C-KIP program was designated to improve the quality of life of the kampung inhabitants and to improve the kampung’s infrastructure conditions. The inhabitants should also contribute in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the C-KIP.

The evaluation of the C-KIP showed that the infrastructure and facilities in the kampungs were improved and still in good conditions after about 5 years. However some drainage, garbage collection and toilet facilities were not well maintained.

Some other program available after the C-KIP were Neighborhood Upgrading Slum Settlement Project (NUSSP) and Social Rehabilitation of Slum Areas (RSDK). These program were to improve the deteriorated condition of infrastructure and facilities in the kampungs. So after the C-KIP, the NUSSP and the RSDK program can help keep the infrastructure and facilities of the kampungs in good condition.
The C-KIP results in the improvement of the kampung’s inhabitants economic conditions were shown by the development of small and medium scales economic activities, such as home based industries. This activities in the kampungs reached 86% and the activities included small shops, small cafes, barbecued fish, meat balls and trading. The other 8% of small business was not developed and 6% was still existed, although did not developed. The conditions meant that more than half of the population in the kampungs could increase their economic activities to minimize poverty in the kampungs.

People participations for the successful of C-KIP program were shown by the development of the institutional in the kampung (YK) and cooperative body, such as KSU which was responsible for the management of the C-KIP fund and revolving fund. The intention was to keep sustainable funds in the kampungs. With the development of the kampung institution and cooperative body, people participation could work forever. The people could play a role in each kampung development with their own accord. This participation is very potential for increasing economic activities in the kampungs. However, if people participation decreased, the management of the kampungs could not work properly.

Some problems found in the C-KIP program were as follows:

- People misunderstanding about the C-KIP funds.
  The government mentioned that the C-KIP fund was a grant. Therefore the people did not pay back the money they borrowed from the C-KIP program through the cooperative body-KSU
- The C-KIP fund should be spent in a quite short period.
  This condition affected the KSU in choosing the people who have the right to borrow the money. The people chosen were not always right
since this was done in a hurry and these people did not want to pay back the money. Hence revolving fund was not as expected.

- The kampung institution (YK) was not working properly.
  One reason of the unsuccessful of the YK was the lack responsibility of the YK members in the management of the C-KIP, after the guidance phase in the kampung, the YK was inactive.