

Summative Evaluation Model of Slum Treatment in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Joko Tri Brata¹, Suyuti HM², La Ode Abdul Manan³ and Abdul Nashar⁴

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the sustainability of the Slum Settlement Management Pattern using the Summative Evaluation Model. This study compares a program review related to the situation before and after the program's implementation. The results show that the evaluation of this program emphasizes; (a) a model for the sustainability of the Slum Management program, which conducts by the community receiving the program, with the existence of a Planning Document made by the community through the BKM with the aim that the implementation of Slum Management is sustainable; (b) the existence of a multiplier effect of the Program; Comparing the condition of settlements before and after the implementation of the slum area management program based on the determinants of criteria (physical and non-physical) and indicators that determine; (c) transfer of knowledge/technology. Although the nuances of the project are thick, the principles of empowerment are measurable with predetermined achievements with existing provisions. So it can minimize conflicts of thought between grant and project goals, and (d) capacity building by preparing the Settlement Environment Plan document as a guideline based on the aspirations, needs, and aspirations of the community to improve the environmental conditions of their settlements.

Keywords: *Summative Evaluation, Slum Treatment*

INTRODUCTION

Housing and housing are basic human needs and essential factors in increasing human dignity and quality of life in a just and prosperous society. Housing is also part of national development that needs to be continuously improved and developed in an integrated, planned, and planned manner.

Given the above, the implementation of national priority programs through the development of Public Works and Public Housing infrastructure, the necessary planning documents that are integrated or data about federal policies, and taking into account the strategy of the issues being implemented, which refers to and is based on data because quality data results in quality development (effective, targeted, adaptive, sustainable, and progressive). To produce one data, as stated, one of the models can be used with the Summative Evaluation Model instrument because this model can develop the program well because this evaluation encourages formal goals and targets after the program is implemented at a specific time.

Concerning the substance of the research, which is caused by events caused by the city's unpreparedness to face urbanization, growth is the cause and limitation of essential services. It becomes one of the problems in problems and problems. Law no. 1 of 2011 concerning and because this area is used in article 1, paragraph 13, slum settlements are those that do not fit the irregularity of the building, the high level of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements, generally by the poor.

In response to this, the need for an integrated planning system in handling is expected to be part of the program that must be a guide because of the analogy; (1) inaccuracy of targets, incompatibility of location and time, and coordination between programs/activities that are not yet aligned, (2) the role and capacity of organizational managers is not optimal, as well as (3) regional expansion which continues to develop in planning for poverty

¹ Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara E-mail: tribratajokoo64@gmail.com

² Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara

³ Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara

⁴ Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara

alleviation and slum management.

Other contexts, this is important to realize the effort to apply one data pattern in planning because; (1) The importance of the documents of the national strategy for the administration of the area, which is the stipulations for setting priorities for the implementation of laws and regulations in the interest of the national strategy, (2) The importance of integrated planning so that it is expected to be able to anticipate all possibilities during implementation and (3) The importance of planning based on information system so that it will make operationalization more effective and efficient.

Responding to the views above, the researchers are interested in studying One Data Planning Using the Summative Evaluation Model in Handling Slums in Kendari City.

According to the formulation described above, the objectives of this research are; (1) To find out the Slum Management Planning Model in Kendari City, (2) To find out the description of Slum management based on the Summative Evaluation Model.

The urgency of the research can be used to answer the problem of handling and planning efforts that are integrated and integrated into development so that there is an increase in program implementation because the evaluation results can be used as a measuring step for the next planning.

STUDY METHOD

This research method begins by analyzing the area to be studied because this research is classified as a summative evaluation research type by comparing it to a program related to conditions before the implementation of the program and after the performance of the Slum program in Kendari City.

