SOCIALCARBON® STANDARD

Indicators for Reforestation Project
Version 1 – January, 2022

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Version	Description of the main adjustments	Review Date
01	First version.	01/2022

1. Identifying the Project

Project name: Indicators for Reforestation Project

Contact responsible for indicators: Júlia Maria V. V. Batista -
julia.batista@sustainablecarbon.com

Version/Date of indicators: Version 1.0. 05/01/2022

2. General orientation for Accredited Organizations

a. Inform the Ecologica Institute about all projects to which the SOCIALCARBON Standard will be applied.
b. Submit all new indicators for prior approval by the Ecologica Institute.
c. The Ecologica Institute will publish the approved indicators at www.socialcarbon.org for a 15-day consultation period.

3. Guidelines for SOCIALCARBON indicators

- Project developers should start by listing potential impacts, risks and stakeholders associated with the project activity according to the tables provided on the template.
- Project developers are invited to indicate the benchmarking used as sources and/or guidelines, including other SOCIALCARBON reports or indicators.
- After listing all relevant aspects of the project, the project developer must select which to be monitored through Indicators along the lifetime of the project and distribute them among the different resources of the methodology: social, human, financial, natural, biodiversity/technology and carbon.
- Each of the aspects selected shall be then detailed in an Indicator of this resource. The number of indicators will vary according to the needs of each project, but the SOCIALCARBON Team recommends a minimum of three and a maximum of ten indicators for each resource.
- Next, the indicators receive scores ranging from the worst scenario (level 1) to the best scenario (sustainable use of resource – level 6), according to the following guidelines:

Scores	Classification	Characteristics
1 and 2	Critical	Existence of irregularities; high socio-environmental risk; significant levels of social and environmental degradation or situation of extreme hardship, which significantly compromises the quality of life of the population.
3 and 4	Satisfactory	Meets all the legal requirements related to the activities; surpasses them through the adoption of good practices and voluntary initiative in some cases; or the quality of life reaches the minimum acceptable standard but requires improvement.
5 and 6	Sustainable	Exceeds its legal obligations and/or common practice in the market, in many cases adopting the best-possible practices for the sector; or communities have reached a sustainable livelihood, with adequate access to material and social goods, are capable of recovering independently from situations of stress, and are not causing the deterioration of basic environmental resources through their activities.

4. List of potential social, economic and environmental impacts

The description of social, environmental, and economic impacts does not demand new research but must be based on other existent sources of information, for example: reports, results of consultation with stakeholders, similar projects or opinions of experts. If required by the national competent authorities, documents about the analysis of the environmental impacts and mitigation programs must be presented.

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments/ Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Reforestation Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging corporate social responsibility and investment on social and environmental aspects in the project region to support local communities	X		All resources (Social, Human, Financial, Natural, Biodiversity and Carbon) and its indicators monitors the social and environmental issues of the project and collaborates to the application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology.
Reforestation Project	Empowerment	Increase independence and resilience of communities in the project area	X		- Monitored by the Social Resource: Indicator: Socioenvironmental programs to assist the surrounding communities Indicator: Social demands Indicator: Social satisfaction - Monitored by the Human Resource: Indicator: Additional employee benefits Indicator: Community education and training Indicator: Worker's well-being and safety

					- Monitored by the Financial Resource: Indicator: Employment opportunities Indicator: Carbon credit benefits Indicator: Alternative income generation and soil use - Monitored by the Carbon Resource: Indicator: Stakeholder consultation
Reforestation Project	Reforestation of pastures used for cattle farming	Degraded soil recovery	X		- Monitored by the Natural Resource: Indicator: Monitoring methods Indicator: Vegetation cover Indicator: Planting successful rate - Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: Indicator: Maintenance of planted trees - Monitored by the Carbon Resource: Indicator: Project performance
Reforestation Project	Reforestation of pastures used for cattle farming	Vegetation increasing; improvement of soil and air quality, mitigating climate change's impacts in the region	X		Monitored by the Natural Resource: Indicator: Monitoring methods Indicator: Vegetation cover Indicator: Planting successful rate

					Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: Indicator: Maintenance of planted trees - Monitored by the Carbon Resource: Indicator: Project performance
Reforestation process	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Extinction of native plants and animals, reducing biodiversity; resources competition with native species		X	- Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: Indicator: Presence of native and exotic species Indicator: Biodiversity research Indicator: Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation process	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Economic impacts: agricultural productivity; additional costs to control the possible damage		X	- Monitored by the Social Resource: Indicator: Social satisfaction - Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: Indicator: Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation process	Migration of cattle living in the project area to another pasture area (neighboring)	Leakage emission		X	- Monitored by the Carbon Resource: Indicator: Project performance
Reforestation process	Possible risks and general impacts	Risk of the continuance of the project and/or unplanned expenses.		X	- Monitored by the Carbon Resource: Indicator: Buffer score reduction

5. List of significant risks for the project

Present a list of significant risks for the project.

