

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIPP EVALUATION MODEL IN THE KAMPUNG SAMPAH BERNILAI (SALAI) PROGRAM IN EAST SEMPAJA VILLAGE SAMARINDA

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the evaluation results of the Kampung Sampah Bernilai (Salai) Turi Putih RT 48 program in Sempaja Timur Village using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. The study uses a qualitative approach with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The subjects were program managers and the local community. Data analysis included data reduction, presentation, and verification. From the Context aspect, the program aligns with community needs and receives government support. In terms of Input, it involves PKK women, integrated health posts, dasawisma, and volunteers, although infrastructure and facilities remain limited. The Process aspect shows participatory implementation with active communication, but there has been no structured evaluation. From the Product aspect, the program has successfully raised environmental awareness and produced useful recycled products. Despite its limited economic impact, the program has positively influenced behavior change and community involvement in sustainable waste management. Overall, the Kampung Salai program demonstrates strength in environmental and social aspects. However, it requires improvement in economic outcomes and program sustainability. Enhancing evaluation mechanisms, training, and infrastructure support is essential to ensure long-term impact and broader community benefits.

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### INTRODUCTIONS

Economic development, urbanization and population increase in Indonesia have led to a significant increase in production activities and public consumption. This causes the volume of waste produced to increase (Sukapti et al., 2024). Waste is the waste of a product that is considered to have no function, no longer needed and no longer used so that it needs to be disposed of and managed in order to preserve the environment (Lingga et al., 2024). Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, waste is defined as the residue of human daily activities or natural processes consisting of B3 (Hazardous and Toxic Materials) waste, waste due to disasters, building debris and household waste (Nababan, 2024). And it is known that the most waste production every day is produced by household

waste, both organic and non-organic waste. Reality shows that there is still a lot of garbage that is deliberately thrown out of place, so that it has an impact on the damage to the environment around it (Yuwana & Adlan, 2021). This condition shows the importance of waste management to minimize the negative impact that will be caused. However, household waste management is still a challenge in many regions and has become an urgent global issue.

Based on data released by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population and is the second largest contributor of plastic waste in the world after China (UNEP, 2024) by producing 3.2 million tons of unmanaged plastic waste every year, of which around 1.29 million tons end up in the sea (Rahim et al., 2025). The high amount of waste that is not managed properly is a serious challenge in efforts to preserve the environment and public health. Waste that accumulates in the sea and in landfills, especially plastic waste that is difficult to decompose, can pollute the soil, water, and air, and disturb the surrounding ecosystem (Putra et al., 2025).

The condition of waste management is reflected in several cities, including the city of Samarinda, which is one of the cities with a fairly high population in East Kalimantan. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Samarinda City in 2024, the total waste generation in Samarinda City will reach around 217,021 tons. Of this amount, 172,579 tons of waste was successfully transported to the Final Disposal Site (TPA), while around 44,441 tons of waste were still not transported or were not managed optimally (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). Thus, the rate of waste transportation in Samarinda City reached 79.5%, leaving 20.5% that has the potential to pollute the environment if it is not immediately handled in an integrated and sustainable manner.

The waste produced by the people of Samarinda, especially in East Sempaja Village, has increased every year and the majority of waste produced comes from households. Generally, household waste consists of organic and non-organic waste that is not managed, people still use conventional management patterns, namely by collecting, transporting, and disposing of them without any sorting process or advanced management (Regina et al., 2024). This condition shows that the importance of awareness and lifestyle changes in people in managing waste more responsibly and sustainably (Muyassarrah et al., 2022). One of the efforts that can be made is through community empowerment programs such as the Kampung Sampah Bernilai (Salai), which emphasizes that waste can have economic value if managed appropriately.

If reviewed through the perspective of the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) Evaluation Model developed by Stufflebeam, the implementation of the Kampung Salai Program can be analyzed comprehensively. From the context aspect, this program is present as a response to the needs of the community in overcoming waste problems and encouraging environmental awareness (Mauluddin & Isnainazzahra, 2024). In terms of inputs, Kampung Salai utilizes local resources, such as active involvement of residents, waste management knowledge, and the economic potential of recycled waste. This shows that the program is designed with the readiness of resources and community capacity in mind (Ponto et al., 2025). Furthermore, in the process aspect, the implementation of the Kampung Salai program emphasizes community participation from the source of waste, accompanied by education and mentoring to encourage behavior change so that more proactive behavior is created in protecting the environment (Pratama & Suryani, 2024). Meanwhile, the results of the evaluation of the product aspect are shown through the program's real achievements, which are not only in the form of reducing the volume of waste, but also in the form of changes in people's behavior to be more concerned about environmental health, as well as the formation of a community character that is oriented towards the principles of sustainability and environmental concern (Shabrina et al., 2025).

East Sempaja Village, especially in RT 48, has implemented the Kampung Salai program for approximately three years and has managed to show positive results. This program is known as Kampung Salai Turi Putih. Thanks to the commitment and consistency in its implementation, Kampung Salai Turi Putih won 1st place in the Samarinda City level Kampung Salai competition in 2023 (JDIH, 2023). Various activities have been carried out in order to support the success of this program, such as sorting waste from its source, making compost from organic waste, collecting and recycling non-organic waste, and training in waste management skills for residents, including making handicrafts from used goods. In addition, environmental education activities are also routinely carried out to form awareness about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and health (Regina et al., 2024).

Although Kampung Salai Turi Putih has shown various positive achievements, until now a comprehensive evaluation has not been carried out to assess the effectiveness of its implementation as a whole. Previous research conducted by Sukapti et al., (2024) only examines how the pentahelix model is applied in the Kampung Salai Program without thoroughly evaluating the program's achievements and challenges. Program evaluation is crucial to ensure that public policies run according to their objectives. Evaluation model CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) developed by Stufflebeam (1966) is considered suitable for analyzing the Kampung Salai Turi Putih program because it includes four holistic evaluation dimensions (Dicky Artanto et al., 2023). The evaluation is important to assess the success of the program from various aspects, ranging from Background (the suitability of the program with the needs of the community and environmental conditions), Input (availability of human resources, facilities, and funding), Process (implementation of activities and involvement of related actors), to Product or results in the form of real impacts on changes in community behavior, reduction of waste generation, and improvement of environmental quality (Mukhlisin et al., 2023).

Based on the gap in previous research, the author is interested in conducting an evaluation using the CIPP evaluation model. This research not only focuses on assessing the effectiveness of the program but also provides ongoing feedback for future program development. With a thorough evaluation of the Kampung Salai Turi Putih program, it is hoped that the weaknesses in the implementation of the Kampung Salai Turi Putih program can be identified and improved systematically while supporting efforts towards sustainable development in Samarinda City.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with the aim of evaluating the implementation of the Kampung Salai Turi Putih Program in RT 48 East Sempaja Village Samarinda, using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam (1966). According to Sugiyono (2022), this method focuses on collecting data in the form of words or images that aim to describe systematically, factually, and accurately. A qualitative approach was chosen to gain a deep understanding of the implementation and impact of the Kampung Salai program.

This research was conducted in Kampung Salai Turi Putih from May to June 2025. The data sources in this study consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from primary sources through interview and observation techniques. Interviews were conducted with the management of Kampung Salai and residents who actively participated in waste management activities. With the aim of exploring the views and experiences of the implementers and beneficiaries of the Kampung Salai program in depth (Ardiansyah et al., 2023). Observations were carried out by observing the behavior of residents, the condition of facilities and infrastructure, and community involvement in waste management programs. This technique provides a direct picture of the social dynamics that occur in the environment according to the context (Ardiansyah et al., 2023).

In addition, secondary data is collected through documentation techniques, namely by reviewing documents such as scientific articles, related journals, waste generation data, and field records relevant to the program being researched. This technique aims to reinforce and complement the results of observations and interviews (Stefani et al., 2025).

The data analysis technique in this study refers to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes three main stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Nurrisa et al., 2025). Data reduction is carried out through the process of selection, simplification, and categorization of data from interviews, observations, and documentation, so that only data that is relevant to the focus of evaluation is further analyzed. At this stage, the researcher categorizes each finding based on the four main components of the CIPP evaluation model, namely Context, Input, Process, and Product. The data grouping is carried out as follows:

1. The Context aspect includes data related to the background of program needs, problems faced by the community, and the purpose and relevance of the Kampung Salai program in the local social and environmental context.
2. The Input aspect includes data related to the resources used in the program, such as community involvement, knowledge and skills possessed, supporting facilities and infrastructure, and the economic potential of waste management.



