

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City
TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session
HOUSE BILL NO. 10620



Introduced by: **REP. ELMER V. CATULPOS**
(1Tahanan Partylist)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

It is two o'clock in the morning, and in millions of Filipino homes a small light is still glowing — the light of a screen on a tired face. The student who cannot stop scrolling. The worker answering messages long after the day should have ended. The child whose thumb learned to swipe before the hand learned to write. We did not choose this life deliberately; it arrived, app by app, until pagod became the permanent weather of the Filipino soul — a tiredness that sleep no longer cures, because it is not the body that is exhausted. It is the mind that has forgotten how to rest.

This is no longer a matter of impression. The Philippine Mental Health Association has warned that excessive screen time is fueling a youth mental health crisis, citing findings that more than three hours of social media a day doubles the risk of depression and anxiety, while more than four hours is associated with attention difficulties, sleep loss, and reduced focus. The 2022 Programme for International Student Assessment found that some *forty-one percent (41%)* of Filipino students report being distracted by digital devices in their mathematics classes. And we are among the heaviest users of social media on earth, by figures long cited in this Chamber *approximately 90 million users and 8 to 10 hours daily*. Ang bilang ng oras ay hindi lamang estadistika; ito ay ang buhay na tahimik na naubos.

The Republic has already decided what to take away. On June 30, 2026, the Department of Education directed all regional directors, schools division superintendents, and school heads to strictly enforce its prohibition on the use of cellphones and other gadgets during instructional hours. In the Senate, the Electronic Gadget-Free Schools Act has been refiled, and measures regulating the access of minors to social media are being deliberated in both chambers — including measures championed by the leadership of this House and of the Senate. A Pulse Asia survey found that some seventy-six percent (76%) of Filipino adults favor banning cellphones in schools. This Representation supports the protective intent of every one of those measures. But note what the entire national conversation has settled and

what it has never once asked. Napagkasunduan na natin kung ano ang aalisin. Wala pang nagsasabi kung ano ang ipapalit.

And let this Chamber be precise about where the fault lies, because millions of Filipinos have been quietly blaming themselves. The difficulty of putting down a screen is not a defect of Filipino character, discipline, or upbringing. These systems are engineered — deliberately, expensively, and by some of the finest minds of our age — to capture and hold human attention, and they are most effective upon the developing mind of a child. Hindi kahinaan ng Pilipino ang hindi makabitaw; dinisenyo ang mga ito upang hindi siya makabitaw. A citizen cannot be asked to win, by willpower alone, a contest designed to be unwinnable. That is precisely why the answer cannot rest on prohibition and personal resolve alone: the State must also rebuild, deliberately, the places and permissions of genuine rest — so that when a Filipino finally looks up from the screen, there is somewhere worth looking.

Our people have an old and beautiful word for what this bill seeks: ginhawa — that deep sense of ease, relief, and wellbeing that our ancestors counted as the true measure of a good life, long before any screen. Republic Act No. 11036, the Mental Health Act, declared mental health a right. Republic Act No. 12080 is bringing counselors and Care Centers into our schools. This bill supplies the third pillar those laws imply but do not provide: the national promotion of digital wellness for every age, and the recognition, in law, of what every Filipino already knows in the body — that the sea, the garden, the plaza, the game in the street, the unhurried meal shared with people whose faces you can see, are not luxuries. They are medicine. Ang pahinga ay hindi katamaran; ito ay paggaling.

Nor is what this bill proposes a foreign importation. It is the recovery of practices this nation has always kept and has lately allowed to lapse: the retreat and the recollection that generations of Filipino students and parishes have known; the camp and the jamboree of our scouting movement, with grounds already standing in every region; the balik-probinsya weekend; the fiesta that once compelled an entire town to stop working and sit together. Other nations have codified the same wisdom and prospered by it — Japan's practice of forest bathing, now embedded in its public health thinking, and the open-air tradition of the Nordic countries. Hindi ito banyagang ideya. Ito ay pagbabalik sa isang gawi na atin nang matagal — na ipinagpaliban lamang natin, taon-taon, hanggang sa makalimutan.

What, then, does this bill actually give? To the ordinary Filipino, it gives places and permission: plazas, courts, and parks revived as free places to gather, because our young go to the malls precisely because everywhere else charges a fee; healing gardens and quiet rooms in the public hospitals where families keep their longest vigils, so that a place of healing is itself healing; free and low-cost community and youth camps under trees an hour from home; access to a Green Prescription through the public health center and the campus clinic rather than a private practice; and community access days at accredited destinations, at rates a local family and a student can pay. Ang ginhawa ay hindi dapat maging pribilehiyo ng may kaya. This measure begins with the Filipino who will never book a resort.

To the enterprise — and above all to the small one — it gives not charity but a market. Wellness and restoration travel is midweek, off-peak, and year-round: it fills

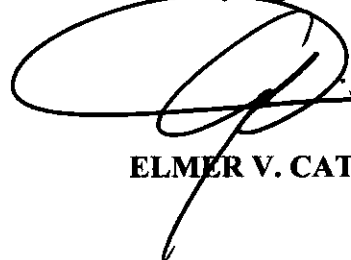
precisely the empty months that close provincial resorts and idle their staff. This bill therefore creates the Ginhawa Seal as a specialization of existing tourism accreditation rather than a new bureaucracy; places its holders first in national and international promotion; endorses them into the incentive mechanisms that already exist under our investment laws; opens dedicated financing windows with express priority for micro, small, and medium enterprises, farm stays, homestays, and community-run sites; and — the provision worth more than any subsidy — directs government itself, which already spends public funds on retreats, trainings, and planning sessions, to prefer accredited venues where costs are comparable. Hindi limos ang kailangan ng maliit na negosyante; merkado.

And to the worker, it gives a livelihood that does not require leaving home. The work created by restoration tourism is rural and dispersed — guides, farm-stay and camp personnel, cooks, therapists, facilitators, community interpreters — the kind of work that lets a young person build a life in the province instead of buying a one-way bus ticket to the capital. This bill directs the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority to establish training regulations and competency certification for these occupations, so that a worker may climb from casual help to certified practitioner, with the wage that certification commands. And it holds one condition without which the whole measure would be a hypocrisy: no establishment may hold the Ginhawa Seal while failing to comply with labor standards for its own people. Ang industriyang nagbebenta ng ginhawa ay dapat maging una sa pagbibigay nito sa sariling manggagawa.

Let no one mistake the register of this measure: it prohibits nothing, censors nothing, and restricts no one. It creates no new offense and takes no device from any hand. But gentleness in method must not be confused with smallness of stake. What is being lost is the attention of a generation, the sleep of a workforce, and the shared life of communities in which neighbors who once talked across fences now sit meters apart, each alone inside a feed. The Republic has legislated for generations about how Filipinos must work; it has almost never legislated about how Filipinos may rest. Ang bansang marunong huminga ay bansang may lakas bumangon.

This bill is for the mother who cannot remember her last unhurried hour; for the teenager whose worth is being decided nightly by a number beneath a photograph; for the OFW's child waiting for a video call in a house full of gadgets and empty of games; for the resort owner in the province counting empty rooms in the low season; for the young guide who wants to work where she was born; and for a country whose truest wealth was never in its screens, but in its shores, its gardens, its tables, and its people, seated together. