

Original Research Article

WATER DEMAND AND AVAILABILITY IN THE TARUTUNG DISTRICT, NORTH TAPANULI REGENCY, INDONESIA

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive study addresses the intricate dynamics of population growth, water demand, and availability in the Tarutung District. Employing a geometric approach, we projected the population growth from 2018 to 2032, estimating a 0.74% annual increase. Subsequently, a meticulous water demand analysis encompassed domestic sectors, including household connections and public hydrants, and non-domestic sectors such as educational, religious, market, health, and commercial facilities. The calculated total water demand, encompassing both domestic and non-domestic needs, reached 6,034,026.38 liters per hour and 123,552,000 liters per hour, respectively. In parallel, we investigated the water availability through an examination of spring sources and rainfall data, revealing a substantial surplus. As of now, Tarutung District boasts a surplus water availability of 183,326,289.18 cubic meters per year. In conclusion, the findings indicate that, under current conditions, the Tarutung District is well-equipped to manage its water resources until 2032. However, the study underscores the importance of implementing sustainable environmental policies to safeguard water sources and optimize resource management. The proposed recommendations advocate for local government interventions, community awareness initiatives, water use efficiency enhancements, infrastructure improvements, and stringent forest area management. This research contributes valuable insights to water resource management, emphasizing the need for proactive measures to sustain the water abundance in the Tarutung District. The conclusions drawn and recommendations presented serve as a foundation for informed decision-making, aligning with the broader goals of environmental sustainability and community resilience.

Keywords: Water resource management, Population growth projection, Geometric model, Sustainable environmental policies, Tarutung District

INTRODUCTION

Water is a fundamental necessity for human survival, and life itself would be impossible without it. While the Earth has an abundant supply of water, only a small percentage is usable. Approximately 97.5% of the Earth's water is saline and found in oceans, leaving only 2.5% as freshwater, with two-thirds of it trapped in polar ice caps and glaciers (Hidayat, 2019).

Water is the only substance naturally found on the Earth's surface in all three states: solid, liquid, and gas. It is colorless, tasteless, and odorless under standard conditions (Ikhtiar, 2017). According to Sutrisno (cited in Asmadi et al., 2011), water sources are one of the main components in a clean water supply system because without a water source, a clean water supply system would not function. Clean water is defined as water meeting health standards and suitable for consumption after proper treatment. Various sources contribute to the water present on Earth, classified as follows:

a. **Spring Water** Spring water refers to points or small areas where groundwater emerges or is released from an aquifer (a subsurface layer containing water).

b. **Rainwater** Rainwater is a seasonal water source, readily available during rainy seasons, and has the potential to alleviate pressure on the use of clean water sources. Rainwater harvesting systems typically consist of catchment areas, collection channels, or pipes directing rainwater to storage tanks (Beza, H., & Suprayogi, 2016).

c. **Surface Water** Surface water originates from rivers, lakes, and ponds. According to the Research and Development Center for Settlements, Ministry of Public Works (2012), surface water can also come from irrigation channels, swamps, reservoirs, and rainwater. Surface water is often contaminated and should not be used for drinking unless properly treated.

d. **Groundwater** Groundwater is water collected within the ground and emerges as springs or wells. Groundwater is usually free from bacteria as it filters through sand and soil. However, it can be contaminated by natural minerals like fluoride or arsenic, through leaking waste, septic tanks, family latrines, waste disposal sites, or toxic chemicals from industries or agriculture.

Each region has its unique water needs, influenced by factors such as population growth, improved living standards, urban development, and socio-economic advancements, resulting in an increased per capita water demand.

To meet the water needs in the Tarutung District of North Tapanuli Regency, 11 spring sources are utilized. Notable among them are Ugan spring with a capacity of 15 liters per second and Sitakka spring with a capacity of 5 liters per second. Other sources include Horsik (10 lt/s), Nagatimbul (5 lt/s), Bintang Pinur (10 lt/s), Aek Nasia (5 lt/s), Goti (1.5 lt/s), Tampang (2 lt/s), Gorat (10 lt/s), Sioma (10 lt/s), and Golat (3 lt/s).

