

This is a new section of the Public-Private Partnership Resource Center website and is currently in draft form. [Your feedback is welcome](#): If you would like to comment on the content of this section of the website or if you have suggestions for links or materials that could be included please contact us at ppp@worldbank.org.

Photo Credit: [Image by Freepik](#)



Kenyatta University Hostels, Kenya

[Download](#) [Chatbot](#)

On this page: A case study on Kenyatta University Hostels, Kenya. Find more at the [Municipal Public-Private Partnership Framework - Project Summaries](#) section for brief summaries of around 100 projects from around the world, examples of successes and challenges, as well as innovative ideas on solutions, or visit the [Guidelines on Innovative Revenues for Infrastructure](#) section.

Project Summary:

Background

Many Kenyan universities are facing accommodation shortages for students due to the increasing number of Kenyans seeking higher education. This is particularly true for Kenyatta University, which had a population of 74,000 undergraduate students and space to house only 10,000 in 21 hostels. To address this issue, Kenyatta University pursued a PPP to build and operate more hostels to accommodate the growing number of students. The project received IFC advisory support.

Project Structure

In 2014, a consortium of several domestic Kenyan companies led by Africa Integras won a public tender for a PPP worth of USD 57 million to construct and operate Kenyatta University Hostels for 20 years. Africa Integras is a US-based private equity firm that specializes in developing education infrastructure using PPPs. The hostels would be transferred to the University at the end of the contract. The contract with Kenyatta University was signed in June 2015.

The project entails the construction of handicapped-accessible dormitory facilities sufficient to house 9,350 undergraduates, 500 postgraduates, and 150 married students on 70,915 m² of land. The hostel amenities are to include leisure facilities, cafes, and study areas.

Africa Integras obtained financing for the project from international financiers. The hostels generate revenue from the students who pay to reside in them. However, to reduce the collection risk, the hostel rents are collected by the University as part of the tuition. The University would then pass these payments on to the project company.

Lessons Learned

This PPP model made it possible for Kenyatta University to address the housing shortage for university students, while also keeping university education affordable through lower cost accommodations. The project began construction in April 2018.¹

Footnote 1: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

Related Content

- [Selected World Bank Tools](#)

Additional Resources

- [Climate-Smart PPPs](#)
- [Finance Structures for PPP](#)

Partner Resources

Find more @ [Global Platform for Sustainable Cities](#)



The [Guidelines on Innovative Revenues for Infrastructure \(IRI\)](#) is intended to be a living document and will be reviewed at regular intervals. They have not been prepared with any specific transaction in mind and are meant to serve only as general guidance. It is therefore critical that the Guidelines be reviewed and adapted for specific transactions.

To find more, visit the [Innovative Revenues for Infrastructure](#) section and the [Content Outline](#), or [Download the Full Report](#). For [feedback](#) on the content of this section of the website or suggestions for links or materials that could be included, please contact the Public-Private Partnership Resource Center at ppp@worldbank.org.

