



# Communicating and Making Environmental Data Accessible:

## *The OECD Environment at a Glance Platform*

UNSD EG-ECCS meeting, 24 September 2025

Sarah Miet, OECD Environment Directorate

# EAG Thematic webbooks

**Air quality**



**Biodiversity**



**Climate change**



**A tool to track environmental performance and progress towards sustainable development and the green transition**

- Context
- Policy challenges
- Measuring progress and performance
- Key messages on major environmental trends
- Interactive graphics
- Easy access to source databases

**Freshwater resources**



**Ocean resources**



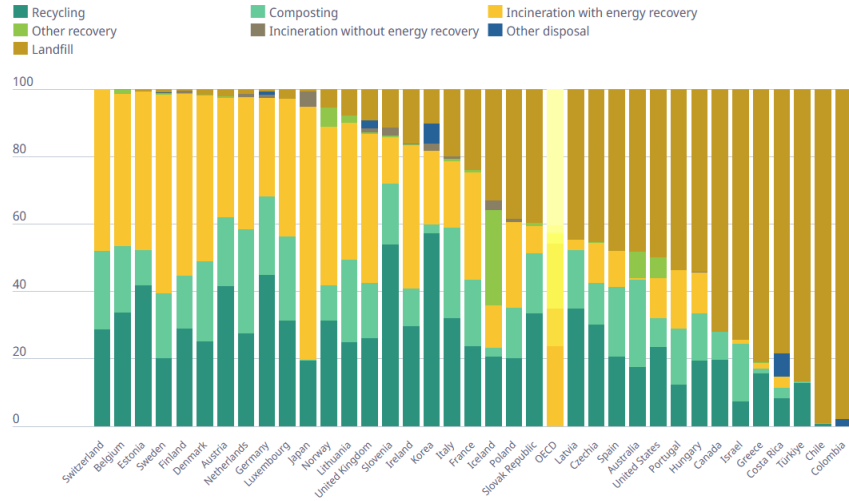
**Waste and materials**



# EAG Dashboard

## Municipal waste by treatment operation

Percentage of total treatment, 2023 or latest available year

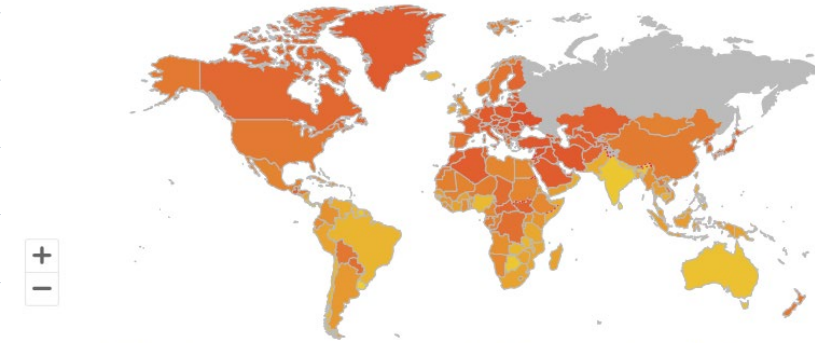


Note: [Country notes](#)

Source: OECD, "Waste - Municipal waste: generation and treatment", OECD Environment Statistics (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00601-en>

## Average annual temperature change

Annual surface temperature change compared to the reference period 1981-2010, in degrees Celsius (°C), 2019-2023 average

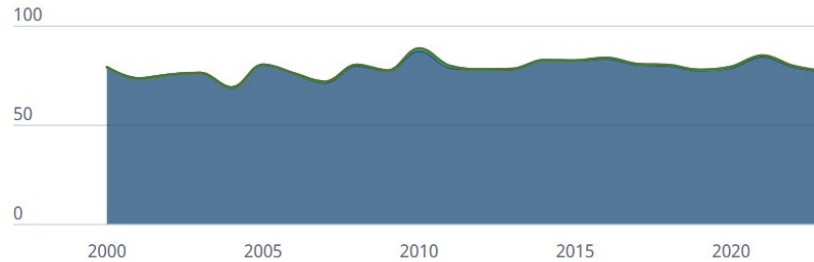


Source: IEA/OECD, "Exposure to extreme temperature", OECD Environment Statistics ([database](#)).

