

Table S2. Publications that mentioned social limitations related to tropical dry forest restoration in Mexico, using two strategies (Stra): ecological (ER) and productive restoration (PR) including different topics: Social Participation (S Participation), Management (Manag), Socioeconomic, Governmental Programs (Govern P), Capacity Building (Capacity B), Governance, Perception, and social conflicts (S Conflicts).

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
Gómez-Pineda et al. 2014 Cambil Community- Chiapas State	PR	Low social capital	Absence of soil conservati on practices	45% - 68% of income comes from government transfers. Reduction of profit due to intensive use of agrochemicals. Total earnings are 39% below the food poverty threshold.	Governme nt supports 23-34% of total income, only from productiv e activities.	Lack of training to produce seedlings in the nursery	Absence	They do not want to allocate areas to restoration that they can allocate to productive activities	
Trujillo Santisteban and López Medellín, 2018 Natural protected area in Morelos State	PR	Depended on the organizational possibilities of each community	Restoratio n activities must be linked to productiv e use and well being. They prefer species that provide fruit that are mostly not native.		Most of the peasants were unaware of the restoratio n and conservati on programs (80%). The seedlings provided have low survival because they are delivered				

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					when the rainy season ends.				
Cordero-Cueva, 2005. Biosphere Reserve Chamela-Cuixmala región, Jalisco State	ER		Restoration is difficult to carry out.					The restoration is perceived as unproductive and causes a conflict of interest in land use. They do not recognize the need to recover ecosystem services, despite knowing that they are being reduced	
Schroeder, Castillo, 2013 Biosphere Reserve Chamela-Cuixmala región, Jalisco State	PR	Lack of forest management strategies that combine individual and collective ownership with collective decision-making regarding strategic resources	Low productivity of tree plantations. Low value for timber trees. Lack of collective agreements for management and use of heterogeneous soil types. Little understanding		Unfavorable public policies that discourage conservation and sustainable use of forest resources. Government technical assistance is lacking.	Local peasants do not know how to handle the tropical dry forest.			

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
			ding of natural resources. Little dependen ce on forest resources for subsistenc e						
García-Flores et al. 2019. Sierra region of southern Tabasco State	PR		Some species are not the most culturally valued, but they are widely used to treat many diseases. The species that have a high cultural importanc e, it would suggest using them in ecological		Governme ntal programs aimed to transform tropical forests into pastures and monocult ures over extensive areas.				

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
			restoration actions, people have no interest in using them in ecological restoration projects because some of these species are locally abundant, which means that they reproduce and grow easily, and their products are also easily obtained.						
García-Flores 2020 Pitzotlán, Tepalcingo, Morelos	PR	Lack of organization and consensus to request support for projects		temporary employment lack of evaluation and	Low survival because they deliver the seedlings when the rain	Lack of knowledge of the market value of species			

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
					season ends. Support programs are offered by ejido authorities not directly to farmers. Lack of coordination between government agencies. restoration proposed as a form of follow-up of projects. Inadequate technical assistance				
Cervantes et al. 2014 San Nicolás Zoyatlán, Guerrero.	PR			Lack of labor due to migration	There is no funding for maintenance and				

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
					monitorin g				
García-Barrios & González- Espinosa. 2017 Upper basin of the Grijalva river in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas.	PR		Farmers are more interested in systems that generate tangible products. Short duration of projects			People exposed to particular content in the different workshops could not clearly see which one could be the overall objective of the project.			
Durand.2010 Sierra de Hualtla Biosphere Reserve, Morelos	PR			The products of the forest are no longer so in demand				72% recognized that it is not necessary to restore and 56% considered that it is impossible for the jungle to disappear	
Ramirez- Lozano.2020 Huehuetlán El Grande, Puebla	PR	Lack of organization. There are no agreements for the conservation, surveillance, and maintenance of the forest.		Lack of market for non-wood products.	Restaurati on is carried out with plants that CONAFO R's nurseries had at that time. Public policies	Lack of technical assistance Not much is known about the use of their non-timber products		They do not consider support for restoration since they consider that the real needs of each community are not considered and they do not want interference from outsiders in decision-making in their territory.	

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
		lack of effective participation mechanisms. The ejido authorities cannot work or hold assemblies since most are elderly people or are outside the community. Local authorities hide behind the non-compliance of state and federal authorities			favor large-scale forestry operations and mainly temperate forests. There is no capacity building in forest management or practices in community dry forests. They do not recognize the need to integrate the economic, ecological, social and cultural aspects of forests and their products				
Villa-Herrera et al, 2009	RP				Lack of financial	Lack of training			

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
Hernandez Muciño et al. 2018 La Montaña, Guerrero	PR	There are communication problems within the community organization The members of the organization do not always carry out the proposed tasks	Low yield of organic plots. Excessive firewood extraction patterns	Extreme poverty	Lack of funding for restoration activities. They propose models of intervention that do not adjust to the reality of the community. The time to exercise the funds are limited, the amount is generally less than requested for project management. They must hire specialists certified by the financing institution				

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
					s who do not know the local reality that They force the purchase of low-quality inputs and tools. Government bureaucracy hinders community action.				
Galicia-Gallardo et al. 2020. La Montaña, Guerrero	PR		Migration affects the availability of labor. Restoration competes with space for survival activities. Cultural resistance to innovations in management.	Tree planting is expensive, and the benefits are long-term. Climate and soil limitations raise doubts about the benefits of restoration. Volatile wood market prices. Low values paid for ecosystem services. Drug cultivation is more economically attractive than any other type	Little consideration for local knowledge, culture and family financial needs. Lack of financial incentives. Burdensome and changing bureaucratic processes,	Lack of technical training	Absence, women do not occupy positions of technicians or inspectors in the activities		Violence by drug trafficking. Territorial conflicts

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
				of management.t International certification payment requirement for their products	low transparency and corruption				
Rocas et al. 2001 La Montaña Guerrero						Lack of knowledge of the nursery management of most native species			
Cervantes et al. 1996. La Montaña, Guerrero.	PR	The care of the plantations was diluted among the members of the community	Sanitary problems in the plants	Competition for labor. Reforestation was proposed to the peasants as an employment program	Lack of coordination in the execution of the different projects that were carried out. Lack of follow-up on projects and supporting documentation. Delayed provision	Technical deficiencies in the election of planting sites. Lack of training. Lack of knowledge of the usefulness of the species.		Little interest of the communities for the program.	Land tenure conflicts.

Reference/ location	Stra	S Participation	Manag	Socioeconomic	Govern P	Capacity B	Governance	Perception	S Conflicts
					of resources economica l. Inadequat e technical assistance. Little interest from the state governme nt for the developm ent of the program.				
Lazos-Chavero et al. 2016 Biosphere Reserve Chamela- Cuixmala region, Jalisco State	RE	Deficient informal institutional arrangements within the community.		High costs in the establishment with long-term return. Volatile wood market. Unknown markets for wood.	They do not deliver the seedlings in a timely manner. Lack of incentives for restoratio n. Bureaucra tic processes. Corruptio n.	Lack of training		Restoration occupies space in productive areas.	Land tenure conflicts. Violence.

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