Scriven (1967) in Tayibnapi (2008) suggests that the Summative Evaluation related to the evaluation of community development-oriented programs/projects states that three evaluation criteria can be carried out, namely: (a) Sustainability/sustainability/programs /projects; in this aspect, the evaluator assesses: (1) whether the community continues the project; (2) whether there is a multiplier effect from the project; (3) whether there has been a transfer of knowledge/technology; and (4) whether there has been community capacity building (Capacity building); the second (b) Replicability/possibility of being developed in other settings. In this aspect, the evaluator examines: (1) what are the specific situations of the case; (2) what is the general situation/condition of the case; (3) what essential prerequisites can be developed elsewhere, and (c) the overall impact of empowerment, in terms of impact, the things tested are: (1) who is empowered; (2) in what aspects are empowered; and (3) intensity, namely the level of community authority to exercise control over the program/project or realized in the form of partnerships. (4).

In the context of this research, exceptional researchers will discuss the aspects carried out in the evaluation carried out with the sustainability (sustainability) of the implementation of the settlement handling program in Kendari City. In this aspect, the researcher examines: (1) whether the project is continued by the community, (2) whether there is a multiplier effect from the project; (3) whether there has been a transfer of knowledge/technology; and (4) whether there has been community capacity building (Capacity building).

In this case, the researcher will conduct a qualitative analysis by describing based on the documentation of the results of previous research and answering questions using the Triangulation method [Figure 1]. Development to expand to detail and implement the full range of interventions, but to improve and adapt to needs and aspirations at the time of the survey. The research was carried out using the Miles and Huberman version of Sugiyono, with activities in data analysis that are carried out interactively and continue until they are complete so that the data is saturated. Activities include data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), and concluding (verification).

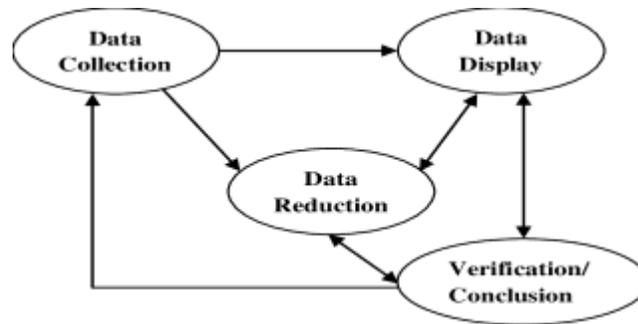


Figure 1. Analisis Model Triagulasi (Miles dan Hiberman)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Housing and housing are basic human needs and essential factors in increasing human dignity and quality of life in a just and prosperous society. Housing is also a part of national development that needs to be continuously improved and developed in an integrated, planned, and well-planned manner.

The unpreparedness of cities for urbanization may lead to an increase in the number of unintegrated urban developments, which is one of the causes of the growth, you think, and the limited essential urban services. One of the problems in problem (5). is a problem where the analogy is a general picture of low attitudes and behavior regarding living standards and low incomes. In other words, symptoms can be interpreted as a sign or stamp given by the upper class, who are already established, to the lower class, which is not yet found.

According to Law no. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and areas used in Article 1, paragraph 13, it is explained that the law is not feasible because of the irregularity of the building, the high level of building density, and the quality of the building as well as the infrastructure and requirements that meet the requirements. And housing is housing that has decreased the rate of its function as a place of residence. An area is an area with a high population density in a city that poor people generally find. (6) Bryant and White (1987) stated that evaluation is an attempt to document and evaluate what happened and also why it happened; in other words, evaluation is an attempt to find out whether there is a relationship between the program carried out and the results achieved. Furthermore, it is said that a simple evaluation is to collect information about the situation before and before implementing a program.

In another part, Scriven in Tayibnapis states that evaluation can have two functions, namely a formative function in the development of this evaluation for improvement and ongoing activities, and a summative function, namely evaluation for accountability, evaluation, or inevitable continuation (4). Furthermore, as Reflis, Clive Gray revealed about evaluation, namely comparing what was planned with the results achieved.

As explained earlier, in the context of this research, the researcher will discuss the community development aspect carried out in the evaluation carried out with the sustainability (sustainability) of the implementation of the handling program in Kendari City.