For example: lack of funds, risk of scarcity of natural resources (biomass, water, degradation of soil, etc.)

Activity	Aspect	Risk	Comments/observation
Reforestation	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Extinction of native plants and animals, reducing biodiversity; resources competition with native species	Biodiversity Resource: Presence of native and exotic species Biodiversity research Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Economic impacts: agricultural productivity; additional costs to control the possible damage	Social Resource: Social satisfaction Biodiversity Resource: Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation	Migration of cattle living in the project area to another pasture area (neighboring)	Leakage emission	Natural Resource: Quality control Carbon Resource: Project performance

6. List of stakeholders affected by the project

Present a list of stakeholders potentially impacted by the project.

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned

Workers	The project encourages measures to create a dialogue and improve relationships with the workers, including agroforestry courses and implementation of reforestation plots. It also promotes community benefits such as:
	- Improving the local environment, providing life quality and sustainable development: renewable energy availability; job creation (directly and indirectly); basic and professional education and training;
	- Benefit the workers who live in the surrounding project area with resources from the carbon credits sales;
	- Investment in social initiatives.
	The reforestation of degraded areas will provide soil and air quality, in addition to mitigate climate change's impacts in the region, due to the increase in vegetation.
	Furthermore new skills will be needed to monitor and manage the project area, and likewise new jobs will be created, strengthening the local economy. The project includes social actions ranging from worker's safety to professional skills training. Also, El Retiro offers benefits to the employees such as living for free in high quality housing; free food; social and medical insurance; free education for children and adults; yearly bonus; free transportation to the nest larger city.

7. Benchmarking

A benchmarking analysis is an optional step for the elaboration of SOCIALCARBON indicators and includes research about best practices for project activity or existing sustainability indicators for the sector.

1) Indicators for an Amazon REDD Project, Version 1, August 2013. Available at: https://www.socialcarbon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Template_Submission_of_Indicators-for-an-Amazon-REDD-Project_v1-1_08_11_201311.pdf
2) Indicators REDD SFMP, Version 1.2, July 2017. Available at: https://www.socialcarbon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Template_Submission_of_new_indicators_REDD+SFMP_v1.2_EN11.pdf
3) Indicators REDD Cerrado Program, Version 1, July 2021. Available at: https://www.socialcarbon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Indicators_for_REDD_Cerrado_Program_v.01.pdf
4) Indicators REDD Projects, Version 1, August 2020. Available at: https://www.socialcarbon.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Indicators_for_REDD_Projects_v.01.pdf

8. Indicators

Social Resource: The networks, social duties, social relationships, relationships of trust, affiliations, and associations.

Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
Socioenvironmental programs	Evaluate the project developer's socioenvironmental investments and programs to promote the reduction of inequalities among people who live in the surrounding communities, including the workers who live in the project surrounding area. The investments and/or programs can be for: -Education; -Health; -Infrastructure (including green energy); -Sport; -Culture; -Leisure; -Others (donations, for example). Also, evaluate the quality and results of the social programs. Quality: effectiveness evaluation of projects/programs.	Questionnaires, documents, meetings with the project proponent and interviews with the local community and interested parties; pictures or other projects evidences; activities planning; periodic reports on the status of implementation of additional programs
Social demands	Evaluate the willingness of the project proponent to attempt the social demands of the surrounding communities or workers.	Questionnaire; interviews with communities; meeting minutes; attendance lists; associations records.
Social satisfaction	Evaluates the communities'/workers' satisfaction relating to the social actions implemented by the project proponent.	Questionaries, meeting minutes, interviews with members of local communities, among other records.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
Socioenvironmental programs	There is no socioenvironmental investment directed to the stakeholders that lives in the project area.	The company promotes socioenvironmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - Education - Health; - Infrastructure; - Sport; - Culture; - Leisure; -Others.	The company promotes socioenvironmental actions for two of the following topics: - Education - Health; - Infrastructure; - Sport; - Culture; - Leisure; -Others.	The company promotes socioenvironmental actions for three of the following topics: - Education - Health; - Infrastructure; - Sport; - Culture; - Leisure; -Others.	The company promotes socioenvironmental actions for four of the following topics: - Education - Health; - Infrastructure; - Sport; - Culture; - Leisure. -Others.	The project proponent promotes five or more socioenvironmental actions related to the topics. In addition, the project proponent also sought new ways to benefit the stakeholders.
Social demands	Project proponent does not have any action to seek to know what are the demands of the people living in the surrounding communities/workers.	Project proponent does not have done any socioeconomic diagnostic of the surrounding communities/ workers. However, the organization is planning to do an action.	Project proponent have done a socioeconomic diagnostic of the surrounding communities/ workers.	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent implemented an action related to the surrounding communities/ workers demands.	Project proponent implemented two actions related to the surrounding communities/ workers demands.	Project proponent implemented three or more actions related to the surrounding communities/ workers demands and, in addition, the organization update the socioeconomic diagnosis periodically.
Social satisfaction	Community/workers are very unsatisfied	Community/workers are starting to	Community/workers are satisfied,	Community/workers arevery satisfied,	Community/workers are very	In addition to the previous scenario,