The studies by Nofrizal and Robi Agung Saputra (2020) in the Tigo Nagari District and Verrdy Chrisna Primandani's (2022) analysis of the South Purwokerto SPAM area offer valuable insights into local water needs. However, my article delves into the distinct geographical context of the Tarutung District, providing a comprehensive overview of water management considerations. While each study contributes to localized knowledge, a more holistic perspective can emerge by combining findings from multiple regions. This approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the diverse challenges and solutions in water resource management.

Temporal Variations: Nofrizal and Robi Agung Saputra (2020) project water needs until 2030, while Verrdy Chrisna Primandani (2022) extends the analysis to 2045. Bridging this temporal gap, my article addresses water needs in the Tarutung District until 2032. By aligning these temporal scopes, a more

continuous and connected narrative emerges, providing insights into the evolving patterns of water demand. This correlation across timelines enhances our ability to anticipate and adapt to changing water requirements over the coming years.

Water Source Dynamics, Population Growth, and Resilience: The studies primarily focus on river and reservoir capacities, with my article introducing a broader spectrum of water sources such as springs and rainfall in the Tarutung District. A comparative analysis can uncover the dynamics of different water sources and their collective impact on overall water availability. Moreover, my article emphasizes the crucial role of population growth in driving water demands, offering a more integrated understanding of demographic trends. Additionally, while the existing studies touch on infrastructure capacities, my article provides recommendations for enhancing resilience and sustainability, contributing to a more comprehensive approach in addressing future water challenges. This multifaceted exploration aims to enrich the existing body of knowledge and guide effective water resource management strategies.

In the upcoming years, the rapid growth of the population will inevitably impact the escalating demand for water resources. However, the available water supply may not suffice to meet the increasing demand for clean water. Hence, an analysis of the demand and availability of clean water in the Tarutung District of North Tapanuli Regency is essential. This research aims to project and plan the situation and conditions, serving as the foundation for water supply planning strategies for the residents in the Tarutung District of North Tapanuli Regency. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct a comprehensive study, culminating in a thesis entitled "Water Demand and Availability in the Tarutung District of North Tapanuli Regency." This research endeavors to provide alternative solutions to water-related issues, particularly in the Tarutung District of North Tapanuli Regency.

II. METHODS

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing necessary data and direct surveys of water sources to assess their availability in the Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province. Tarutung District is situated at an elevation between 900-1200 meters above sea level, positioned at N. 2.020702, E. 98.962758.



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Figure 1. Research Location

2.1 Types and Sources of Data

2.1.1 Primary Data

Primary data encompass the potential water sources in Tarutung District, the existing conditions of these sources, and their viability. This includes topographical measurements and field survey documentation.

2.1.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are obtained from external sources or intermediaries, such as maps of Tarutung District, population figures, agricultural land data, and rainfall data acquired from relevant authorities in North Tapanuli Regency.

2.2 Data Analysis Method

2.2.1 Analysis of Water Demand Based on Population

To calculate the water consumption per capita, the following analyses are conducted:

1. Calculation of the average population growth in the Tarutung District

- until the planned year, based on population density in the region.
2. Prediction/projection of the population in the Tarutung District until the planned year using a method with the highest correlation coefficient among the chosen methods:

a. Geometric Method

$$P_n = P_0(1+r)^n$$

Where:

P_n = population in year n

P_0 = population in the base year

r = population growth rate

n = time period between the base year and year n (in years)

b. Arithmetic Method

$$P_n = P_0(1+rn)$$

Where:

P_n = population in year n

P_0 = population in the base year

r = population growth rate

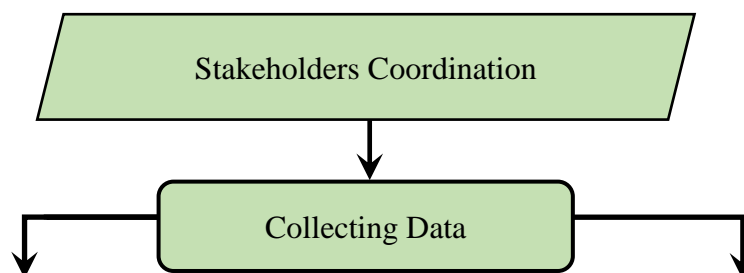
n = time period between the base year and year n (in years)

2.2.2 Analysis of Clean Water Demand

Estimating the quantity of clean water required for domestic and other purposes involves approximating the daily water needs based on population conditions and development. The analysis calculates water needs according to the Planning Criteria of the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works, for both urban and rural categories (Pratama, 2016).

