

# Classification of Human and Development Needs for The Good Guide (CHDN)

## The Good Guide and the Classification of Needs

The Good Guide is a web based initiative to make it easy for people to make a difference in this world. It aims to do this by helping people identify humanitarian and development needs, in terms of the size needs (in phase one), and then (in phase two) link people with money to non profit organisations and investment opportunities that are helping address these needs.

To do this, The Good Guide uses data to assess the size of needs in countries from across the globe and identifies providers who are working to address these needs. As such, The Good Guide has:

- a Classification of Human and Development Needs (CHDN) for organising data on needs
- indicators to give a sense of how great these needs are, and
- details of non profit providers and the needs they are addressing.

This document reviews the range of needs addressed, the criteria that the classification of needs should meet, existing related classifications, and presents Classification of Human and Development Needs (CHDN) for The Good Guide.

The Good Guide is committed to a policy of continuous improvement, and as such: The purpose of this document is to allow people interested in making the world a better place, to see the CHDN and provide feedback on how to improve the classification.

We look forward to your feedback.

## Types of needs addressed by the classification

In our day to day lives, and as we change from a child to a youth, through adult life until we are elderly, we each have many types of needs. Some of these needs are directly related to our own wellbeing, such as food and water, and other needs are related to the wider system and world in which we live, such as the need for opportunities, law and order and freedom of expression. As such, the Classification of Needs for The Good Guide (CNGG) addresses not only humanitarian and human needs (i.e. our individual needs) but also wider development needs.

### Human needs and classifications

Human needs are those needs individuals have. At the most basic level there is the need for food, water, shelter and clothing. However, there are many other important dimensions to human need. For example OCHA refer to human security which includes not only food security but also economic, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Beyond human security there are issues of love and belonging, self esteem and self actualisation. Maslow's hierarchy of needs captures the array of human needs from basic needs through to the need for meaning in life and self actualisation (Figure 1).

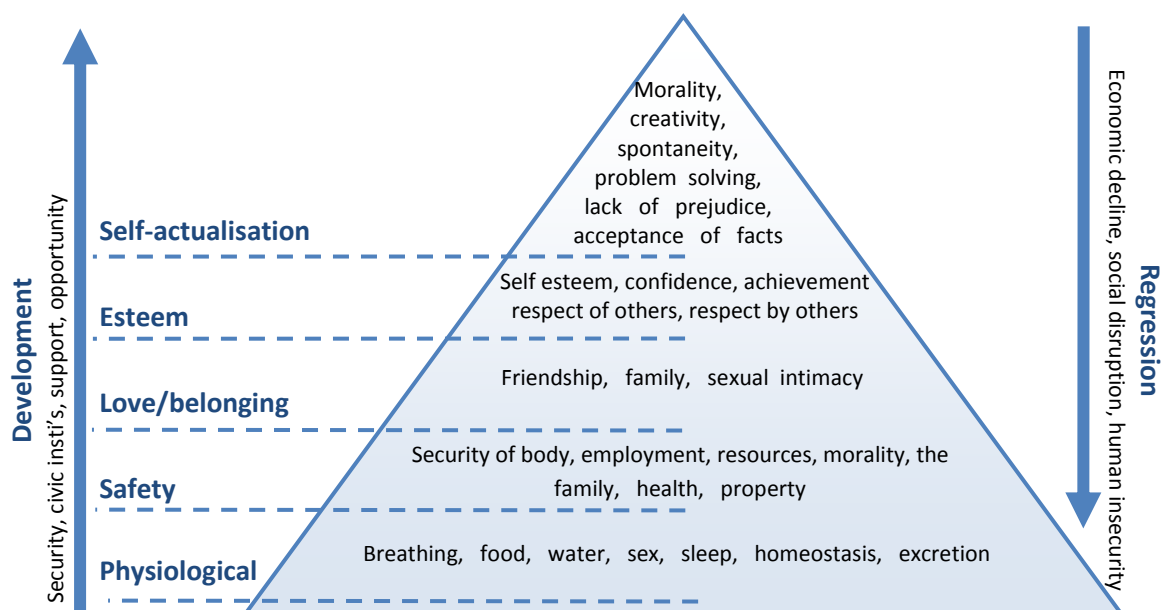
It is important to note that the Good Guide recognises all human needs are important and as such should be reflected in The Good Guide. However, basic human needs should have a stronger weighting and appear more frequently on the website, reflecting the fact that poverty is a priority and everyone should have a reasonable level of human security.

