



Ova CANDRA DEWI

Home Country
Indonesia

Degree
MSc in Civil and
Environmental
Engineering

Expertise
Waste Management
Issues

Research Focus
Waste Management
Issues

Host University
Technical University
of Berlin, Germany

Fellowship Awarded
2006

Ova Candra Dewi is a scholar, designer, environmental activist, wife and mother of a young son.

Ova has been studying urban and environmental issues since she began her academic career at the University of Indonesia. She received her undergraduate degree in engineering from the Faculty of Engineering Department of Architecture in 2003. From 2003 to 2007 she was a member of the junior teaching staff in the Department of Architecture at the University of Indonesia. During this time she achieved second place in a 2003 workshop on urban design called Confronting Scale conducted in cooperation between TU-Delft, Berlage University and Erasmus Huis Jakarta, and Tarumanegara University. In 2006 she won a design competition for the new Department of Architecture building at the University of Indonesia.

She is studying for her master's degree in the Urban Management Program at the Technical University of Berlin in Germany. Her research is focused on the global issue of climate change mitigation, specifically waste management issues in developing and emerging countries as potential sources of anthropogenic gasses. She feels lucky to have the opportunity to study this topic and hopes to continue on to a doctoral program in this field because she is concerned about the impact of climate change in Indonesia and other developing and emerging countries. She is looking at Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and the possibility of enhancing the quality of methane by converting it into energy while reducing the amount released into the atmosphere. This will not only reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment, but it will also help to solve the deficit of energy resources problem.

In addition, her research may help make it possible to increase the capacity of local people and extend the carrying capacity of local environments.

