**Suplementary Table S3.** Analysis of Social Impact Results in Ecuador's two regions with traffic light color differentiation

| Type of data | Actor | Subcategory | Variable categorization | Indicator | Target criteria description | Score Manabi | Score Napo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surveys applied to the value chain actors evaluated in the system | Farmers | Livelihood and well-being | V1 | Access to domestic services | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who have permanent access to potable water, light, internet, and mobile signal | 2 | 2 |
| | | | V2 | livelihood sufficiency (food and income) | Number of farmers from the total interviewed whose incomes cover the basic food basket or minimum wage for their families | 4 | 4 |
| | | Inclusiveness | V3 | Participation in a farmers' organization | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who belong to a farmer association | 4 | 4 |
| | | | V4 | Ownership of the land | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who are owners of the land on which they produce | 4 | 4 |
| | | Productivity | V5 | Optimal planting yield | Bambo culms/ha | 4 | 4 |
| | | | V6 | Contract skilled labor | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who hire day laborers to manage their crops | 1 | 1 |
| | | | V7 | Access to crop services (fertilizer, credits, seeds, etc.) | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who have sufficient means to access the services required for the management of their plantations. | 2 | 3 |
| | | Farmers holders | V8 | Age of farmers | Number of farmers from the total interviewed with age between 18 and 60 years (international parameters) | 4 | 4 |
| | | | V9 | level of education of the farmers | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who study at middle and higher education institutions | 1 | 1 |
| | | Trading relationships | V10 | relationship with buyers | Number of farmers from the total interviewed who have a fair and mutually beneficial relationship with buyers | 3 | 2 |
| | Workers | Child labor | V11 | Presence of child labor | Percentage of workers aged 18 years or older. | 4 | 5 |
| | | Fair salary | V12 | Payment per journey day's work | Payment per day worked in USD (according to the monthly minimum wage in Ecuador) | 4 | 4 |
| | | Working hours | V13 | Effective working hours (average) | Percentage of workers who work less than or equal to 8 hours/day | 5 | 5 |
| | | Forced labor | V14 | Forced labor in the production processes | Percentage of workers who are not faced with forced labor | 5 | 5 |
| | | Equal opportunities/discrimination | V15 | Racial or gender discrimination | Percentage of workers who were not subject to discrimination or gender disparities | 4 | 3 |
| | | Health and safety | V16 | Exposure to hazardous conditions | Percentage of workers who are not exposed to risk conditions | 3 | 3 |
| | | Social benefits/social security | V17 | Affiliation with the national social security | Percentage of workers who are affiliated with the social security system | 2 | 2 |
| | | Employment relationship | V18 | Employment relation | Percentage of workers who have a formal contract | 2 | 1 |
| | Value Chain Actors (preservation centers, transporters, traders, and retailers) | Fair competition | V19 | Fair competition | Percentage of actors who consider they have fair competition | 1 | 2 |
| | | Wealth distribution | V20 | Contractual instruments | Percentage of actors in the value chain who have a contractual instrument signed | 1 | 1 |
| | | | V21 | Price profit margin | Percentage of actors who consider the price at which bamboo is marketed is profitable for all stakeholders | 4 | 4 |
| | | Supplier relationships | V22 | Intermediation | Percentage of actors who consider that there is no intermediation between the chain actors | 2 | 2 |
| Secondary data from Ecuadorian official institutions regarding local communities and society | Local Communities | Access to public and community infrastructure | V23 | Access to public and community infrastructure | Percentage of the population that believes it has access to quality public and community services | 4 | 4 |
| | | Safe and healthy living conditions | V24 | local and regional basic service coverage (water, electricity, and sewerage) | Percentage of coverage of the basic service for the communities | 4 | 5 |
| | | Respect for indigenous rights | V25 | Rights conflicts | Percentage of the population that does not feel discriminated against or mistreated in society | 4 | 3 |
| | | Community engagement | V26 | Actions to promote community engagement | Existence of legal frameworks and conditions to exercise their rights of association and associative work. | 5 | 5 |
| | | Local employment | V27 | Employment statistics for the province | Percentage of the province population who have adequate employment. | 2 | 1 |
| | Society | Contribution to economic development | V28 | Contribution of the bamboo sector to economic progress (country level) | Percentage contribution of the forestry sector to the country's agricultural GVA | 1 | 1 |
| | | Prevention and mitigation of armed conflicts | V29 | Presence of violence in the territories | Percentage of the perception of the national population that feels safe in the public spaces | 2 | 2 |
| | | Technology development | V30 | Local, national, and international institutions promote the development of productive chains such as bamboo. | Existence of local, national, and international institutions and instruments that help to promote the development of bamboo. | 4 | 4 |
| | | Corruption | V31 | Risk of corruption in the region/country | Low index of corruption perception | 2 | 2 |