

Table S2: Review categories, description and classification method.

Research Question	Category	Description	Classification
(1) How is UES research distributed across Southeast Asia and at what scale(s) have they been analysed?	Origin of Author	The country of the first author's research institution	Text
	Country	Name of country in which the study was conducted	Text
	City	Name of city in which the study was conducted	Text
	City area	Urban or peri urban	1 for urban; 2 for peri/sub-urban; 3 for both
	City area size	City area size mentioned in the study.	Text
	Population	Population size mentioned in the study.	Text
	Scale of assessment	Scale at which the assessment was conducted. Distinction between a site within a city, city-scale or multi-city scale	1 for a site within/ near a city; 2 for a single city; 3 for multi-city; 4 for other
(2) Does UES research focus on single or multiple services and what type of blue-green structure have been assessed?	Domain classification	Ecosystem services assessed were assigned to one of the domains - provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural based on the TEEB classification	Text
	Ecosystem service classification	Ecosystem services assessed were listed based on the TEEB classification	Text
	Single vs multiple service	The number of ecosystem services assessed within and across the four ecosystem service categories (referred to as 'domain') – provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural	1 for single service; 2 for multiple services within a single domain; 3 for multiple services from different domains
	Blue-green structure assessed	Summarizing the ecological structures that provide a service that was analysed by the case study. Refer to the Table S3 for definitions.	Text
(3) Which components of the 'cascade' have been assessed, how are the interactions between UES conceptualised and	Cascade stages	Following the definition provided by Luederitz et al. (2015). Refer to Figure 1 in the text.	1 for structure; 2 for structure-function; 3 for function; 4 for function-benefits; 5 for benefits; 6 for structure-benefits 7 for all components

stakeholders engaged?	Interactions between services	Explicit assessment of synergies, tradeoffs or flows. Identified through phrases such as “tradeoffs in service provision”	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Stakeholder involvement	Did the assessment involve stakeholders? Interviews were classified as a form of stakeholder involvement.	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Links to climate change	Did the assessment explicitly examine links between ecosystem services and climate change? E.g. changes to ecosystem service(s) distribution due to climate change impacts	1 if yes; 0 if no
(4) What research perspectives, and data collection and analytical methods are used to assess UES?	Research Perspective: Ecology	Articles undertaken from an ecology perspective. Includes studies of urban ecosystem services and interactions, types of interactions between urban and other ecosystems, pressures of urbanisation on ecosystem services, urban ecosystem health, ecology and conservation. (See for example: Abino et al., 2014; Ghosh et al., 2016; Tor-ngern & Puangchit, 2018)	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Research Perspective: Social	Articles undertaken from a sociological, anthropological, health or philosophical perspective. Includes articles that deal with social behaviour, norms and perceptions of ecosystem services. (See Hassan et al., 2019; Quiros et al., 2018; Richards et al., 2020)	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Research Perspective: Planning	Articles that follow an architectural perspective in analysing and planning urban area. Includes studies that focus on urban form and planning issues. (See for example: Gret-Regamey et al., 2020; Mialhe et al., 2019; Ongsomwang et al., 2019)	1 if yes; 0 if no

	Research Perspective: Governance	Articles that refer to the governance or management of ecosystems through institutional and organisational structures, policy instruments relevant to urban ecosystem services. Focus of articles is on explaining how decisions are made and what mechanisms or tools might improve the decision-making process. (See for example: Brown et al., 2012; Pierce et al., 2020; Warner et al., 2019)	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Research Perspective: Economic	Articles that focus on the valuation of ecosystem services. Consists mainly of economic assessments and valuation studies. Includes studies with a strong focus on non-monetary valuation (e.g. social valuation) of urban ecosystem services. (See Belcher & Chisholm, 2018; Chakraborty & Lee, 2019; Ureta et al., 2014)	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Research Perspective: Methods	Articles that focus on the development or specification of methods, tools or guidelines for assessing (or managing) urban ecosystem services. Includes frameworks or methods for analysis and modelling ecosystem services (e.g urban assessment frameworks or spatial models). (See Bito-onon, 2020; Song et al., 2020; Danielaini et al., 2019).	1 if yes; 0 if no
	Temporal study focus	Classification of articles that investigate either one point or period of time or compare data from different points in time.	1 if one point in time or a period of time was analysed; 2. if two or more points in time were compared
	Data collection and analysis method	The method(s) of data collection and analysis applied in the article. Distinguished between	1 for field-based; 2 for mechanistic/ process models; 3 for land cover proxy;

		field-based, process/mechanistic modelling, landcover proxy, social survey and case studies. The use of multiple methods in an article was recorded.	4 for social surveys; 5 case studies
	Data gathered	The type of data gathered within the study. Distinction between qualitative and quantitative data.	1 for quantitative; 2 for qualitative; 3 for both
	Valuation of Services	We distinguish between no valuation, monetary valuation and non-monetary valuation. Economic valuation includes methods associated to monetary valuation, such as: hedonic pricing, contingent valuation or replacement cost valuation. Non-monetary valuation includes methods, which are ascribing value to a service -e.g. by ranking them, without assigning a monetary value to it. Studies that ascribed social values or quantified biophysical values of services were classified under non-monetary valuations.	0 for no valuation; 1 for monetary valuation; 2 for non-monetary valuation 3 for both monetary and non-monetary valuations
	Method of Valuation	The valuation method used in the assessment	Text