

GENDER MONITORING MATRIX

Activities	Indicators / Targets	Responsibilities
Outcome: Healthcare system's preparedness for future pandemic surge improved and macroeconomic conditions normalized		
By September 2021, the government has implemented the three relief and stimulus packages totaling B2.3 trillion to support the healthcare sector, the poor and the vulnerable, and businesses and economic recovery	(i) The Government collects—where possible—sex disaggregated data on the beneficiaries of the relief and stimulus package, ¹ including—where possible—disaggregation by age group (classified by the government), composition of households (m/f heads and number of dependents), disability, ethnic group, employment status including type of employment (formal vs. informal).	Ministry of Finance (MOF), Bureau of Statistics
Output 1: Measures to prepare the healthcare system for future pandemic surges implemented		
1.1 A coordinated response to COVID-19 prevention, control and household-level cost-recovery for medical expenses established	1.1.1 By December 2020, the government's testing capacity, including protocols for healthcare workers (78% of whom are women), increased to 50,000 tests/week. (Baseline: 10,000 as of 12 May 2020).	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
	1.1.2 Medical expenses related to COVID-19 will be covered by the government including a B10,000 increase per person on health insurance premium subsidies, and data collected on patients accessing COVID-19 medical care will be disaggregated by sex, employment status, and disability status. (Baseline: NA as of April 2020)	MOPH
	1.1.3 By September 2021, all healthcare personnel working on COVID-19 will receive incentive payments for 7 months, disaggregated by sex and age, as follows (Baseline: NA January 2020): a. Direct staff will receive an additional B1,500 per month, where 48% of doctors and 95% of nurses are female ² b. Indirect staff will receive an additional B1,000 per month.	MOF, MOPH

¹ The 3 packages aim to support the healthcare system, the poor and the vulnerable and businesses and economic recovery post COVID-19.

² WHO. 2018. [Decade for Health Workforce Strengthening in South-East Asia Region: 2015-2024, Second Review of Progress 2018](#). Direct staff are those involved in providing clinical care to patients, whereas indirect staff are those who provide care 'behind the scenes' or in auxiliary roles.

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Output 2: Support to the poor and vulnerable people, impacted by COVID-19 expanded		
2.1 The Government develops a COVID-19 response package for people with disabilities.	2.1.1 By December 2020, the government has provided cash handout of B5,000 per person per month for 3 months to 16 million workers who are not registered under the social security system, including informal sector workers (45% women)	MOF
	2.1.2 By March 2021, at least 50,000 migrant workers registered under the Social Security System, who lost their jobs because of COVID-19, received unemployment benefits, of which at least 30% are female. (Baseline: NA as of March 2020)	MOF, Social Security Office
Output 3: Measures to support businesses, including SMEs impacted by COVID-19 implemented		
3.1 The Government's economic stimulus program provides an effective, equitable and inclusive response to the most affected sectors of the economy.	3.1.1 By March 2021, the government has provided tax deduction to at least 200,000 SMEs which retain their employment, of which at least 35,000 SMEs are in manufacturing and tourism sectors which employ 48% and 50% female workers respectively. (Baseline: NA as of March 2020)	MOF
	3.1.2 By March 2021, the government has provided withholding tax reduction to at least 350,000 SMEs, of which at least 60,000 SMEs are in manufacturing and tourism sectors which employ 48% and 50% female workers respectively. (Baseline: NA as of March 2020)	MOF
	3.1.3 By May 2021, the government has delivered at least \$3.2 billion (B100 billion) economic support to highly affected sectors including those with high representation of women, such as: ³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manufacturing, of which 48% are women; b. Wholesale and retail trade, of which 46% are women; c. Accommodation and food services, of which 63% are women; d. Activities of household as employer (caregiver and domestic help), of which 86% are women; e. Tourism, of which 50% are women. 	MOF, Bureau of Statistics
Project Management		
4.1 Gender focal point in MOF will work with the Thailand Resident Mission and SERD Gender Anchor to oversee the implementation of this gender monitoring matrix.		

³ The Informal Unemployment Survey 2016. http://web.nso.go.th/en/survey/lfs/data_lfs/2016_iep_Full_Report.pdf.

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4.2 The Gender focal point will ensure collection of sex-disaggregated and gender-related information relevant to the Design and Monitoring Framework and the Gender Monitoring Matrix.		
4.3 Reports include details on progress against the gender monitoring matrix (good practices, lessons learnt, etc.)		