Steps for calculating clean water demand are as follows:

1. Identify the fundamentals for calculation: a. Population in the research area b. Number of clean water users
2. Calculate the Total Clean Water Demand: a. Domestic demand b. Non-domestic demand



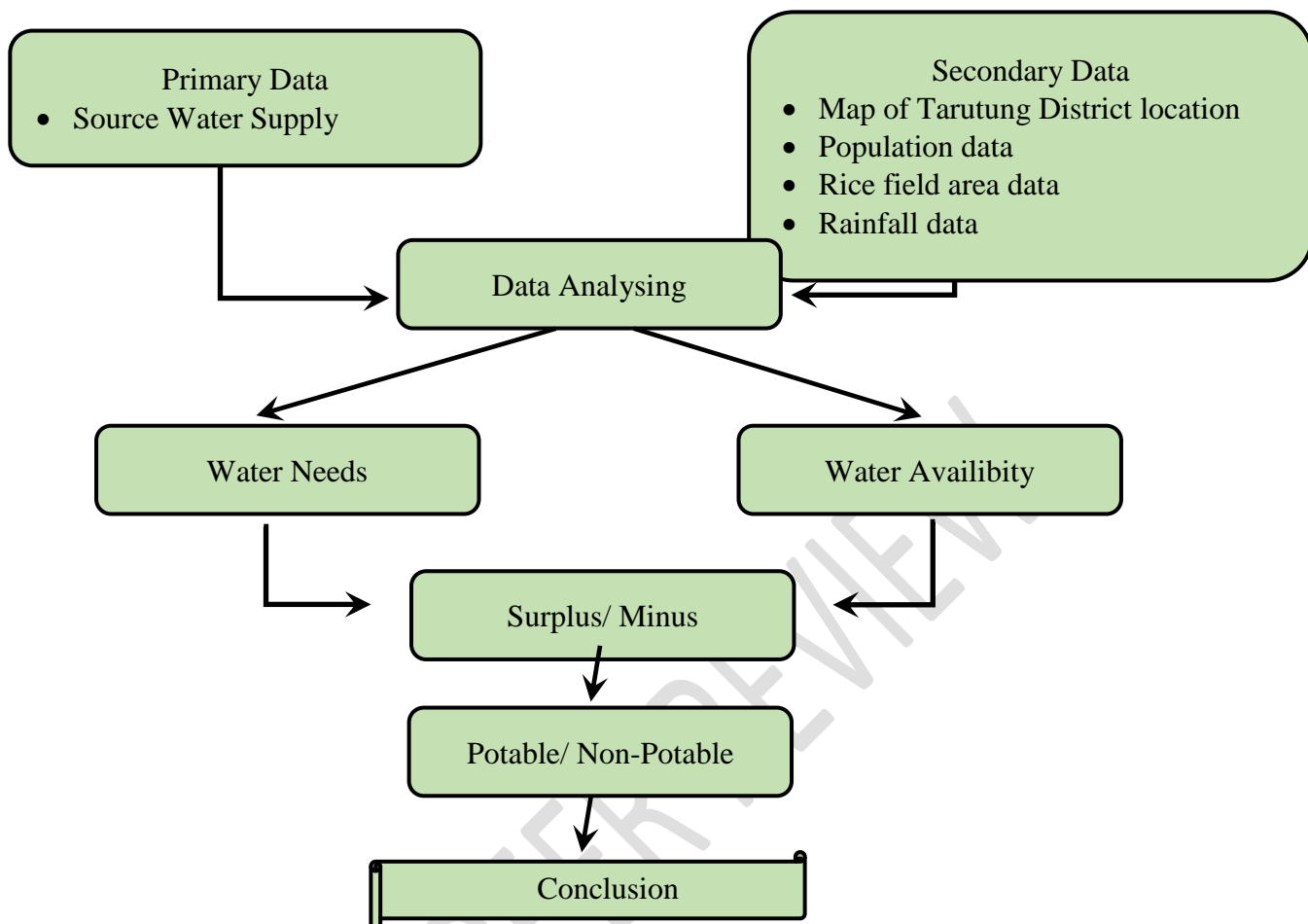


Fig2. Research Flow Stages

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Geographic Analysis of Tarutung District

3.1.1 Population Data

The population of Tarutung District has consistently increased over the years, in line with recorded observations. In 2020, the population reached 42,831 people, showing a growth rate of 0.33% compared to the previous year's 42,689 people. The rise in Tarutung District's population is influenced by factors such as birth, death, migration, and the arrival of new residents, expanding activities in the region in 2020. There has been an increase in both deaths and births, as well as migration and arrivals from 2018 to 2022.