	because the project owner didn't implement any action related to their needs.	become satisfied, the project proponent implemented a social action according to the local community needs, although it is still inefficient.	project proponent implemented one effective social action related to their needs.	project proponent implemented two effectives social actions related to their needs.	satisfied, project proponent implemented three or more social action related to their needs.	project proponent is planning to implement at least one action per year related to the local community/ workers needs.

Human Resource: The skills, knowledge, capacities for work and good health that people have. Taken together, these become fundamental for the successful pursuit of different strategies.

Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
Additional employee benefits	Evaluates the additional benefits provided to employees. Benefits required by law are not considered (e.g. house for free, free food, social insurance and medical insurance, free education, yearly bonus, and others).	Questionnaires, invoices, receipts, statements, pay stubs and signed list by employees stating receipt of benefits.
Community education and training	Evaluates the relevant education and training programs promoted by the project proponent not related to the project, including additional programs to the stakeholders. The following major areas are considered: - Education: basic and supplementary to children and/or adults; environmental awareness-raising, etc. - Technical education: help people improve their skills.	Contact, meetings with project proponent and project area supervisors, questionnaires, interviews with communities, site visits.
Worker's well-being and safety	Evaluate whether the project proponent promotes and invest in good conditions to the workers, such as: - Equipment; - Training;	Communication with project proponent, interviews with workers, invoices and pictures.

	- Decent infrastructure of the workplace;	
	- Different materials, mandatory to the work.	

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
Additional employee benefits	The organization offers no additional benefits to employees.	Some employees receive at least one additional benefit.	All employees received at least one additional benefit during this monitoring period.	All employees received 2 additional benefits per month.	All employees received 3 or more additional benefit per month.	All employees received four or more additional benefits per month, and, in addition, there is a yearly bonus to some employees too.
Community education and training	The project does not offer any education/training activity.	The project proponent is planning to offer one education/ training activity to the community/ workers.	The project proponent is offering one education/training activity to the community/ workers.	The project proponent offers two education/ training activities, related to the community/ workers.	The project proponent offers three education/ training activities, to the community/ workers.	The project proponent offers four or more education/training activities to the community/ workers.
Workers well-being and safety	Project proponent does not promote any kind of investment aiming to offer good work conditions to the employees.	Project proponent is planning to promote some investment aiming to offer good work conditions to the employees, however no action was put into	Project proponent is promoting investment in one of the following areas: - Equipment; - Training;	Project proponent is promoting investment in two of the following areas: - Equipment; - Training;	Project proponent is promoting investment in three or more of the following areas: - Equipment; - Training;	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent is planning to invest in more areas, aiming to promote good work conditions to the employees.

| | | practice during this monitoring period. | - Decent infrastructure of the workplace;
 - Different materials, mandatory to do the work. | - Decent infrastructure of the workplace;
 - Different materials, mandatory to do the work. | - Decent infrastructure of the workplace;
 - Different materials, mandatory to the work. | |

Financial Resource: Basic capital in the form of cash, credit/debt and other economic goods which are or may become available.

Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
Employment opportunities	Evaluate whether the project activities are reflecting in the creation of direct and indirect employment, both formal and informal. - Evaluate the increase in the number of people employed in the surrounding communities; - Monitoring the number of people fired and hired.	Meeting with project proponent and project area supervisors; interviews with communities and employees; local labor documentation; control sheets.
Carbon credit benefits	Evaluates whether resources from the sale of carbon credits have been distributed for improvements or activities that benefit the local community/workers.	Questionnaire, control sheets and interviews with communities and project proponent.
Alternative income generation and soil use	Evaluates whether the project create alternative sources of income generation and/or alternative use of the soil for the communities/workers living in the project surrounding area (e.g. non-timber forest products).	Questionnaire, interviews with communities, pictures.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
Employment opportunities	No employment opportunities were	Employment opportunities are	Employment opportunities are	Employment opportunities are	Employment opportunities are	In addition to the previous scenario,

	offered by the organization during this monitoring period and, in addition, some employees were fired.	available, however there are still more people fired than hired.	available, the majority of which are informal.	available, the majority of which are formal or the informal employees were formalized.	available and all of employees are formalized.	there were no people fired or only punctual dismissals.
Carbon credit benefits	Revenues generated from sales of carbon credits have not been distributed to the carbon project or the community/ workers.	Less than 20% of the revenue generated from the sale of carbon credits was distributed to the carbon project or community/ workers development.	Between 20% and 40% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or the community/ workers development.	Between 40% and 60% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or the community/ workers development.	Between 60% and 80% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or the community/ workers development.	More than 80% of the revenue generated by carbon credits sales was distributed do the carbon project or community/ workers development.
Alternative income generation and soil use	The project does not generate any alternative income source for the surrounding communities/ workers.	Project proponent, in partnership with the surrounding communities/ workers, is planning how it can create an alternative income source and/or alternative use of the soil.	The project generates one alternative income source for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates our or more alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.

Natural Resource: The stock of natural resources (soil, water, air and environmental services (soil protection, maintenance of hydrological cycles, pollution sinks, pest control, pollination, etc.), from which resources for livelihoods are derived.

Indicator	Description	Method of evaluation
Monitoring methods	Evaluate the reforestation process progress: measuring the tree diameter, height and evaluate the presence of carbon and litter in the soil. Monitoring if the parameter is being achieved in all installments (areas that are being reforested).	Forest inventory; reports; documents; site visits; remote sensing technology; local pictures.
Vegetation cover	Evaluates the project's ability to reduce degradation through the recovery of vegetation cover in the area, rating the planting and the percentage of planted area.	GIS monitoring, questionnaires with supervisors, site visits, questionnaires/interviews with communities and project proponent.
Planting successful rate	Evaluates whether the project proponent monitors the planting mortality rate through: - Pest control; - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others.	Reports, studies, documents, communication with project proponent and supervisors.

Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6
Monitoring methods	Project proponent does not realize any monitoring.	Project proponent monitors the area, however, does not do inventory.	Project proponent monitors the area and do inventory, however the parameters for this	Project proponent monitors the area and do inventory. In addition, the parameters were	Project proponent monitors the area and do inventory. In addition, the parameters were	Project proponent monitors the area and do inventory. In addition, the parameters were

			monitoring period were not achieved.	achieved in some installments.	achieved in all the installments.	beyond than the predicted for this monitoring period in all the installments.
Vegetation cover	The actual vegetation cover of the area is worse than baseline predictions for the period.	Actual vegetation cover levels of this monitoring period were between 0% ≤ x< 25% of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual vegetation cover levels of this monitoring period were between 25% ≤ x< 50% of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual vegetation cover levels of this monitoring period were between 50% ≤ x< 75% of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual vegetation cover levels of this monitoring period were between 75% ≤ x< 90% of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual vegetation cover levels of this monitoring period were between 90% ≤ x< 100% of baseline predictions for the period or even better about to form a forest.
Planting successful rate	The project proponent does not promote any actions to monitor the planting successful rate of the reforestation process.	Project proponent is planning to implement some action to monitor the planting successful rate of the reforestation process. However no action was put into practice during this monitoring period.	Project proponent implemented one of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control; - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others.	Project proponent implemented two of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control; - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others.	Project proponent implemented three or more of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control; - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others.	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent is planning to implement more actions to monitor the mortality rate of the reforestation process.

Biodiversity Resource: evaluates the conditions of access to new technologies, as well as the contribution of technology to economic development and diminished impact on the environment.

Indicator	Description	Method of Evaluation
Maintenance of planted trees	Evaluates if it's there any kind of tree maintenance in the project area, the control of trees number and its planting.	Questionnaires/interviews with program trainers/teachers; communication with supervisors; site visits; Forest Inventory.
Presence of native and exotic species	Evaluates how the project impacts on the biodiversity conservation quantifying and evaluating the presence of native and exotic species in the reforestation process.	Communication with project proponents/environmental bodies working in the area; communication with supervisors; documents.
Biodiversity research	Evaluates the existence of partnerships with universities and environmental bodies, among others, which contribute to encourage research on biodiversity in the project area, especially related to exotic species.	Communication with project proponent/environmental bodies working in the area; communication with partners.
Biodiversity monitoring	Evaluates whether the company has actions to identify and monitor the local and native fauna and flora, extinction, species return and the impacts on economic activities (if applicable). Monitoring methods can include: - Forest Inventory; - Fauna and Flora inventory.	Reports, studies, documents, communication with the project proponent and with techniques, local communities members and visit sites; fauna and flora inventory; animals registry; pictures of the area.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tree nursery and maintenance of planted trees	Project proponent does not promote any kind of tree maintenance nor	Project proponent starts to control the numbers of trees produced/	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent is doing an	There is control over the numbers of trees produced/ planted, and	As well as the previous scenario, more trees were produced/planted	As well as the previous scenario, the planting is carried out in

