



Ndiara Washing Station

Murang'a, Kenya

Partner since: 2023

Traceable to: 400 active members

Altitude:

Varietals: SL-28, SL-34, Ruiru 11, Batian

Processing: Cherries are delivered to the central pulper in Ndiara where they are laid out for inspection and hand-picking, weighed, and then pulped before 12-18 hours of soaking, more washing, and separation along three grading channels. Drying starts with 1 day of skin-drying before transferring to raised beds for an additional 9 - 15 days, after which dry parchment is transferred to conditioning binds for 3-5 weeks before delivery to the cooperative mill.

Harvest: October November December

Booking: March April May

Arrivals: May June July

Community Context

The Ndiara washing station serves around 400 active members from Ndiara village itself, as well as the the neighboring villages of Kagumoini, Kagioni, Mathioya, Kiogini and Kiriani. A member of the larger Kiru Farmers Cooperative Society, the Ndiari washing station started operations in 1999, making steady improvements to infrastructure – namely pulpers, drying beds and water purification – with the rest of the premiums they earn through quality going back to members.

Country Context

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.