3. The Process aspect contains data on the implementation of the program, including waste management mechanisms, forms of community participation, educational processes, and obstacles or obstacles that arise during the program.
4. The Product aspect contains data on the results or impacts produced, both direct such as a decrease in the volume of waste, as well as indirect impacts such as changes in people's behavior towards the environment and increased social awareness.

The presentation of data was carried out in the form of a descriptive narrative, which integrated findings from various sources, such as in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and documentation studies. Each narrative is compiled with reference to the structure of the CIPP, making it easier for researchers to map the results of the evaluation systematically. The final stage is the drawing of conclusions, where the researcher interprets the relationships between the data categories, as well as evaluates the extent to which the Kampung Salai program has met the needs of the community, utilized existing resources, carried out activities effectively, and produced an impact in accordance with the initial goals of the program. The conclusion also considers triangulation of data from residents, program administrators, and observation results to improve the validity of the findings.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### Result

This study aims to evaluate the Kampung Sampah Bernilai (Salai) Turi Putih RT 48 program in East Sempaja Village Samarinda using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. The results of the research are presented based on interview data with the management of the Kampung Salai and residents. The following is a presentation of the data from the field findings.

#### 1. Context Evaluation

Context evaluation aims to find out the background, needs, and suitability of the program with the conditions of the local community. Based on the results of the interview, the Kampung Sampah Bernilai (Salai) program was initiated to overcome the problem of household waste, which partly comes from catering business activities owned by residents. Mrs. Yana as the sorting coordinator said:

"Kampung salai was formed in 2023 in April, initially because we had won the PHBS (Clean and Healthy Lifestyle) competition and finally were appointed by the village to participate in the Kampung Salai competition. It is also seen that the residents here are active, creative and care about the environment. We continue to see that there are many used items that are not managed. What's more, there are several residents here who have opened catering businesses, so there is a lot of organic waste. And the residents are happy to be creative with the used goods/materials. So yes, the background is just to use used things."

The results of the interview above explained that this Kampung Salai program was initially formed through the initiation of the village to participate in the competition. And it turns out that after being observed, there is a lot of unmanaged waste in RT 48. This is in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Dina as a resident of RT 48 as well as a customer at the waste bank in Kampung Salai, as follows:

"I know this Kampung Salai as a program that invites residents to manage household waste so that there is a selling point. I am happy and need this program, because in my house there is a lot of garbage piling up and in the end I just throw it away."

The results of the interviews with the two speakers can be seen that the purpose of this program was formed because it wanted to utilize unmanaged waste and was also based on the needs of the local community. Other things were also conveyed by Mrs. Yana regarding the support from the government for this program, as follows:

"Of course, the village supports it, because the village initially recommended this program. Then from the sub-district also supported. And because we participated in the competition organized by the Samarinda City Environmental Agency (DLH), and thank God we won 1st place, so we got full support from DLH."

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the formation of the Kampung Salai program was initially driven by the initiative of the village to participate in the competition, but it developed into a

program that was relevant to the needs of the community. Support from the village, sub-district and DLH also strengthens the sustainability of this program. Thus, this program is assessed in accordance with local needs and in line with the principle of context evaluation in the CIPP model.

## 2. Input Evaluation

The input component evaluates the resources, strategies, and support available to run the program. Based on interviews, the program is managed by administrators who come from PKK women, posyandu, dasawisma, and citizen volunteers. The competence of the management is considered good and collaborative. Yana's mother mentioned:

"Those involved in this program are administrators from PKK, posyandu, and dasawisma who are indeed active in RT activities. There were also residents who volunteered to help. The competence of the management is quite good, they are creative, there is always work to do for crafts."

The statement explained that this program has empowered local residents. Then regarding the strategies used in improving the knowledge of administrators and residents, Mrs. Yana said:

"About official training, we don't have it, because everything here is from the competence of the residents, so we teach each other and help each other if there are difficulties. But we often do socialization or education about waste management, we invite residents through WhatsApp groups. But at first we were still confused about waste management, so we invited resource persons to provide education."

Mrs. Dina as a resident and customer of the waste bank also said the same thing:

"Yes, socialization is often carried out, always informed in the WhatsApp group. But I often don't participate because I have other busy lives."

