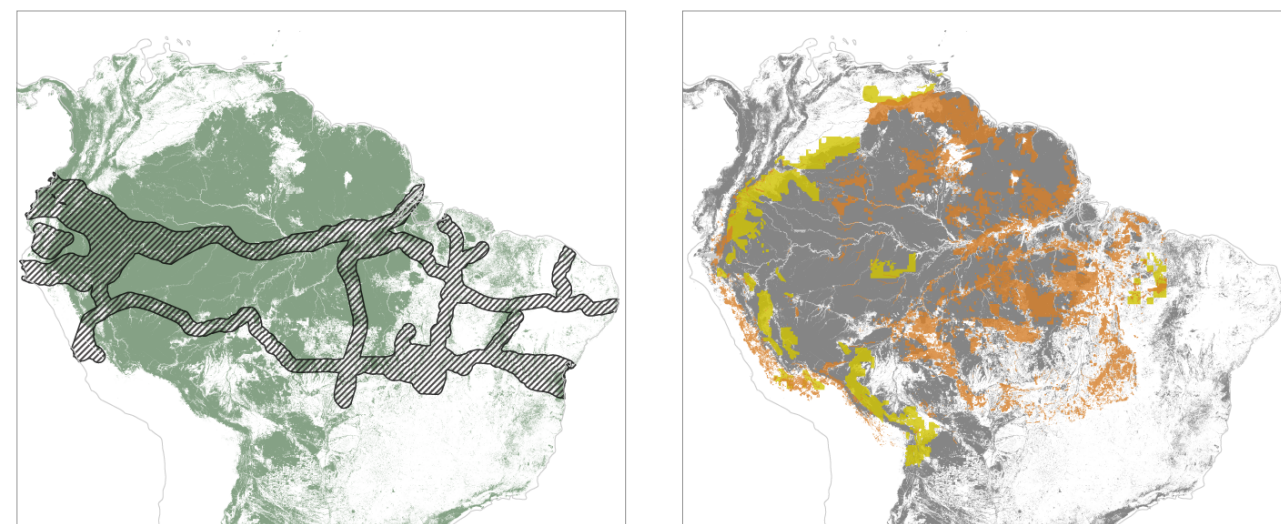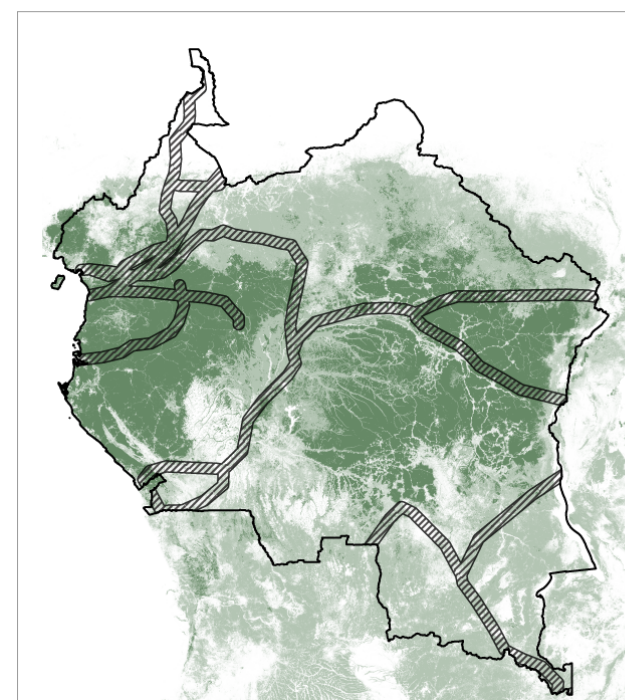**Figure 1. Maps of planned economic corridors and concession areas overlaying forest in three tropical forest regions**