## Cropland exposure to extreme precipitation events

Percentage of cropland exposed (%), by weeks, OECD - Total

Less than 1 week Between 1 and 2 weeks More than 2 weeks



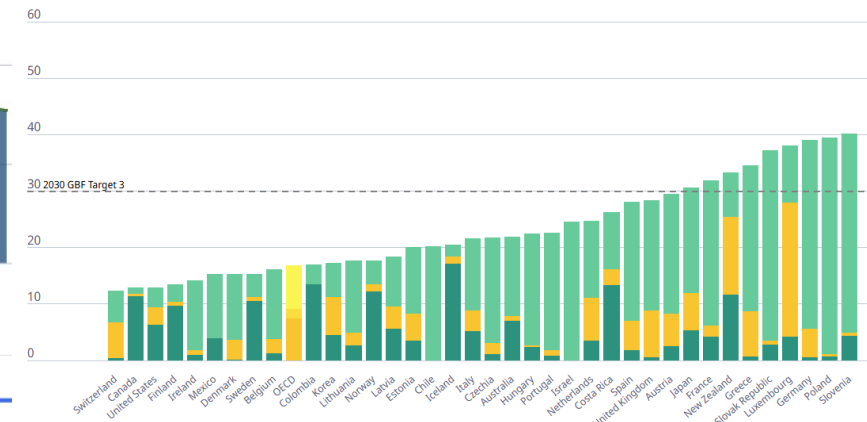
Source: IEA/OECD, "Exposure to extreme precipitation", OECD Environment Statistics ([database](#)).



## Terrestrial protected area by designation type

Percentage of total land, 2024

I-II Strict nature reserves / wilderness areas and national parks  
 III-IV Natural monuments and habitat or species management areas  
 V-VI & Not provided - Protected landscapes and seascapes/protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources and areas with no management category provided



Source: OECD, "Biodiversity: Protected areas", OECD Environment Statistics (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/5fa661ce-en>.

# EAG Country notes

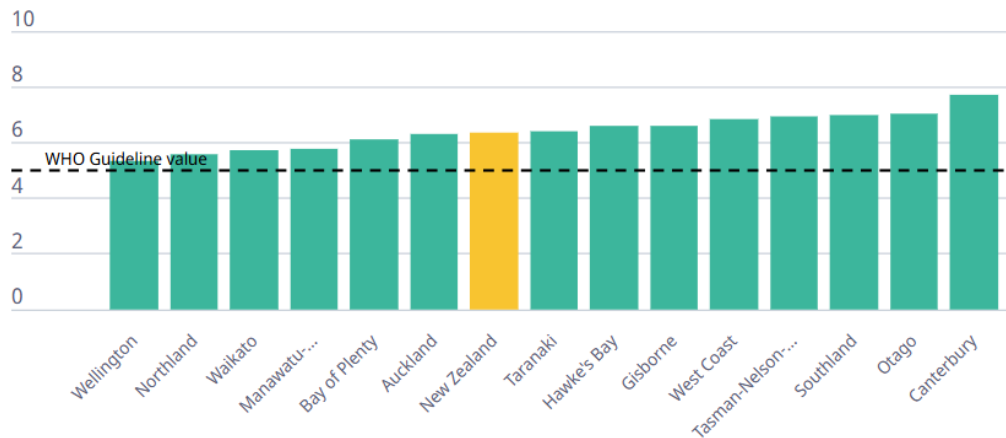
## Country notes

A - C   D - I   J - M   N - R   S - T   U - Z   Search

Australia	>	Chile
Austria	>	Colombia
Belgium	>	Costa Rica
Canada	>	Czechia

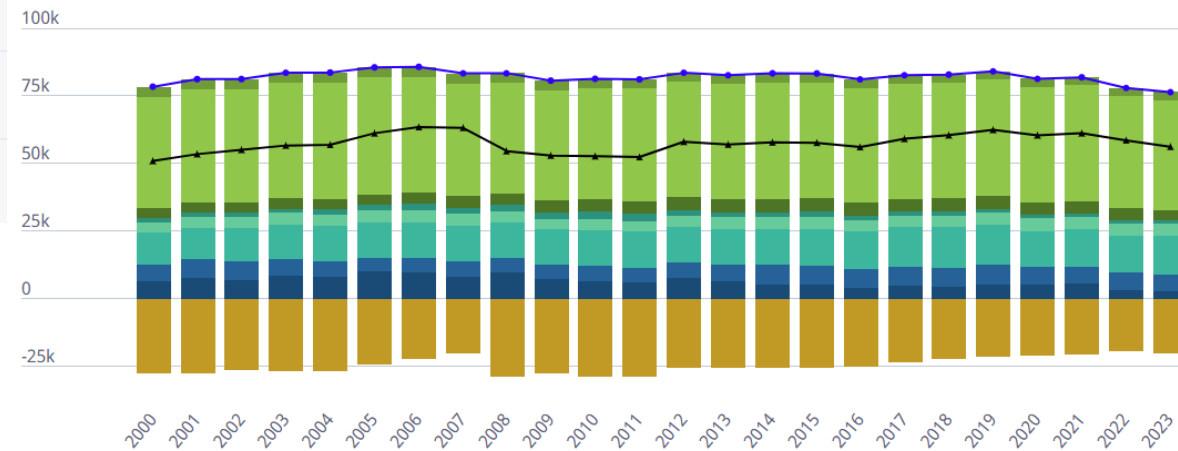
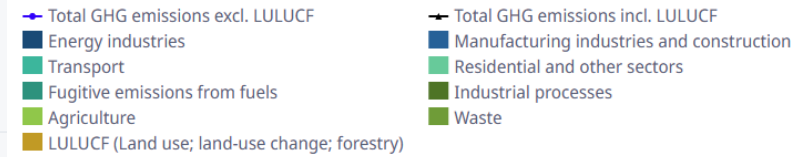
## Population exposure to fine particulates PM<sub>2.5</sub> at the level of large regions