	control the trees number and its planting.	planted. However there's no adequate maintenance of the planted trees.	adequate maintenance of the planted trees.	adequate maintenance of planted trees	in the current monitoring period than during the previous SCR period.	degraded or recovery areas where it is needed.
Presence of native and exotic species	100% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species.	85% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 15% is with native species.	65% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 35% is with native species.	50% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 50% is with native species.	25% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 75% is with native species.	100% of the reforestation process is made with native species.
Biodiversity research	No scientific studies of the project area are available, and the project proponent has no partnerships with research bodies relating to biodiversity.	Scientific studies on biodiversity, especially related to exotic species of the project area are available; however, the project proponent has no partnerships with research bodies relating to the issue.	Project proponent has formal partnerships with research bodies relating to biodiversity, especially related to exotic species; however, no studies of the impact of exotic species in the project area are currently available.	Project proponent has formal partnerships with research bodies relating to biodiversity, especially related to exotic species and studies in the project area have been conducted once.	Project proponent has formal partnerships with research bodies relating to biodiversity, especially related to exotic species. Also, studies of the impact of these species in the project area are being conducted periodically.	Additionally to the previous scenario, there is an annual monitoring (technical experts visits) to update the situation of the presence of exotic species in the area. Also, the project proponent is implementing measures that were advised by experts.
Biodiversity monitoring	Project proponent has no actions to identify and	Project proponent is monitoring one of the following aspects:	Project proponent is monitoring two of the following aspects:	Project proponent is monitoring three of the following aspects:	Project proponent is monitoring all the following aspects:	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent hired a team to be

monitor the following aspects: - Local and native fauna and flora; - Local species extinction index; - Species return; - Impacts on economic activities.	-Local and native fauna and flora; - Local species extinction index; - Species return; - Impacts on economic activities. However there's no forest nor fauna and flora inventory.	-Local and native fauna and flora; - Local species extinction index; - Species return; - Impacts on economic activities. In addition, the organization is planning to do forest inventory OR fauna and flora inventory.	-Local and native fauna and flora; - Local species extinction index; - Species return; - Impacts on economic activities. In addition, the organization is doing forest inventory OR fauna and flora inventory.	-Local and native fauna and flora; - Local species extinction index; - Species return; Impacts on economic activities. In addition, the organization is doing both forest and fauna and flora inventories.	in charge of all the monitoring activities.

Carbon Resource: The type of carbon project developed, encompassing the project performance and methodologies utilized.

Indicator	Description	Method of evaluation
Stakeholder consultation	Evaluates the existence of a stakeholder consultation system (local community, workers, suppliers, local authorities, civil society organizations, and other social parties involved). Formal meetings: presence list, power point presentation… Informal meetings: communication with communities members and project proponent.	Informative letter, satisfaction questionnaire, occurrence book, etc.
Project performance	Evaluates project performance in relation to verified emissions reductions. Project performance = Units verified in the Monitoring Report corresponding to the SCR period/ Estimate of emissions reductions in the VCS PD.	VCS PD and Monitoring Report

Buffer score reduction	Measures the progression of the buffer score in the current monitoring period compared to VCS PD and Monitoring Period.	VCS PD and Monitoring Report

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
Stakeholder consultation	During this monitoring period, the organization did not conduct a stakeholder consultation.	During the period analyzed, the organization conducted an informal stakeholder consultation.	During this monitoring, the organization conducted a formal stakeholder consultation, and all comments were registered.	In addition to the scenario 3, at least one of the suggestions were addressed.	In addition to scenario 4, the organization conducted systematic stakeholder consultation surveys.	In addition to scenario 5, the organization has organized planning to implement stakeholder suggestions.
Project performance	Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Very low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Excellent: more than 95% of the carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.
Buffer score reduction	The buffer score is higher in the current monitoring period than any other monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer score reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer score reduced up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer score reduced up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer score reduced up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer score reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD). Or the buffer is currently at the minimum VCS requirement.