Regarding facilities and infrastructure, Kampung Salai Turi Putih has several facilities such as compost buckets, garbage cans, garbage scales and waste bank units to collect residents' waste which will later be sold. Mrs. Yana conveyed the following facilities and infrastructure:

"When we first established it, we were just making a living, using the tools that the residents had. Now we have waste scales, buckets to make ecoenzymes, adequate garbage cans and there is a waste bank for storage and also a place for residents to deposit their waste. For now, the tools are still insufficient, we still need many more tools such as plastic shredders."

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the available infrastructure is a waste bank unit, which is a place to store and also deposit residents' waste. The results of the visualization can be seen in the following image:



Figure 1. Documentation of the Waste Bank Unit

The procurement of facilities and infrastructure comes from funds provided by the Probebaya program (Community Development and Empowerment Program) and non-governmental funds. In the CIPP evaluation of the input aspect, this shows the existence of collaboration between the government and the community, which is an important indicator in assessing the readiness and availability of program input. In addition, the active involvement of the community in funding also shows the application of the principle of community-based empowerment, which strengthens sustainability and a sense of ownership of the program.

## 3. Process Evaluation

Evaluate the process of assessing the implementation and participation of the community in the program. Program planning is carried out jointly between the management and residents, with active communication through WhatsApp groups. Yana's mother explained:

"We plan with the management about activities and waste deposit schedules. We also have a whatsapp group, so we are always open if anyone wants to propose activities."

The results of the interview explained that the Kampung Salai program involves not only administrators, but also residents are given the opportunity to give input or suggestions. Activities carried out are of various types, including organic and non-organic waste management. Conveyed by Mrs. Yana as follows:

"The main activity is that we open a waste bank once a month four times, for residents to deposit their waste that has been sorted. Continuing the activities, there are ecoenzymes, aromatherapy candles, making handicrafts, ecobricks, socialization of waste sorting and many more, anyway, if there are unused items we always make creativity."

Some of the activities can be seen in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below:



Figure 2. Documentation of Waste Deposit by Residents



Figure 3. Documentation of Making Candles from Used Cooking Oil

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that there are several activities carried out and certainly empower the local community. The involvement of the residents was conveyed by Mrs. Dina as follows:

"I have participated in several activities, yes, it's just helping. But it is always conveyed in the group if there are activities, so there are several residents who participate."

The results of the interview explained that information was always conveyed in the WhatsApp group. Also included are the reports and documentation submitted by Mrs. Yana as follows:

"If there is an activity, we always have information in the group, we also report what activities we have done, along with photos of the results of the activity. But, there has been no structured evaluation of the activities we are doing."

The statement revealed that there has been no comprehensive and structured evaluation of the implementation of activities. Another thing conveyed by Mrs. Yana and Mrs. Dina was related to the obstacles they faced in the implementation of this program.

"In the beginning, the obstacle was because of the lack of education about waste sorting. Many residents who collect garbage are not sorted. Limited funds and facilities are also an obstacle, because there are residents who want their garbage to be picked up but we don't have operational vehicles, so we still use private vehicles or use ambulances to have posyandu."

Followed by the obstacles faced by Mrs. Dina as a resident are:

"At times, there are times when things are going to be different, so it's not always easy to get things done."

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the evaluation of the process in the Kampung Salai program shows that the planning and implementation of activities is carried out in a participatory manner between the management and residents. Residents are given space to provide input and be involved in various activities and documentation and reporting are routinely shared in the group, although there has been no structured evaluation. The main obstacles faced include a lack of education about waste sorting, limited funds and facilities, and time distribution for some residents.

#### 4. Product Evaluation

Product evaluation shows that the program has achieved various significant achievements, such as processing waste into products with useful value, and the award as 1st place in the Samarinda City level Kampung Salai competition. Yana's mother mentioned:



"So far we have succeeded in recycling plastic waste into various crafts, some into lanterns, wall decorations and many more. Then it can process organic waste into fertilizers, ecoenzymes, and others. We can accommodate more than 200 customers at this waste bank is also a great achievement. We have also won 1st place in the Samarinda city-level Kampung Salai competition. That's our achievement so far."