Based on the Population Data of Tarutung District, the population figures for the past 5 years are presented in Table 1:

Table 1 Population Data of Tarutung District 2018 – 2022 (People):

No	Year	Population
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1	2018	42.419
2	2019	42.689
3	2020	42.831
4	2021	43.212
5	2022	43.694

Source: Central Statistics Agency of North Tapanuli Regency 2023

3.1.2 Spring Sources

3.1.2 Spring Sources

To fulfill the demand for clean water in Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency, 11 spring sources are utilized:

Table 2 Spring Source Data

No	Spring Name	Source Capacity (lt/s)
1	Ugan	15
2	Sitakka	5
3	Horsik	10
4	Naga Timbul	5
5	Bintang Pinur	10
6	Aek Nasia	5
7	Goti	1,5
8	Tampang	2
9	Gorat	10
10	Sioma	10
11	Golat	3

Source: Central Statistics Agency of North Tapanuli Regency 2023

The utilization of these spring sources underscores the importance of sustainable water management in meeting the increasing demands of the growing population in Tarutung District. Further analysis and discussion will delve into the implications of these findings on water resource planning and potential challenges in ensuring an adequate supply of clean water for the community.

3.1.3 Facility Conditions

Economic and social facility data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Tapanuli Regency are utilized to estimate non-domestic water needs. The economic and social facility data for Tarutung District in 2022 are presented in Table 3:

Table 3 Economic and Social Facility Data of Tarutung District 2022

No	Facility Type	Description
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			Number of units	Number of people
1	Educational Facilities	TK/RA	42	491
		SD	39	5550
		SMP/MTS	10	3414
		SMA/SMK/MA	8	4155
2	Place of worship	Mosque	3	-
		Church	87	-
3	Health Facilities	Health Center	1	-
		Small Health Center	5	-
4	Market Facilities	Village Market	2	-
5	Hotel Facilities	Hotel	10	-
6	Restaurant Facilities	Restaurant	33	-
7	Office Facilities	Office	15	-

Source: Central Statistics Agency of North Tapanuli Regency 2023

3.1.4 Rainfall Conditions

Rainfall data obtained from the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) of North Tapanuli Regency is used to determine the rainfall in Tarutung District during the period from 2018 to 2022. This information is crucial for assessing water availability in the district. The rainfall data for Tarutung District can be observed in Table 4:

Table 4 Rainfall Data of Tarutung District 2018 - 2022 (mm)

	Year	2018 (mm)	2019 (mm)	2020 (mm)	2021 (mm)	2022 (mm)
Month	January	321	242	312	312	209
	February	264	241	73	73	228
	March	304	183	121	121	280
	April	518	322	353	353	150
	May	370	147	197	197	0
	June	146	155	146	146	170
	July	24	103	151	151	22
	August	70	62	82	82	220
	September	529	39	215	215	101
	October	474	273	262	262	162
	November	267	215	372	372	215
	December	272	306	437	437	200

Source: BMKG of North Tapanuli Regency 2023

3.2 Water Demand Calculation in Tarutung District

3.2.1 Population Growth Calculation

Population analysis is crucial for detecting and understanding population characteristics, such as the number of people residing in a specific area and the patterns of growth and distribution. The demographic situation significantly

impacts the overall conditions of a region, influencing major activities and development trends. Population aspects serve as a measure or criterion in determining the growth trends of a place, as observed in the case of Tarutung District. The projected growth of Tarutung District can be examined by understanding these demographic features, which can further be explored in terms of the expected demand for water resources in the future.

The Geometric approach is employed to assess the estimated population of Tarutung District. The Geometric model is chosen due to its common usage and simplicity compared to the exponential model. The Population Projection Formula using the Geometric Model is:

$$P_n = P_0 (1 + r)^n$$

Table 5 Population Growth of Tarutung District 2018-2022

Year	Population	Growth	
		Increase	%
2018	42.419		
2019	42.689	270	0,64
2020	42.831	142	0,33
2021	43.212	381	0,89
2022	43.694	482	1,12
Jumlah		1.275	2,97

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

Percentage increase in the population:

$$r = 2,97 / 4$$

$$r = 0,74 \%$$

The population increase from 2022 to 2032 is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{2032} &= P_{2022}(1 + r)^n \\ &= 43.694 (1 + (0,0074))^{10} \\ &= 47.053,66 \approx 47.054 \text{ jiwa} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation above, the population growth is projected to increase by 0.74%. The population of Tarutung District in 2032 is estimated to be 47,054 people.

