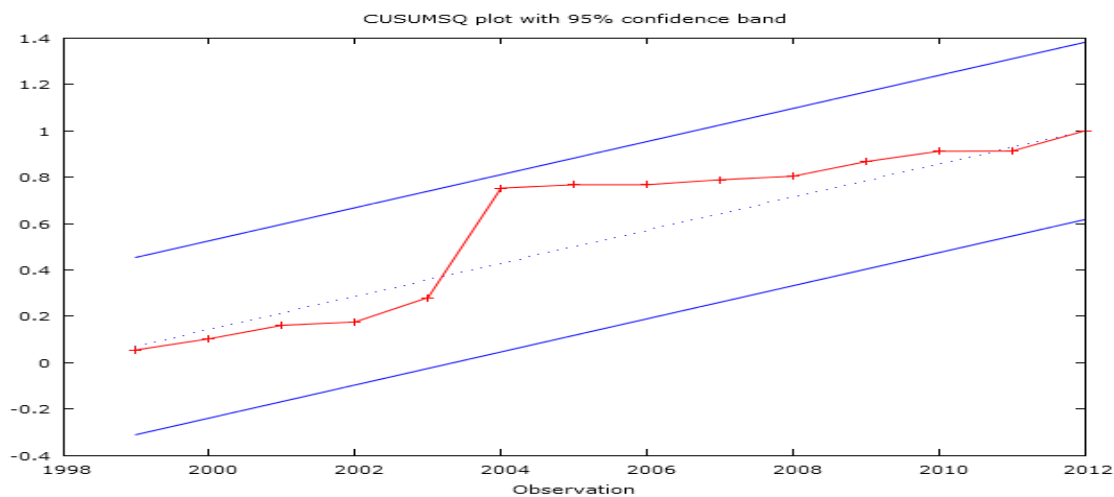
Appendix VII: Plot of CUSUMSQ parameter stability test for model 2 (coffee output)

CUSUMSQ plot with 95% confidence band