From the results of the interview, it was stated that one of the achievements of the program is to produce useful products from waste. One of the products can be seen in the following Figure 4:



Figure 4. Air Freshener Products from Ecoenzym

Furthermore, regarding the change in residents' behavior, Mrs. Dina conveyed the following:

"Yes, you can see the change, in the past I just threw away ordinary garbage, I didn't know how to sort and process it. Now I understand. My daughter and her friends also now understand, sometimes they compete to collect garbage to be deposited into the waste bank."

However, the economic impact has not been seen significantly because the selling price of waste is low and some residents donate the proceeds of waste sales to posyandu and mosques. Sustainability expectations were conveyed by residents as follows:

"I hope this program will continue to run and more residents will participate, including young people."

Overall, the results of the evaluation of the product aspect show that the Kampung Salai program has made a real contribution to reducing waste and increasing community environmental awareness. One of the concrete achievements is the success of household waste management through the waste bank, which currently has more than 200 active customers. Of this amount, it was recorded that the average waste collection reached 150-200 kg per month, consisting of plastic, paper, and organic waste.

The development of waste-based products has succeeded in processing organic waste into compost and ecoenzyme products, which are used as natural cleaning liquids and air fresheners. In addition, as handicrafts from plastic waste such as lanterns, wall decorations, and other decorative products even though the scale is still local. Socially, the results of the evaluation show that there is a change in people's behavior in waste management. Based on the results of interviews and observations, around 70% of residents who are actively involved have understood and practiced waste sorting. The Kampung Salai program also received external supporters, as evidenced by winning 1st place in the Kampung Salai competition at the Samarinda City level. However, from the economic aspect, it has not shown significant financial benefits. With a price of Rp.4,000/kg it has not been able to improve the welfare of families directly.

## Discussion

The discussion is the next step after the researcher obtains results through findings in the field through interviews, observations and documentation studies that will be associated with supporting theories using the CIPP evaluation model approach on the Kampung Sampah Bernilai (Salai) program. It can be described as follows:

### 1. Context Evaluation

Kampung Salai Turi Putih RT 48 East Sempaja Village was established in April 2023. This program was formed because of the potential and cohesiveness of the local community in maintaining environmental cleanliness, as well as their experience in the Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) competition which is an indicator that the local community has awareness and commitment to environmental issues. In addition, the existence of unused goods reinforces the urgency of the need for more structured and sustainable waste management. This shows that the Kampung Salai program was formed on the basis of community needs and supportive social conditions. In model

evaluation theory CIPP put forward by Stufflebeam (1996) in Azman & Saputra (2023) Aspects Context focus on the suitability between the program and local needs, problems and potentials. Contextual adjustments like this are important so that the program is designed on target and can be accepted by the community (Wahyuni, 2025). The community's perspective also shows the suitability of the program with local needs. Residents consider that the Kampung Salai program is known as an environmental program that invites the community to manage household waste so that it has economic value.

The main goal of the Kampung Salai program is to reduce the volume of accumulated waste that cannot be recycled while increasing public awareness of the importance of correct waste management and economic value. This is in line with the theory of environment-based community education according to Tilbury (1995), which emphasizes the importance of integrated education in daily life to form behavioral changes towards environmental issues (Sianturi et al., 2024).

One of the largest contributors of waste comes from household activities, namely catering business activities that are quite developed among the local community. This activity has led to a significant increase in the amount of organic waste. This increase in the amount of organic waste triggers environmental problems such as bad odors, piles of garbage that decompose quickly and the potential for disease (Putra et al., 2025). This condition is the basis for the birth of organic waste management activities into compost fertilizer and ecoenzymes in response to problems in the field. In evaluation context, This shows that there is a suitability between the program and local needs and the problems that occur, which indicates that the program has successfully identified issues relevant to field conditions, and provides applicative solutions according to the potential and capabilities of the local community (Susanto et al., 2025).

In addition to the support from residents who directly felt the benefits of the program, Kampung Salai also received structural support from various parties such as villages, sub-districts, and the Samarinda City Environment Agency (DLH). However, it is known that until now there has never been a thorough evaluation of the program's objectives. The achievement of the program's goals so far has only been assessed informally through visual indicators such as a cleaner environment and increasing awareness of the importance of waste management. This shows that although the program is considered to have achieved its objectives, a systematic evaluation has not yet been carried out. Meanwhile, evaluation of the achievement of goals is crucial because evaluation is an important part in ensuring the continuity and effectiveness of the program (Dicky Artanto et al., 2023).