Table 6 Population of Tarutung District 2022-2032

No	Year	Population (People)
1	2.022	43.694
2	2.023	44.019
3	2.024	44.346
4	2.025	44.676

5	2.026	45.008
6	2.027	45.343
7	2.028	45.680
8	2.029	46.020
9	2.030	46.362
10	2.031	46.706
11	2.032	47.054

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

In Table 6, the estimated population figures indicate a consistent but not overly significant population growth from year to year. Based on the projections, the average population growth in Tarutung District is anticipated to be 0.74% between 2022 and 2032. Natural factors such as births and deaths impact population increase, considering both inbound and outbound migration. Regarding population growth, the data show that despite fluctuations in population figures, the population growth rate in Tarutung District tends to increase on average each year.

3.2.2 Water Demand Calculation

To balance usage and availability, it is essential to determine the input values, including the amount of water available and the amount needed in water resource management. Domestic, urban, industrial, agricultural, irrigation, and other uses all contribute to water demand. According to Article 29, paragraph (2) and (3) of Law No. 7 of 2004 regarding Water Resources, "the provision of water resources in each river basin is carried out in accordance with the arrangement of water resources set to meet basic needs, environmental sanitation, agriculture, energy, industry, mining, transportation, forestry, biodiversity, sports, recreation and tourism, ecosystems, aesthetics, as well as other needs." Meanwhile, the primary goal is to provide water for daily basic needs (domestic) and irrigation for community agriculture in the current irrigation system.

a) **Domestic Water Demand** The formula presented in the literature review can be utilized to determine domestic water demand in Tarutung District. The domestic water demand in Tarutung District from 2022 to 2032 is calculated as follows. The assumptions used are as follows (according to the standard set by the Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works, 1997):

- The population of Tarutung District is classified as moderate based on the estimated population until 2032.
- Household connection consumption: 130 gallons per person per day.
- Average daily consumption of public hydrant connections is 30 liters per person.
- The ratio of HR (household connection) to PU (public hydrant) is 70:30.
- According to MDGs, the service coverage is 80%, with a water loss factor of 20%.

b) Household Connection (HC)

Table 7 presents the water demand for various family categories in Tarutung District:

Table 7 Household Connection Water Demand in Tarutung District:

Year	Population	Service Level (%)	Served Population (people)	Average Consumption (lt/person/day)	Total Usage (lt/hour)	Water Loss (lt/hour)	Total Water Demand (lt/hour)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	43.694	65	28.401	130	3.692.143	738.429	4.430.572	1.617.158,63
2023	44.019	65	28.612	130	3.719.595	743.919	4.463.514	1.629.182,69
2024	44.346	65	28.825	130	3.747.251	749.450	4.496.702	1.641.296,15
2025	44.676	65	29.039	130	3.775.113	755.023	4.530.136	1.653.499,67
2026	45.008	65	29.255	130	3.803.183	760.637	4.563.819	1.665.793,94
2027	45.343	70	31.740	130	4.126.188	825.238	4.951.426	1.807.270,35
2028	45.680	70	31.976	130	4.156.867	831.373	4.988.241	1.820.707,94
2029	46.020	70	32.214	130	4.187.775	837.555	5.025.330	1.834.245,45
2030	46.362	70	32.453	130	4.218.912	843.782	5.062.695	1.847.883,61
2031	46.706	70	32.694	130	4.250.281	850.056	5.100.337	1.861.623,18
2032	47.054	70	32.938	130	4.281.883	856.377	5.138.260	1.875.464,90

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

b) Public Hydrant (HU)

Table 8 presents the water demand for public hydrants in Tarutung District:

Table 8 Public Hydrant Water Demand in Tarutung District:

