



The Southeast Asia Aid Map is a comprehensive database tracking official development finance (ODF) flows across Southeast Asia. Launched by the Lowy Institute in 2023 and updated annually, the project is supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

By promoting greater transparency of ODF flows, the Lowy Institute seeks to increase coordination, improve accountability, and strengthen decision-making and policy debate on aid, development, and geoeconomic competition in the region.

This third edition of the Southeast Asia Aid Map encompasses the period from 2015 to 2023. It includes data on more than 130,000 projects carried out by 109 development partners, totalling \$290 billion.

The research covers all 11 Southeast Asian nations: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The Map synthesises millions of data points from official reporting mechanisms and databases. It combines this with information from thousands of publicly available documents including annual reports, financial statements, budget documents, news media reporting, and social media sources. The resulting database is the most comprehensive account ever assembled of development projects in Southeast Asia.

This 2025 Key Findings Report includes an analysis of Southeast Asia's evolving development finance landscape and a series of profiles on each of the 11 Southeast Asian countries covered in the database.

Key findings in 2025

- Regional development support increased modestly in 2023 but remained below pre-Covid levels.
- US, EU, and UK aid cuts could see official development finance to the region decline by more than \$2 billion in coming years.
- Western aid cuts and rising trade tensions will reduce Southeast Asia's development choices and risk ceding ground to China.
- Aid cuts will also deepen a development divide, with poorer countries and social sector priorities falling behind.
- Southeast Asia's infrastructure race has slowed to a crawl.
- The region's energy transition is dangerously underfunded, with global implications.
- Progress on climate and social inclusion may come under pressure.

To see more and use the fully interactive features of the Southeast Asia Aid Map, visit seamap.lowyinstitute.org

SINGAPORE

\$7.2 million	SPENT
\$5.4 million	COMMITTED
46	PROJECTS
6	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Singapore is one of two high-income economies in Southeast Asia.

In 2023, it received \$100,000 in official development finance.

Despite Singapore’s high-income status, its outgoing official development finance (ODF) program is modest.

From 2015 to 2023, Singapore spent only \$6.3 million in development finance in Southeast Asia.

Singapore’s development finance program is narrow, entirely focused on health and humanitarian aid.

It contributes regularly to ASEAN’s Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management and has disbursed funds for disaster relief and recovery on several occasions, usually implemented by the Singapore Red Cross or Ministry of Health.

Singapore has on occasion provided funds directly to Indonesia, Laos, and Myanmar, but more commonly supports regional efforts.

Singapore also receives a small amount of development finance, totalling \$7.2 million from 2015 to 2023.

Japan and the United States were Singapore’s major source of ODF, responsible for over 88% of those disbursements.

Other donors include the United Kingdom and the European Union.

Levels of ODF that integrated climate action, disability inclusion, and gender equality from and to Singapore were negligible.