## 2. Input Evaluation

The management of Kampung Salai Turi Putih involves administrators consisting of PKK women, posyandu, dasawisma and supported by a volunteers from among the residents. Their competence is considered quite good, shown by their ability to be creative using used goods and always actively working together to protect the environment. The involvement of this women's group shows that there is a strengthening of gender participation in social and environmental activities. So that it can increase the ability of women to gain access and control over resources in all aspects of life (Juslaeni et al., 2024). In addition to these local groups, the participation rate of RT 48 residents is also considered quite active, some residents routinely deposit their waste into the turi putih waste bank so that they are registered as permanent customers. However, this participation is not even because there are a number of residents who still show apathy towards the program. This condition is a concern and challenge for administrators, considering that the success of a community empowerment program is highly dependent on the involvement of the community itself (Perdana et al., 2024).

Kampung Salai Turi Putih currently does not provide formal structured training on waste management, the process of building the capacity of residents is carried out informally through the peer learning is a learning method in which individuals share knowledge, skills, or understandings in a group (Metrys Ndama & I Wayan Supetran, 2022) and also through socialization and education facilitated by the management. Socialization activities to the community as a form of preparation for the community to participate in the implementation of community empowerment (Rohmah et al., 2024). Education is carried out by inviting residents through digital communication media such as WhatsApp groups, as well as presenting resource persons in certain activities. This is in line with the theory of social constructivism put forward by Vygotsky (1978), who argues that learning is not only an individual process, but also the result of interaction with others and their social environment (Nasution et al., 2024).



In terms of facilities and infrastructure, in the early stages of this program was carried out using only makeshift equipment derived from residents' contributions. Over time, various facilities began to be available ranging from waste scales, buckets for ecoenzyme production, garbage cans, and waste bank units as a place to store and distribute residents' waste. The facilities and infrastructure found in the Kampung Salai can be used by all residents. These findings show that the aspect of providing facilities has been systematically pursued. This reflects the commitment of the management in ensuring that all elements of society have equal access to program resources (Zebua et al., 2024). However, the need for facilities is still not optimally met, especially for technological equipment such as plastic shredding machines and operational vehicle units. This indicates that the program still faces obstacles in the input aspect. According to Stufflebeam (1966) regarding the evaluation model CIPP, The readiness of facilities is one of the important indicators in assessing the quality of program input, because it greatly affects the implementation of activities (Dicky Artanto et al., 2023).

Regarding the source of funding, program financing comes from Probekaya (Community Development and Empowerment Program) proposed by the Chairman of RT 48 as a form of representation of residents' aspirations in local needs-based development planning (Londa, 2020) and also equipped with self-help funds from the community. The funding is used for the initial procurement of program equipment. The support from the government through Probekaya not only provides funds, but also becomes a formal bridge that connects the needs of citizens with available public resources (Tarmiji et al., 2024). This condition shows that the continuity of the program is supported by local community initiatives and partnerships with government programs that are oriented towards community empowerment (Adila & Hadi, 2025).

### 3. Process Evaluation

The planning process of the Kampung Salai turi putih program has been carried out in a participatory manner since the beginning of its formation. All activities, including the schedule for depositing waste, are formulated through deliberation between administrators. Digital communication platforms such as whatsapp It is actively used for coordination with administrators and residents. This shows that the program planning process has adopted a communicative participatory approach that emphasizes open dialogue, knowledge exchange, and shared decision-making oriented towards community empowerment. Where every individual has an equal right to speak and be heard (Zebua et al., 2024).

In its implementation, activities are carried out regularly. The waste bank is opened four times a month to receive waste deposits that have been sorted by residents. In addition, activities are also carried out to make recycled products such as handicrafts, aromatherapy candles, ecoenzymes and ecobricks. The use of plastic waste into handicrafts is an effective solution to produce goods with economic and aesthetic value (Thamrin et al., 2022). Socialization and education activities for waste sorting are also carried out as an effort to increase public awareness and sustainable environmental cleanliness (Prasetyo et al., 2025). These efforts aim not only to change individual behavior in managing waste, but also to build a collective culture that cares about the environment (Gusti et al., 2022). The use of used goods into products of selling value shows the application of circular economy principles at the community level, where waste is not only reduced but also converted into valuable goods (Winata et al., 2025).