1a. Amazon

▨ Corridors (IIRSA/COSIPLAN)
■ Forest
■ Oil Blocks
■ Mining

1b. Congo Basin

▨ Corridors (planned corridors with 25-kilometer buffer)
□ Study Area
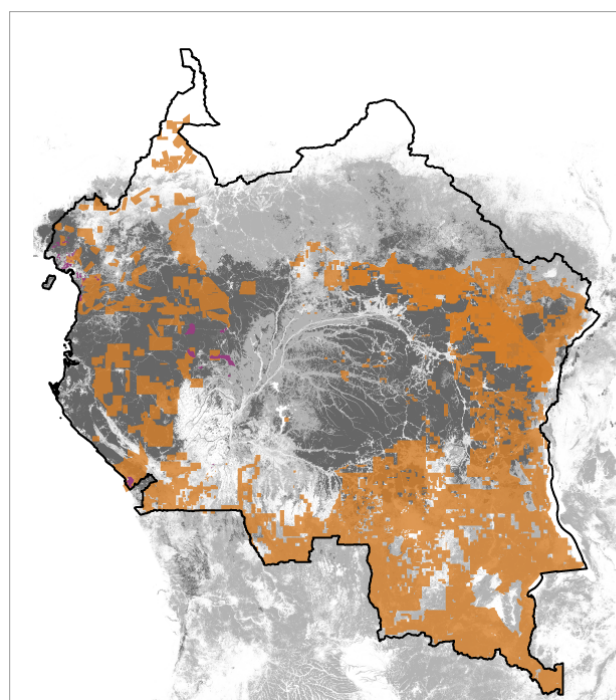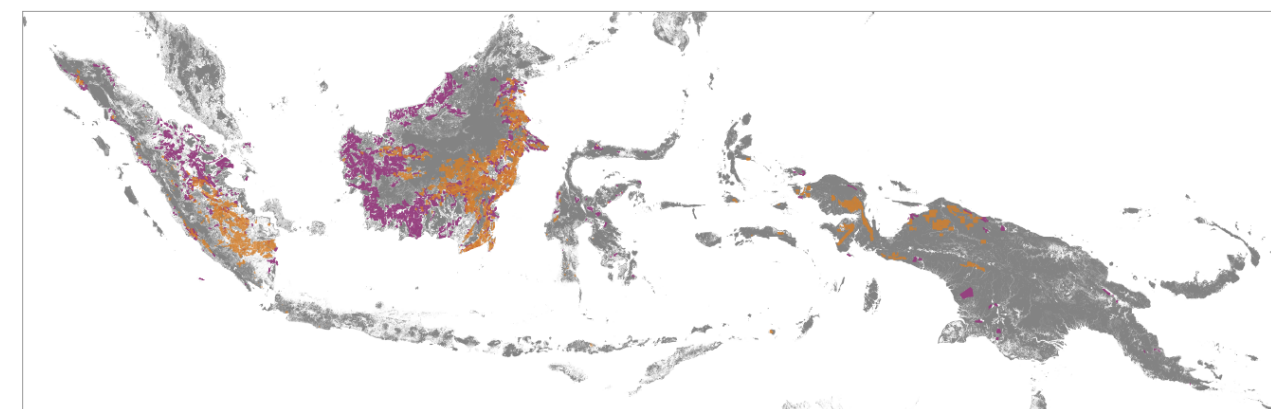■ Forest (Evergreen)
■ Forest (Deciduous)
■ Oil Palm
■ Mining

Figure 1, continued

1c. Southeast Asia

▨ Corridors (planned corridors with 25-kilometer buffer)
■ Forest
■ Oil Palm
■ Mining (Coal)

Note: The maps represent the spatial relations among planned infrastructure; mining, hydrocarbon, and oil palm concessions (where data is available); and forest extent as of 2020 in three regions: the Amazon, the Congo Basin, and Southeast Asia.

Sources: *For all three regions:* Forest extent in 2020 from Global Forest Change data (v1.7) via Google Earth Explorer.

For the Amazon: Planned economic corridors based on primary data from the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA) South American Infrastructure and Planning Council (COSIPLAN). Concession data from the Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG).

For the Congo Basin: Forest extent was overlaid with the European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative (ESA CCI) Land Cover Product (2017) to differentiate between deciduous and evergreen forest. Study area outlines administrative borders of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Republic of the Congo via the Database of Global Administrative Areas (GADM). Planned economic corridors were drawn from Laurance, Sloan, Weng, & Sayer et al. (2015) and digitized as lines; then a 25-kilometer buffer was applied. Concession data from Global Forest Watch.

For Southeast Asia: Planned economic corridors were drawn from a literature review of planned regional development (e.g. Figure 2.1 in Duffield, Duffield, & Wilson (2019) and Alamgir et al. (2019)) and digitized as lines; then a 25-kilometer buffer was applied. Oil Palm concession data from Global Forest Watch, and Coal Mining concession data from Bebbington et al. (2018).