In this aspect, the researcher examines: (1) whether the community continues the project; (2) whether there is a multiplier effect from the project; (3) whether there has been a transfer of knowledge/technology, and (4) whether there has been community capacity building (Capacity building).

Community Sustainability Analysis

Sustainability of the Slum Handling Program, carried out by the community receiving the program, and based on the results of interviews, information was obtained that with the planning made by the BKM in each village, it was concluded that the community had received the benefits of implementing the slum handling either through the *KOTAKU* Program or through the *KOTAKU* program. Other treatments, in the form of upgrading other existing infrastructure, remain the main ingredient for the community in the research location.

It is explained that during the past year, Program socialization activities have been carried out at all levels, both community and government. The socialization activities supported by the management contract and *KOTAKU* funding sources are outreach activities and socialization media packages to make the public understand that it will impact the handling program. At the provincial level, socialization activities in the form of workshops and outreach have been carried out, as well as at the local government level. The socialization in the form of socialization workshops/workshops for the districts/cities where *KOTAKU* is located has also been carried out by the work agenda prepared by the *KOTAKU* Program.

The results of the review of the evaluation document for the implementation of the workshop and the workshop concluded that the achievements at the Kendari City community level, the *KOTAKU* Program were beneficial and significant the program. The socialization packages that have been implemented are described in the following table.

Table 1. Number of Kendari City Socialization Media, December 2021

Sub-District		Media's Name				
		Village	Bulletin	Fotonovela	Banner	Short Videos
1	Kendari	Jati Mekar	4	-	5	1
2	Kendari	Kendari Cadi	-	4	4	1
3	Kendari	Mata	-	4	4	1
4	West Kendari	Benu-Benua	4	-	5	1
5	West Kendari	Sanua	4	-	5	1
6	West Kendari	Watu-Watu	4	-	5	1
7	Poasia	Anggoeya	-	4	5	1
8	Abeli	Lapulu	4	-	5	1
9	Abeli	Talia	-	4	5	1
10	Mandongga	Korumba	4	-	5	1
11	Wua-Wua	Mataiwoi	4	-	5	1
Total			28	16	53	11

Data source: Sub-Professional Communication Process, December 2021

Furthermore, referring to the main objectives of the program that are adjusted to the program management contract, an overview of the *KOTAKU* Program socialization activities is obtained; there are 4 (four) types of activities, and until December 2021, the progress of the use of funds can be seen in the following table:

Table 2; Number of Outreach Activities

No	Activity's Name	Place	Held	L	P	Total
1	Workshop Province	Hotel Zahra Kendari	September 24 s/d 25 2021	48	13	61
2	City/County Workshop	Hotel Zahra Kendari	Agustus, 6 2021	29	11	40
		Hotel Zenitt	Agustus, 8 2021	34	11	45
		Hotel Dragon inn	Agustus, 21 2021	15	6	21
		Hotel Aula Metro	Agustus, 30 2021	23	17	40
3	Newsletter Creation	Kendari, Kolaka, Muna Baubau	December 2021			
4	Placement TV	TV Sultra	December, 12 2021			

Data source: Sub-Professional Communication Process, December 2021

Analysis Of the Impact on The Community

Referring to the nature, goals, and most fundamental or fundamental goals of the implementation of the slum handling program, especially the handling of slums in Kendari City, based on alleviating urban slum settlements to 0 percent by the 2015-2019 RPJMN target, known as the Tagline "Embodiment of the Concept" 100-0-100", which is 100 percent universal access to drinking water and sanitation, as well as 0 percent slum

settlements, and 100 percent sanitation grants through slum management which includes aspects of infrastructure development and social and economic assistance for the sustainability of a better community life in slum areas (13).

On that basis, the changes, benefits, and impacts resulting from the handling of slums in the implementation of the handling program, either through the *KOTAKU* Program or other programs implemented by the Kendari City Government, are highly expected.