**Table 1: Types of security related to the concept of human security (Source OCHA).**

Type of Security	Examples of main threats
Economic security	Persistent poverty, unemployment
Food security	Hunger, famine
Health security	Deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health care
Environmental security	Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters, pollution
Personal security	Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labor
Community security	Interethnic, religious and other identity based tensions
Political security	Political repression, human rights abuses

### Development needs and classifications

None of us live in isolation, but rather, we are in contact with our physical surroundings, other people and communities, markets and businesses, government agencies and wider social, economic and environmental systems. The types opportunities we have to meet our basic and other human needs depends in large part on the level of development of the social and economic systems we live in and the state of the environment and ecosystems upon which we rely. With development, the opportunities to meet basic and other human needs generally increase (Figure 1). As such we have a need for development, both for our own benefit but also to benefit others, including future generations.



**Figure 1: The relationship between development, Maslow's hierarchy of human needs as well as economic decline, social disruption and human insecurity.**

There are many ways of characterising development, be it in terms of stages, types of systems or the elements of the system required. A classic example is the four estates that consisted of government, business, the military and police (i.e. security apparatus) and the media. There are many other ways of looking at development, but regardless of how development is characterised, at some level development is about meeting human needs.

## Classifications related to needs

When The Good Guide set out to establish its website it was quickly realised that there is a need to have a classification to organise indicators of human and development needs. Because The Good Guide aims to be comprehensive in its design, the classification needed to be comprehensive, but at the same time intuitive and logical, especially since the classification would have a bearing on the design and structure of the website and related upcoming apps.

### Role of the classification

The classification of human and development needs will also be important when linking information on providers, indicators and areas of need. By classifying providers, such as non-profit organisations, to the areas of need they are addressing, based on their purpose statements, it is possible to go from identifying the areas with the most need to the providers addressing these needs (Figure 2).

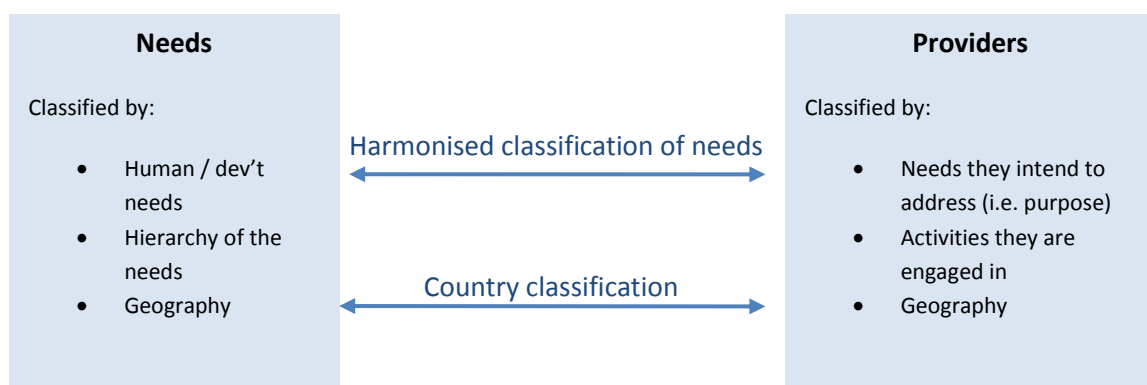


Figure 2: The linking of needs and providers addressing these needs.