Year	Population	Service Level (%)	Served Population (people)	Average Consumption (lt/person/hour)	Total Usage (lt/hour)	Water Loss (lt/hour)	Total Water Demand (lt/hour)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	43.694	35	15.293	30	458.787	91.757	550.544	200.948,71
2023	44.019	35	15.407	30	462.198	92.440	554.638	202.442,82
2024	44.346	35	15.521	30	465.635	93.127	558.762	203.948,04
2025	44.676	35	15.637	30	469.097	93.819	562.916	205.464,46
2026	45.008	35	15.753	30	472.585	94.517	567.102	206.992,15
2027	45.343	30	13.603	30	408.085	81.617	489.701	178.741,02
2028	45.680	30	13.704	30	411.119	82.224	493.343	180.070,02
2029	46.020	30	13.806	30	414.176	82.835	497.011	181.408,89
2030	46.362	30	13.909	30	417.255	83.451	500.706	182.757,72
2031	46.706	30	14.012	30	420.357	84.071	504.429	184.116,58
2032	47.054	30	14.116	30	423.483	84.697	508.180	185.485,54

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

b. Non-Domestic Water Demand

The assessment of the non-domestic sector is conducted using the latest growth statistics for socio-economic facilities in the planning area.

Education Facilities

Educational facilities serve the community, and the growth of students is considered equivalent to the population growth rate in Tarutung District. According to the rules of the Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works, the number of students with a daily water requirement of 10 liters is taken into consideration.

The majority of water is provided in educational facilities for students and teachers working in formal educational institutions, both public and private. Based on the data recapitulation obtained, in 2022, there will be 491 students and teachers at the RA and TK levels, 5550 at the SD and Madrasah levels, 3414 at the SMP and Madrasah Tsanawiyah levels, and 4153 at the SMA and SMK levels, with a total of 13,610 students and teachers. The estimated total water demand until 2032, based on a population growth rate of 0.74 percent, is shown in Table 9:

Table 9. Water Demand for Educational Facilities in Tarutung District:

Year	Students and Teachers (people)	Standard Water Demand (lt/person/hour)	Water Demand (lt/hour)	Water Demand (lt/day)	Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	13.610	10	136.100	1,58	49.676,50
2023	13.711	10	137.112	1,59	50.045,86
2024	13.813	10	138.131	1,60	50.417,97
2025	13.916	10	139.158	1,61	50.792,84
2026	14.019	10	140.193	1,62	51.170,50
2027	14.124	10	141.236	1,63	51.550,97
2028	14.229	10	142.286	1,65	51.934,26
2029	14.334	10	143.344	1,66	52.320,41
2030	14.441	10	144.409	1,67	52.709,43
2031	14.548	10	145.483	1,68	53.101,34

2032	14.656	10	146.565	1,70	53.496,16
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Source: Analysis Result 2023

Religious Facilities

Religious facilities are utilized by the community for worship, and it is expected that the number of religious facilities will increase with the growing population. The Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works, guarantees the need for clean water for mosques at 3,000 liters/unit/day and Protestant churches at 1,000 liters/unit/day, following the regulations set by the Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works (Table 10). Assume the use of water for prayer rooms (mushola) is 1,000 liters per unit per day. For the year 2022, there are 3 units of mosques, 85 units of Protestant churches, and 2 units of Catholic churches.

Table 10 Water Demand for Religious Facilities in Tarutung District:

Year	Σ Population	Mosques	Protestant Churches	Water Demand for Mosques (lt/hr)	Water Demand for Churches (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/day)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
	Jiwa	unit	unit	3000 lt/hr	1000 lt/hr	(lt/hr)	(lt/dt)	(m ³ /th)
2022	43.694	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2023	44.019	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2024	44.346	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2025	44.676	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2026	45.008	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2027	45.343	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2028	45.680	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2029	46.020	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2030	46.362	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2031	46.706	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
2032	47.054	3	87	9.000	87.000	96.000	1,11	35.040,00

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

Market Facilities

There are markets that cater to the most basic daily needs, and the availability of clean water is crucial for these markets. Table 11 shows the basic assessment of the need for clean water for market facilities. The water consumption for market facilities is calculated using the following assumptions:

- A minimum of 30,000 people supporting one market unit.
- 12,000 liters per day is the average daily usage.
- Every five years, a new market unit is added.