The results of the evaluation carried out by conducting a thorough review of the changes in benefits and impacts caused or created by the slum management program in Kendari City on the pattern of handling slum settlements that have been carried out since 2016 until now, where the evaluation is carried out by comparing between the conditions of territories before and after the implementation of the slum area management program based on the determinant criteria (physical and non-physical) and the established indicators, namely: (1) Changes in the arrangement (regularity) and feasibility) of residential buildings, (2) Changes in environmental accessibility, (3) Changes in ecological drainage, (4) Changes in drinking/clean/raw water services, (5) Changes in household wastewater management, (6) Changes in waste management, (7) Changes in fire protection, and (8) Changes in Public Open Spaces.

The research findings on the determinants of slum indicators show that the evaluation of changes, benefits, and impacts based on hands in comparison of slum settlements before and after the implementation of the slum management program in Kendari City, is perfect and successful. This is evidenced by various handling efforts at the Ward level, which have shown better environmental conditions.



Figure 1a. Efforts to Handle Slum Areas;(A) Before Handling, (B) After Handling

From the picture above, the findings of the research on the determinants of slum indicators show that the evaluation of changes, benefits, and impacts based on hands in a comparison of the conditions of slum settlements before and after the implementation of the slum management program in Kendari city, After

investigating, it was explained that there was a reduction in slums in Kendari City, which, although still in certain spots, generally impacted other areas in Kendari City.

Table 3; Study of Reduced Slum Status and Sample Locations

No	Location	Area (Ha) Slum Year			Slum Status	Info
		2014	2016	2020		
1.	<i>Kampung Salo</i>	8	3,35	1,90	Not Slum	
2.	<i>Benua-benua</i>	21	21	3,23	Not Slum	
3.	<i>Sanua</i>	21	14,30	14,60	Light Slum	
4.	<i>Mandongga</i>	23	23	16,36	Light Slum	
5.	<i>Bungkutoko</i>	5	6,5	8,12	Light Slum	
6.	<i>Petoaba</i>	4	4,32	8,92	Light Slum	

From these data, it can be seen that there is a reduction in locations even in the category of not slums, namely in *Kampung Salo* and the Continents. However, the existing data spatially also shows that there are others that are not categorized in some areas but in general, this is not the case. Area reduction in terms of site, namely in the Villages of Lalolara, Tobuha, Potu, Lalodati, Bonggoeya.

In the observations and results of interviews with various stakeholders, the key is that the multiple planning concepts and action plans established in the context of handling each indicator are basically quite good, but there are some things that are still not comprehensive, so changes are already in place, but the benefits and significant impacts in Overcoming the contribution problem have arisen, provided that the maintenance of the facilities that have been fixed is carried out.

The changes that stand out are only basic infrastructure and facilities, but community acceptance indicators still need improvement. It is feared that this will cause concern, realization, and the unfinished handling of all parties. Analysis of the implementation of social and environmental impacts can be carried out as parameters that can be developed, including the effects of policies/programs on:

- Community livelihood
- Public Health
- Environment

Every business or activity that will be carried out is expected to have a significant impact on environmental change. The crucial effects in question are:

- Environmental carrying capacity (Carrying capacity)
- Policies that will affect business plans and activities
- Social values or community views that will be affected by business plans and activities
- Environmental components that have ecological importance (Ecological Importance) will be affected by business plans and activities
- Environmental parts that have of economic significance (Economic Importance) that are affected by business plans and activities
- There are conflicts of interest, such as spatial planning in protected areas
- The passing of environmental quality standards due to business plans and activities
- Disruption of ecosystems that have scientific importance.

Analysis of Knowledge Transfer

To analyze knowledge transfer, the measuring instrument supports and inhibits factors in implementing the slum management program in Kendari City. Supporting factors:

The *KOTAKU* (City Without Slums) program is a slum settlement program that integrates various resources and funding sources, including from the central, provincial, district/city governments, donors, the private

sector, communities, and other stakeholders, which is often referred to as "Collaboration."