Monitoring of activities is carried out through informal documentation and reporting shared through the group whatsapp. Every activity that is carried out is reported openly as a form of transparency and invitation to other residents. However, there has not been a periodic evaluation system for the effectiveness of each activity. Meanwhile, according to the theory of model evaluation CIPP put forward by Stufflebeam (1966) in (Ernawati & Mania, 2025) component Process in evaluation CIPP It should include monitoring and evaluation activities to assess the suitability of implementation with the initial planning. Several obstacles were also found in the implementation of the program. The main obstacle experienced at the beginning of the implementation was the low awareness of residents in waste sorting, so an intensive educational approach was needed to encourage active participation in waste sorting (The Radiyatul, 2025). In addition, limited facilities and funds are also obstacles, especially in logistics aspects such as the need for operational vehicles for garbage pickup.

### 4. Product Evaluation

Various achievements have been achieved by the Kampung Salai turi putih such as plastic waste processed into handicrafts, organic waste processed into ecoenzymes, compost fertilizer and other useful products. In addition to the results of applicable waste management, the success of the program was also shown through achievements and won 1st place in the Samarinda City level Kampung Salai competition. These findings show that the program's achievements are not only internal but have also been externally recognized. This is in line with the principle of program evaluation which emphasizes the importance of external recognition as an indicator of program success and sustainability (Aprilia et al., 2025).

Changes in people's behavior towards waste management have also been observed significantly and have shown awareness in sorting and utilizing waste according to its type. These changes are not only seen in adults, but are also shown by children who actively collect garbage and deposit it into garbage banks. In this case, it shows that there is a non-formal education process, which is where there is equality in the learning process between individuals and other individuals, without age restrictions or social status (Wahyuni et al., 2025).

The results of the evaluation of the CIPP program from the product aspect show that the Kampung Salai program not only produces physical products in the form of processed waste into useful goods, but also has a significant impact in building awareness and new behaviors at the community level. Although the economic benefits of recycled products such as organic fertilizers, ecoenzymes, and handicrafts are still limited due to low selling prices and narrow market access, the program's contribution to social and community education aspects is actually the most dominant achievement (Rupidara, 2025). In the context of community education, Kampung Salai functions as an effective non-formal education facility. Residents learn directly about waste management and impact, in line with the principles of contextual, experience-based, and participatory community education (Omayra, 2021). The involvement of various age groups, including children and adolescents, strengthens the program's function as a medium of environmental character education (Shabrina et al., 2025). On the other hand, non-material achievements such as increased social awareness, mutual cooperation values, and collective awareness are also important parts of program success, although they are difficult to measure economically (Moridu et al., 2023).

Thus, the results of the evaluation of the Product aspect provide an idea that the success of environmental programs such as Kampung Salai is not only seen from economic output, but also from educational and social impacts that contribute to behavior change, community capacity building, and strengthening environmental character. These findings enrich the literature on the role of empowerment programs in encouraging community education based on real and contextual needs, especially in environmental sustainability issues (Mahyudin et al., 2024).

## CONCLUSION

Kampung Salai Turi Putih RT 48 Sempaja Timur Village Program is a program that successfully answers the needs of the community in waste management. The results of the evaluation show that from the context aspect, this program was born from the government's encouragement and residents' concern for the large amount of household waste that has not been managed, especially from household activities such as catering. In the input aspect, the active involvement of PKK women, posyandu and dasawisma as well as volunteers shows that there is collaboration and community empowerment even though there are still limited adequate facilities. In terms of process, the implementation of the program runs in a participatory manner with communication through WhatsApp groups and open reporting as well as routine activities such as waste banks, handicrafts making, and environmental education, but there is no structured evaluation system. Implementation obstacles such as low initial awareness of residents and logistical limitations are still challenges. In the product aspect, the program has succeeded in changing people's behavior, increasing environmental awareness and awarding as the 1st winner at the city level even though the economic impact is still limited. Overall, this program is worthy of being continued and developed by strengthening aspects of evaluation, training, and infrastructure support to achieve sustainability and broader impact.

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