

Major topics groups	Definitions (IPCC, 2012; UNISDR, 2009)	Number of publications (Percentage)
(1) Natural hazard, risk and disaster assessments (HRD)	<p>Hazards: a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage (UNISDR).</p> <p>Risks: the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.</p> <p>Disaster: a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources (UNISDR).</p>	517 (56 %)
(2) Disaster risk management or reduction (DRR)	<p>The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster (UNISDR).</p> <p>The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment and improved preparedness for adverse events (UNISDR).</p>	210 (23 %)
(3) Climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (CC)	<p>Climate change: a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (IPCC).</p> <p>Climate change adaptation: the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (UNISDR).</p>	194 (21 %)
Total		921 (100 %)