In Table 11, the calculation of water needs for market facilities is as follows:

Table 11 Water Demand for Market Facilities in Tarutung District

Year	∑Population	Estimated Market Units	Water Demand per Market (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/day)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	43.694	2	12.000	24.000	0,28	8.760,00
2023	44.019	2	12.000	24.000	0,28	8.760,00
2024	44.346	2	12.000	24.000	0,28	8.760,00
2025	44.676	2	12.000	24.000	0,28	8.760,00
2026	45.008	2	12.000	24.000	0,28	8.760,00
2027	45.343	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
2028	45.680	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
2029	46.020	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
2030	46.362	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
2031	46.706	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
2032	47.054	3	12.000	36.000	0,42	13.140,00

Source: Analysis Result 2023

Health Facilities

Water is typically used for cleaning medical equipment and other hygiene needs in healthcare institutions, such as restrooms, patient washing, and room cleaning. Hospitals, community health centers (Puskesmas), and Sub-district Health Centers (Pustu) are among the facilities to be considered (Pustu). According to BPS statistics, there is 1 unit of Puskesmas and 4 units of Pustu health facilities. The underlying assumptions are as follows:

- Hospitals require 20,000 liters/unit/day.
- Community health centers (Puskesmas) require 2,000 liters/unit/day.
- Sub-district Health Centers (Pustu) require 100 liters/bed/day.
- Puskesmas has a patient capacity.
- Pustu can accommodate 11 patients.

Table 12 shows the estimated water consumption for healthcare facilities in the Tarutung District until 2032, based on the assumptions above:

Table 12 Water Demand for Health Facilities in Tarutung District:

Year	Total Population (People)	Hospitals (Unit)	Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) (Unit)	Sub-district Health Centers (Pustu) (Unit)	Total Water Demand (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/day)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	43.694	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2023	44.019	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2024	44.346	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2025	44.676	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2026	45.008	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2027	45.343	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2028	45.680	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2029	46.020	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2030	46.362	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2031	46.706	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50
2032	47.054	1	1	5	22.500	0,260	8.212,50

Source: Analysis Result,2023

Hotel, Restaurant, and Office Facilities

Water needs are typically used to support operational activities. Clean water needs for commercial establishments include the water requirements for hotels, restaurants, and offices. The underlying assumptions are as follows:

- Hotels require 3,750 liters/unit/day.
- Restaurants require 2,000 liters/unit/day.
- Offices require 750 liters/bed/day.

Table 13 Water Demand for Hotel, Restaurant, and Office Facilities:

Year	Hotels (Unit)	Restaurants (Unit)	Offices (Unit)	Total Water Demand (lt/hr)	Total Water Demand (lt/day)	Total Water Demand (m ³ /year)
2022	10	33	15	81.010	0,938	29.568,65
2023	10	33	15	81.010	0,938	29.568,65
2024	10	33	15	81.010	0,938	29.568,65
2025	10	33	15	81.010	0,938	29.568,65
2026	10	33	15	81.010	0,938	29.568,65
2027	12	35	17	86.512	1,001	31.576,88
2028	14	35	17	86.514	1,001	31.577,61
2029	16	35	17	86.516	1,001	31.578,34
2030	18	35	17	86.518	1,001	31.579,07
2031	20	35	17	86.520	1,001	31.579,80
2032	22	35	17	86.522	1,001	31.580,53

Source: Analysis Result, 2023

➤ **Agricultural Needs**

In the study of domestic and non-domestic water requirements, the demand for water is not exempted from the agricultural sector. According to the latest data, the Tarutung district has an agricultural area covering 993.80 hectares (Source: BPS 2023). The analysis of the agricultural sector involves the use of a water requirement calculation balance for the most recent 1000 hectares of paddy fields, requiring a maximum of 1.43 cubic meters per second for irrigation. Here is the recapitulation of the water requirements.

Domestic water needs include the requirements for House Connections (HC) and also the requirements for Public Hydrants (PH). To meet the non-domestic water needs, including the requirements for educational facilities, places of worship, markets, health facilities, hotels, restaurants, offices, and agricultural areas, the level of requirement is presented in Table 14 below:

