



FOR : Jeremy S. Regino
Chief of Staff, Office of the General Manager

FROM : The Chairperson, GAD Focal Point System (GFPS)/
Manager, Treasury Department

SUBJECT : **GAD-Year End Assessment and Harmonized Gender and
Development Guidelines (HGDG) PIMME Workshop**

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AFTER ACTIVITY REPORT

I. Introduction

The Gender and Development (GAD) Year-End Assessment and Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG) PIMME Workshop was conducted on February 3–4, 2026 to evaluate the performance, implementation quality, and gender-responsiveness of nine (9) major programs of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO). The programs assessed include:

- 1) Corporate Social Responsibility Program
- 2) Medical Assistance Program
- 3) Medical Transport Vehicle Donation Program
- 4) LGU Support as Mandatory Contribution
- 5) Institutional Partnership Program
- 6) Lotto Agents Commission
- 7) Universal Health Care
- 8) Employee Welfare and Development Program
- 9) Commission on Higher Education

The workshop aimed to determine how effectively each program integrated GAD principles, addressed gender issues, and contributed to gender-responsive outcomes. It also sought to strengthen participants' understanding of the Harmonized GAD Guidelines (HGDG), ensuring that PCSO programs incorporate gender-responsive strategies across planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The activity served as both an assessment and a capacity-building initiative to enhance gender mainstreaming within all PCSO programs and services.

II. Summary of Findings

The assessment generated the following HGDG PIMME scores:

Program	HGDG PIMME Score	Description
Corporate Social Responsibility Program	13.49	Gender Sensitive
Medical Assistance Program	13.83	Gender Sensitive
Medical Transport Vehicle Donation Program	10.58	Gender Sensitive
Institutional Partnership Program	13.08	Gender Sensitive
Lotto Agents Commission	11.58	Gender Sensitive
Universal Health Care	10.33	Gender Sensitive
LGU Support as Mandatory Contribution	9.50	Gender Sensitive
Commission on Higher Education	5.66	Promising GAD Prospect

III. Key Findings

The results from the updated assessment using the new version of the HGDG PIMME tool indicate varying levels of gender responsiveness among PCSO's major programs. Most programs, which had available documentation, scored as Gender Sensitive, indicating the presence of basic gender considerations and the absence of gender discrimination. The program from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), which had no available documentation, was given a score and categorized as Promising GAD Prospect.

PCSO's programs generally manifest gender sensitivity, especially in the areas of providing gender equality in access to service delivery, absence of gender-based discrimination, and basic gender needs. However, gaps in gender analysis and integration of gender-responsive strategies in the majority of the programs were noted. Although sex-disaggregated data are available in some areas, these are not yet utilized to identify gaps and informed decision-making. Most of the programs have yet to achieve higher levels of gender responsiveness and transformation to address underlying gender inequalities.

III. Recommendations

To further strengthen the gender responsiveness and GAD mainstreaming in PCSO programs, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. All programs should be required to identify specific gender issues by systematically using sex-disaggregated data (SDD), conducting stakeholder consultations, and applying appropriate GAD analysis tools. The results of this gender analysis must be clearly documented and incorporated into the program planning and design

process to ensure that interventions directly address identified gender gaps and needs.

2. Establish specific and well-defined GAD goals, indicators, and outcomes for every program to ensure alignment with gender-responsive standards. Program designs should explicitly incorporate strategies that address the gender issues and challenges identified during the gender analysis process. This includes outlining targeted interventions, measurable results, and responsive approaches that directly contribute to reducing gender gaps and promoting equitable participation and benefits for all groups.
3. Strengthen the existing PCSO Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tool by incorporating indicators that capture gender-differentiated outcomes, not just outputs. While PCSO already uses an M&E system, it should be further enhanced to systematically track changes in participation, access, and benefits among women, men, and marginalized sectors. This includes assessing how programs reduce gender gaps, respond to the specific needs of diverse groups, and contribute to gender equality across all program areas.
4. Program implementers already possess adequate training on GAD concepts and the use of the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines (HGDG). To further enhance the consistent application of this knowledge, it is recommended to continue reinforcing their capacity particularly in integrating GAD principles into program planning, budgeting, implementation, and reporting. Ongoing refresher sessions and targeted coaching will help ensure that gender perspectives are effectively translated into program strategies, indicators, and outcomes.
5. While current initiatives demonstrate gender sensitivity, there is a need to push ourselves further toward achieving fully gender-responsive programs. This means intentionally integrating strategies that identify and address root gender issues, empower women and marginalized groups, challenge persistent gender stereotypes, and promote equitable access to opportunities and resources. By advancing beyond basic gender considerations and embedding transformative elements into program design and implementation, PCSO can ensure that its programs contribute more meaningfully to long-term gender equality and inclusive development.

IV. Conclusion

The 2026 GAD Year-End Assessment and HGDG PIMME Workshop was an opportunity to gain valuable insights regarding the gender mainstreaming initiatives of the PCSO. The

findings of the study showed that although the programs of the agency have demonstrated a certain level of gender sensitivity, there is still a lot of room for improvement to attain gender-responsive and eventually, gender-transformative outcomes. It is important to strengthen gender analysis and documentation, the integration of GAD indicators, and the continuous development of staff capacity to further enhance the contribution of the PCSO to the advancement of the GAD agenda. The PCSO can further ensure the inclusivity of its services and its active contribution to the resolution of the issue of gender disparities and inequalities in the country through its continued commitment to the implementation of the HGDG and the development of gender-responsive programs.



Prepared by:

KRIZZA LYN C. ABASOLO
GFPS Secretariat

Noted by:

BELEN E. BALTAZAR
GFPS Chairperson