Based on field experience both by direct actors (program facilitators), Pokja as representatives of the Regional Government and stakeholders as well as by assisted communities often mention that the *KOTAKU* concept which aims to deal with slums with 7 indicators/slums aspects that prioritizes the role of the Regional Government and stakeholders are very appropriate because in the long term can create regional and community independence in tackling the problem of slums by maximizing all existing potential.

Synchronization of central and local policies is also a determinant of the success of achieving program objectives. The central policy has been good enough to act as a facilitator and verifier of planning for the handling and prevention of slums.

Even though the nuances of the project are very strong, the principles of empowerment that are measurable with the achievements that have been determined by the project are carried out in accordance with existing regulations, so that conflicts of thought between empowerment goals and project goals can be minimized.

Another factor is management control; the quality of the actors is certainly positively correlated to the quality of assistance that encourages the achievement of program objectives. The instrument for controlling the implementation of the program through the implementation of the pick-and-drop test has been very good. Monitoring and sampling conducted by KMP and OSP on a regular basis can raise the enthusiasm of the actors to work better with good quality as well. The involvement of the local government (Pokja) to carry out monitoring can provide ample space for the local government to provide input directly to the community to achieve program objectives.

Obstacle Factor

The results of the in-depth evaluation of the evaluation carried out program indicate that the main inhibiting factor in slum management is the lack of understanding (implementers and mentoring) and the failure of the communication process developed by the stakeholders who implement the program. The following description of this inhibiting factor is;

- Knowledge: related to technical knowledge of implementing activities to achieve quality and target accuracy (in this case slums are reduced/resolved).
- Communication: The communication process as stated by Laswell (one of the communication experts), "Who Says What in Which Channel to Whom and What Effect – which means Who Says What To Whom Through What and With What Impact" (5 W + 1 H).

Community Capacity Development Analysis

The review of the evaluation results document illustrates that the community capacity building for the community level and the Ward Government is good; this is indicated by the community capacity building activities, which are measured from the community interpreted in the BKM together with the Ward Government in all program locations, has made preparations and even managed to have a planning document, namely the Settlement Environment Planning Document (RPLP) and the current core document in the form of the RPKPKP document.

The document in question is a plan for handling slum settlements in the Ward for five years. It is prepared based on the community's aspirations, needs, and aspirations to improve their settlements' environmental conditions and support community preparedness for disasters. And serves as a guide and tool for controlling/supervising regional development for the Community, government, private sector, NGOs, and donors who wish to participate in settlement development at the village level.

The results of a comprehensive evaluation combined with the assessment of some expert informants on the problem of slum management patterns in Kendari City indicate that an intensive program in handling slum settlements is still needed in an integrated, comprehensive, and holi, namely: Integrated handling ways, which are integrated with the application of the concept of community-based development (CBD), Redevelopment, Revitalization (physical, environmental, social, economic, cultural), and the application of Sustainable Urban

principles.

This is because, in some efforts to resolve the settlement, some sections of the community still require more resounding support related to their participation in preserving the environment.

CONCLUSION

Waste management evaluation model by taking into account the aspects of program development on; (a) the model of the Sustainability Program of the Sustainability Program, carried out by the program beneficiary community, with the planning document made by the community through the BKM aimed at implementing the Slum Implementation; (b) the existence of a multiplier effect from the program by comparing the conditions that are useful before and after the implementation of the regional management program based on criteria (physical and non-indicators) and established indicators; (c) the existence of a transfer of knowledge/technology, which indicates a very thick nuance in the handling effort, but the principles of successful empowerment with the achievements that have been determined in accordance with existing provisions, so that the consideration between the objectives of empowerment so that knowledge occurs in accordance with project objectives can be minimized; and (d) the occurrence of capacity building by compiling an Environmental Management planning document as a guideline based on the aspirations, needs and aspirations of the community to improve their environmental conditions.

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