**Sphere Core Standards**:

**CS1: People-centered humanitarian response** People’s capacity and strategies to survive with dignity are integral to the design and approach of humanitarian response.

**CS2: Coordination and collaboration** Humanitarian response is planned and implemented in coordination with the relevant authorities, humanitarian agencies and civil society organizations engaged in impartial humanitarian action, working together for maximum efficiency, coverage and effectiveness.

**CS3: Assessment** The priority needs of the disaster-affected population are identified through a systematic assessment of the context, risks to life with dignity and the capacity of the affected people and relevant authorities to respond.

**CS4: Design and response** The humanitarian response meets the assessed needs of the disaster-affected population in relation to context, the risks faced and the capacity of the affected people and state to cope and recover.

**CS5: Performance, transparency and learning** The performance of humanitarian agencies is continually examined and communicated to stakeholders; projects are adapted in response to performance.

**CS6: Aid worker performance** Humanitarian agencies provide appropriate management, supervisory and psychosocial support, enabling aid workers to have the knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitudes to plan and implement an effective humanitarian response with humanity and respect.

**MERS Core Standards:**

**CS 1: Market-Oriented Programming** Program design and implementation decisions consider economic and market dynamics.

**CS 2: Coordination and Effectiveness** Economic recovery is planned and implemented in coordination with the relevant authorities, humanitarian agencies, and civil society organizations, working together for maximum efficiency, coverage, and effectiveness—in partnership with the private sector for greater lever-age and impact.

**CS 3: Staff Competencies** Programs are staffed by individuals well versed in economic recovery principles and/or who have access to technical assistance. Programs in-clude capacity building components to improve the skills of field staff

**CS 4: Do No Harm** The operations, products, and waste of economic recovery interventions address or minimize potential harm and do not exacerbate economic disparity analysts

**CS 5: Well-Defined Targeting and Intervention Strategy** Selection of the best intervention point is based on sound client and market analysis, and an understanding of the desired economic out-comes. These outcomes may be achieved through a variety of intervention points and partnerships, not only through direct intervention.

**MERS Assessment and Analysis Standards:**

**AAS1: Scope** Coordinated assessments synthesize critical information, including information about affected households’ livelihoods, market systems, socio-political and conflict dynamics, and considerations, such as gender, youth, and the environment.

**AAS2: Timing** Assessments are both pre-conditions to designing program interventions and critical tools to regularly inform decision-making for program management and implementation.

**AAS3: Data and Methods** Assessment data is gathered using objective, inclusive, and ethical methods that ensure data quality, utility, and participants’ security.

**AAS4: Analysis** Analysis of data and information is timely, transparent, and objective. Analysis informs programming decisions and other actions that facilitate economic recovery.

**AAS5: Dissemination and Formats** Assessment results are disseminated to provide appropriate guidance to decision-makers.

**CALP Minimum Requirements:**

**MR 1**: The scope and depth of the market assessment enable appropriate programme decisions and are based on identified information needs.

**MR 2:** Market analysis data answers key programme-related decisions and contributes to the selection of appropriate modalities to achieve programme objectives whilst doing no harm.

**MR 3:** Collection of data is undertaken by competent and knowledgeable teams.

**MR 4:** Data collection systems and information sources utilized in the market assessment are appropriate and of sufficient quality to allow for the capturing of the dynamic nature of markets.

**MR 5:** Monitoring activities provide a check against initial assessment findings and enable decision-making for potential adaptation of intervention.