Table 14: Recapitulation of Water Needs in the Tarutung District

WATER NEEDS	∑Water Needs (lt/hr)	∑Water Needs (lt/dt)	∑Water Needs (m³/th)
Domestic Water Needs			
1. Household Connections (HC)	5.138.260	59,47	1.875.464,90
2. Public Hydrants (HU)	508.180	5,88	185.485,54
Non-Domestic Water Needs			
1. Educational Facilities	146.565	1,70	53.496,16
2. Religious Facilities	96.000	1,11	35.040,00
3. Market Facilities	36.000	0,42	13.140,00
4. Health Facilities	22.500	0,26	8.212,50
5. Hotel, Restaurant, and Office Facilities	86.522	1,00	31.580,53
Agricultural Needs			
1. Agricultural Sector	123.552.000	1.430,00	45.096.480,00
TOTAL Potable Water Needs			
	6.034.026,38	69,84	2.202.419,63
TOTAL Non-Potable Water Needs			
	123.552.000,00	1.430,00	45.096.480,00

Source: Analysis Result 2023

3.3 Water Availability Calculation

➤ **Data on Spring Sources**

Currently, the Tarutung District has several spring sources to meet its water needs. The capacity of these water sources is outlined in Table 15 below:

Table 15: Capacity of Water Sources in the Tarutung District:

No	Spring Name	Water Source Capacity (lt/hr)	Water Source Capacity (lt/dtk)	ΣTotal Water Needs (m ³ /th)
1	Ugan	1.296.000	15,00	473.040,00
2	Sitakka	432.000	5,00	157.680,00
3	Horsik	864.000	10,00	315.360,00
4	Naga Timbul	432.000	5,00	157.680,00
5	Bintang Pinur	864.000	10,00	315.360,00
6	Aek Nasia	432.000	5,00	157.680,00
7	Goti	129.600	1,50	47.304,00
8	Tampang	172.800	2,00	63.072,00
9	Gorat	864.000	10,00	315.360,00
10	Sioma	864.000	10,00	315.360,00
11	Golat	259.200	3,00	94.608,00
Source Capacity		6.609.600,000	76,500	2.412.504,000

Source: *PerkimInstituion,2023*

➤ Rainfall Data

In addition to spring sources, rainfall data is a crucial component in ensuring water availability for daily needs. KecamatanTarutung possesses abundant rainfall data, which serves as a vital stock of water supply for the region. The rainfall data is presented in Table 16:

Table 16: Rainfall Data in KecamatanTarutung

	2018 (mm)	2019 (mm)	2020 (mm)	2021 (mm)	2022 (mm)	Jumlah	Rata-rata
January	321	242	312	312	209	1.396	279
February	264	241	73	73	228	879	176
March	304	183	121	121	280	1.009	202
April	518	322	353	353	150	1.696	339
May	370	147	197	197	-	911	182
June	146	155	146	146	170	763	153
July	24	103	151	151	22	451	90
August	70	62	82	82	220	516	103
September	529	39	215	215	101	1.099	220
October	474	273	262	262	162	1.433	287
November	267	215	372	372	215	1.441	288
December	272	306	437	437	200	1.652	330
Total Rainfall (mm)							2.649,20
Effective Annual Rainfall (mm) P.80%							2.119,36
Annual Rainfall (m)							2,12
Tarutung District Area (Km2)							107,68
Tarutung District Area (m2)							107.680.000,00
Annual Water volume (m³/th)							228.212.684,80

Source: *Analysis Result,2023*

3.4 Discussion

From the analysis of water demand and availability in the Tarutung District, the total water demand is estimated at 47,298,899.62 m³/th, while water availability is projected to be 230,625,188.80 m³/th. Therefore, the current water condition shows a surplus of 183,326,289.18 m³/th, with potable water amounting to 2,412,504,000 m³/th.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

From this research, it can be concluded that the Tarutung District is expected to manage its water needs wisely until 2032. The total estimated water demand is 47,298,899.62 m³ per year, while the water availability is projected to be 230,625,188.80 m³ per year. Currently, the Tarutung District has a water surplus of 183,326,289.18 m³ per year. Although this condition indicates water abundance, it is crucial to implement sustainable environmental policies to protect water sources and ensure efficient resource management by the community.

To address water demand and availability in the Tarutung District, several recommendations can be considered. Firstly, local governments need to issue environmentally friendly policies, such as Regent Regulations (Perbup), to regulate sustainable water source protection. This can also include water usage management by the community to increase awareness of the importance of natural resource management. Additionally, efforts should be made to reduce water loss rates to enhance water use efficiency. Improvement of water storage facilities is also essential to accommodate water needs in the Tarutung District. Lastly, regulation in forest area management is necessary to maintain the sustainability of water availability, prevent misuse by certain parties, and protect the ecosystem as a whole.

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