



Malaki

Kiambu County, Kenya

Partner since: 2020

Traceable to: Single Estate

Altitude: 1650 - 2850

Varietals: 100% SL28

Processing: Cherries are pulped then fermented in tanks for 12-48 hours before washing through grading channels and dried on raised beds for 7 - 14 days with regular turning

Harvest: October November December

Booking: March April May

Arrivals: May June July

Malaki Estate is run by Edward Marigi and family, who originally planted the farm in 1959. The estate is one of the very few remaining who farm 100% SL 28, and is located along the red rich loamy volcanic western slopes of the Aberdare range in Kiambu County (Githunguri sub-county, near Kiratina zone). This is a family farm that also produces dairy, macadamia and avocado for subsistence.

Kenya is an enigma. It occupies a top spot in specialty – Kenyan top lots are always amongst the most expensive of any harvest. But yet it's a country where coffee production is dropping year over year. Kenya is a place where traceability is given, but knowing what you want and how to get it are two different things. Rarely do we find partners more capable, and loyalties more difficult to navigate than we do in Kenya. For all the aforementioned reasons, competition in Kenya is fierce, making prized coffees feel like even more of a success.

However, no matter how formally the industry is structured, coffee still remains a system of people. And in a country where farmers own their own cherry production, there is additional power to connecting with coffee's most important stakeholder. Farmers can, for example, point you to the best collections from every harvest, or delay sending their lots to auction to give you another week to sample. At request they can change the way they separate lots, bringing new products to market in a year that would take other countries nearly a decade to do.

But experimentation is not the name of the game. With washed coffees working so well, you won't

find many a manager willing to mess around with different fermentations, flotation, drying times or with certifications like organic.

The experiment instead is that of business model. How do cooperatives normalize earnings to keep their members engaged in coffee? How do we take away red tape to encourage more farmers to plant more coffee, as opposed to corn or dairy? How can small estates split off and succeed under their own pulping license? Is it better to sell through auction or directly to an international buyer – can you afford to cut out your marketing agent? Once you speak to these problems you are speaking the language of coffee in Kenya – this is a country that already knows how to coffee.