Microgrammes per cubic meter (population weighted), 2020



## New Zealand - Production-based GHG emissions by source

Thousand tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent



Source: OECD, "Air and climate: Greenhouse gas emissions Inventories", OECD Environment Statistics (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00594-en>


New Zealand has an unusual emissions profile, with nearly half of its emissions coming from agriculture. This is the highest share in the OECD, reflecting the importance of agriculture, including food and livestock production, in the economy. Most of the agriculture-related emissions are biological emissions, mainly methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) from ruminant cattle (enteric fermentation) and nitrous oxides (N<sub>2</sub>O) from animal waste and fertilisers [\(OECD, 2017\[1\]\)](#).

# Regional EAG reports and dashboards

Report

## Environment at a Glance in Latin America and the Caribbean

4 July 2023



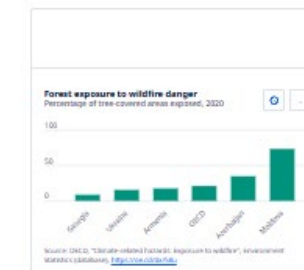
Report

## Environment at a Glance in the EU Eastern Partnership Countries

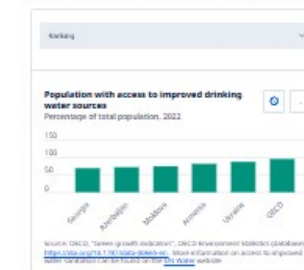
1 July 2024



### Exposure to climate-related hazards



### Access to drinking water and sewage treatment



# July 2025 release

## Forests face increasing threats from degradation, fragmentation and land conversion:



Wood demand tied to renewable energy targets is a growing pressure.



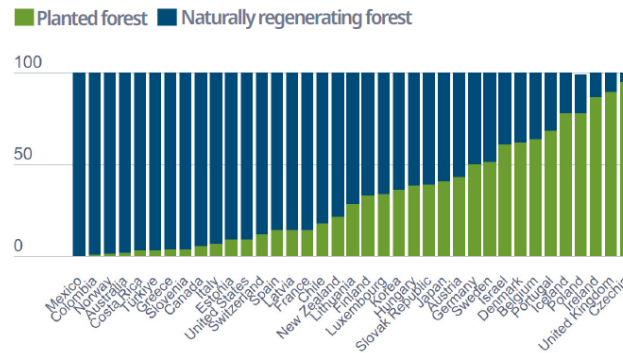
Since 2000, about a third of OECD countries have seen increases in naturally regenerating forests but over half have expanded planted forests.



Most OECD countries maintain harvest rates below annual growth in forests available for wood supply. But, assessing sustainability requires more information on forest management practices.

Since 2000, about a third of OECD countries have seen increases in naturally regenerating forests. In contrast, over half have expanded planted forests.

Share of planted and naturally regenerating forests  
Percentage of total forest area, 2022 or latest available year



Source: FAO, "FAOSTAT: Land use", <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>

## Artificial surfaces in OECD countries expanded by 59% between 2000 and 2022.



This growth is particularly pronounced in OECD countries in Europe, which contain the highest share of artificial surfaces.



OECD countries in the Americas, Asia and Oceania are also experiencing this expansion, but have a lower share of artificial surfaces compared to those in Europe.



Most new artificial surfaces are built on cropland which is thus irreversibly lost.

New webbook  
forthcoming:  
**Green  
transition  
indicators**



- Employment and education
- Markets of goods and services
- Finance and investment
- Multifactor productivity
- Policies and regulations



# Thank you for your attention!

**EAG Platform:** <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/data-explainers/2024/09/data-explainer-environment-at-a-glance.html>

**EAG Report:** <https://oe.cd/env-glance>

**EAG Dashboard:** <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/dashboards/environment-at-a-glance.html>