## Existing classifications and typologies

The Good Guide set about undertaking some research and quickly found there are a number of classifications and typologies related to human and development needs. As such the following classifications were reviewed and used to inform the categories and hierarchy of the CHDN:

- Typologies of human needs and development
  - Maslow's hierarchy of human needs
  - Human security
- Classifications of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) by purpose and activity
  - The combined DAC CRS classification, of the Development Assistance Committee questionnaire and Creditor Reporting System on aid activities
- Classifications of non-profit organisations
  - International Classification of Non Profit Organisations - ICNPO

- Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households - COPNI
- Expenditures - related to various human and development needs, e.g.
  - Households (COICOP)
  - General government (Classification of the Functions of Government - COFOG)
- Priority sectors for development
  - Millennium Development Goals
- Sectors important for sustainable development
  - Categories for Indicators of Sustainable Development (pre 2015) from the United Nations Division of Sustainable Development

These classifications and typologies are presented in abbreviated form in the annexes at the back of this document.

## Classification of Human and Development Needs (CNHD)

The proposed classification of needs for the good guide is presented below in Table 2. This covers the first two levels of the classification which like the DAC5 are needs against which providers can be classified according to their purpose. Levels 3 and 4, which are presented in Annex 6, are indicative activities that might support the achievement of the purpose. This follows the approach used by the OECD with its combined DAC5 and CRS classifications (see Annex 1). However, as a basis for the overall organisation of the CHDN, the reasonably intuitive ICNPO was used, with additions taken from the DAC5 and CRS classification in the areas of economic development and governance as well as COFOG regarding community amenities (i.e. essential services).

The groupings and top level for the classification differs from the other classifications, largely due to the need to balance the groupings and to ensure there were not too many items at the top level. At this point, it is important to get feedback on Table 2 and Annex 6, especially with regards to how it is organised, whether it is comprehensive and balanced and most importantly whether it is intuitive.

**Table 2: Classification of needs and related activities for the Good Guide – levels 1 and 2.**

0. Humanitarian assistance
0.1. Emergency Response
0.2. Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation
0.3. Disaster prevention and preparedness
0.4. Refugee assistance
1. Essential services
1.1. Health
1.2. Education
1.3. Housing
1.4. Water supply and sanitation
1.5. Energy access
2. Social support and development
2.1. Social services
2.2. Income support and maintenance
2.3. Social and community development
2.4. Employment and training
3. Economic development
3.1. Agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting
3.2. Energy
3.3. Manufacturing and mining
3.4. Infrastructure and construction

3.5. Transport
3.6. Communications
3.7. Finance
3.8. Other sectors (e.g. commerce and services)
<b>4. Environment</b>
4.1. Environment
4.2. Animal protection
<b>5. Groups and associations</b>
5.1. Religion
5.2. Civic and advocacy organisations
5.3. Labour unions
5.4. Business associations
5.5. Political organisations and support
5.6. Professional associations
5.7. Legal services
<b>6. Arts, culture and recreation</b>
6.1. Media
6.2. Arts
6.3. History and museums
6.4. Zoos and aquariums.
6.5. Sports
6.6. Other recreation and social clubs
<b>7. Research, policy and institutions</b>
7.1. Research
7.2. International relations
7.3. Governance and institutions
<b>8. Grants and volunteerism</b>
8.1. Grant-making foundations
8.2. Other philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion
<b>9. Not elsewhere classified</b>
9.1. All other needs

## Annex 1: Classifications of ODA by purpose and activity

Table 3: DAC5 codes at the top level of the combined OECD DAC5 and CRS classifications.

Code	Description
110	Education
120	Health
130	Population policies, programmes and reproductive health
140	Water and sanitation
150	Government and civil society
160	Other social infrastructure and services
210	Transport and storage
220	Communication
230	Energy generation and supply
240	Banking and financial services
250	Business and other services
311	Agriculture
312	Forestry
313	Fishing
321	Industry
322	Mineral resources and mining
323	Construction
331	Trade policy and regulations and trade related adjustment
332	Tourism
400	Multisector, cross cutting
500	Commodity aid and general programme assistance
600	Action relating to debt
700	Humanitarian aid
910	Administrative costs of donors
930	Refugees in donor countries
998	Unallocated or unspecified

## Annex 2: Classifications of non-profit organisations

Table 4: International Classification of Non Profit Organisations (ICNPO).

Code	Description
1.000	Group 1: Culture and recreation
2.000	Group 2: Education and Research
3.000	Group 3: Health
4.000	Group 4: Social Services
5.000	Group 5: Environment
6.000	Group 6: Development and Housing
7.000	Group 7: Law, Advocacy and Politics
8.000	Group 8: Philanthropic intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion
9.000	Group 9: International
10.000	Group 10: Religion
11.000	Group 11: Business and Professional Associations, Unions
12.000	Group 12: Not Elsewhere Classified

## Annex 3: Expenditures related to various human and development needs

Table 5: Examples of purposes of expenditure common to more than one classification (Source: UNSD Statistical Papers Series 84.M).

Purpose of expenditure	Households (CIOCOP)	Non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI)	General government (COFOG)	Corporate and unincorporated enterprises (COPP)
Health	x	x	x	x
Recreation	x	x	x	x
Culture	x	x	x	x
Education	x	x	x	x
Social protection	x	x	x	x
Environmental protection		x	x	x
Research and development		x	x	x
Housing	x	x	x	
Transport	x		x	x
Communication	x		x	x
Disaster relief		x	x	
Economic aid abroad		x	x	
Religion		x	x	

Table 6: Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG).

Code	Description
01	General public services
02	Defence
03	Public order and safety
04	Economic affairs
05	Environmental protection
06	Housing and community amenities
07	Health
08	Recreation, culture and religion
09	Education
10	Social protection

## Annex 4: Priority sectors for development

Table 7: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health	6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	8. Global partnership for development

## Annex 5: Sectors important for sustainable development

Table 8: Categories used by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) Indicators of Sustainable Development (ISD).

Poverty	Governance
Health	Education
Demographics	Natural hazards
Atmosphere	Land
Oceans, seas and coasts	Freshwater
Biodiversity	Economic development
Global economic partnership	Consumption and production patterns

## Annex 6: Classification of human and development needs and related activities for the Good Guide

Table 9: Classification of needs and related activities for the Good Guide.

<b>0. Humanitarian assistance</b>
<b>0.1. Emergency Response</b>
0.1.1. Material relief assistance and services
0.1.2. Emergency food aid
0.1.3. Relief co-ordination; protection and support services
<b>0.2. Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation</b>
0.2.1. Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
0.2.2. Temporary shelters
<b>0.3. Disaster prevention and preparedness</b>
0.3.1. Disaster prevention and preparedness
<b>0.4. Refugee assistance</b>
0.4.1. Refugee assistance
<b>1. Essential services</b>
<b>1.1. Health</b>
1.1.1. Hospitals and rehabilitation
1.1.1.1. Hospitals
1.1.1.2. Rehabilitation
1.1.2. Nursing homes
1.1.2.1. Nursing homes
1.1.3. Mental health and crisis intervention
1.1.3.1. Psychiatric hospitals
1.1.3.2. Mental health treatment
1.1.3.3. Crisis intervention
1.1.4. Other health services
1.1.4.1. Public health and wellness education
1.1.4.2. Health treatment, primarily outpatient
1.1.4.3. Rehabilitative medical services
1.1.4.4. Emergency medical services
<b>1.2. Education</b>
1.2.1. Primary and secondary education
1.2.1.1. Elementary, primary and secondary education
1.2.2. Higher education
1.2.2.1. Higher education
1.2.3. Other education
1.2.3.1. Vocational/technical schools
1.2.3.2. Adult/continuing education
<b>1.3. Housing</b>
1.3.1. Housing associations
1.3.2. Housing assistance
<b>1.4. Water supply and sanitation</b>
1.4.1. Water supply
1.4.2. Sanitation
<b>1.5. Energy access</b>
1.5.1. Energy access
<b>2. Social support and development</b>
<b>2.1. Social services</b>
2.1.1. Child welfare, child services and day care
2.1.2. Youth services and youth welfare
2.1.3. Family services
2.1.4. Services for the handicapped
2.1.5. Services for the elderly

2.1.6. Self-help and other personal social services
<b>2.2. Income support and maintenance</b>
2.2.1. Income support and maintenance
2.2.2. Material assistance
<b>2.3. Social and community development</b>
2.3.1. Community and neighbourhood organisations
2.3.2. Social development
<b>2.4. Employment and training</b>
2.4.1. Job training programs
2.4.2. Vocational counselling and guidance
2.4.3. Vocational rehabilitation and sheltered workshops
<b>3. Economic development</b>
<b>3.1. Agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting</b>
3.1.1. Agriculture
3.1.2. Fishing
3.1.3. Forestry
<b>3.2. Energy</b>
3.2.1. Energy production
3.2.2. Energy transmission
3.2.3. Energy distribution
<b>3.3. Manufacturing and mining</b>
3.3.1. Mining
3.3.2. Manufacturing
<b>3.4. Infrastructure and construction</b>
3.4.1. Infrastructure and construction
<b>3.5. Transport</b>
3.5.1. Transport
<b>3.6. Communications</b>
3.6.1. Communications
<b>3.7. Finance</b>
3.7.1. Micro-finance
3.7.2. Other finance
<b>3.8. Other sectors (e.g. commerce and services)</b>
3.8.1. Other sectors
<b>4. Environment</b>
<b>4.1. Environment</b>
4.1.1. Pollution abatement and control
4.1.2. Natural resources conservation and protection
4.1.3. Environmental beautification and open spaces
<b>4.2. Animal protection</b>
4.2.1. Animal protection and welfare
4.2.1.1. Wildlife preservation and protection
4.2.1.2. Veterinary services
<b>5. Groups and associations</b>
<b>5.1. Religion</b>
5.1.1. Religious congregations and associations
5.1.1.1. Congregations
5.1.1.2. Associations of congregations
<b>5.2. Civic and advocacy organisations</b>
5.2.1. Advocacy organisations
5.2.2. Civil rights associations
5.2.3. Ethnic associations
5.2.4. Civic associations
5.2.5. Victim support
5.2.6. Consumer protection associations
<b>5.3. Labour unions</b>
5.3.1. Labour unions
<b>5.4. Business associations</b>
5.4.1. Business associations
<b>5.5. Political organisations and support</b>

5.5.1. Political parties and organisations
<b>5.6. Professional associations</b>
5.6.1. Professional associations
<b>5.7. Legal services</b>
5.7.1. Legal services
5.7.2. Crime prevention and public policy
5.7.3. Rehabilitation of offenders
<b>6. Arts, culture and recreation</b>
<b>6.1. Media</b>
6.1.1. Media and communications
<b>6.2. Arts</b>
6.2.1. Visual arts, architecture, ceramic art
6.2.2. Performing arts
<b>6.3. History and museums</b>
6.3.1. Historical, literary and humanistic societies
6.3.2. Museums
<b>6.4. Zoos and aquariums.</b>
6.4.1. Zoos and aquariums.
<b>6.5. Sports</b>
6.5.1. Sports
<b>6.6. Other recreation and social clubs</b>
6.6.1. Recreation and social clubs
6.6.2. Service clubs
<b>7. Research, policy and institutions</b>
<b>7.1. Research</b>
7.1.1. Medical research
7.1.2. Science and technology
7.1.3. Social sciences, policy studies
<b>7.2. International relations</b>
7.2.1. International activities
7.2.1.1. Exchange/friendship/cultural programs
7.2.1.2. Development assistance associations
7.2.1.3. International disaster and relief organisations
7.2.1.4. International human rights and peace organisations
<b>7.3. Governance and institutions</b>
7.3.1. General budget support
7.3.2. Transparency
7.3.3. Judiciary and the rule of law
7.3.4. Social policy and institutions
7.3.5. Economic policy and institutions
7.3.6. Security policy, police and military
7.3.7. Other?
<b>8. Grants and volunteerism</b>
<b>8.1. Grant-making foundations</b>
8.1.1. Grant-making foundations
<b>8.2. Other philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion</b>
8.2.1. Volunteerism promotion and support
8.2.2. Fundraising organisations
<b>9. Not elsewhere classified</b>
<b>9.1. All other needs</b>
9.1.1. All other needs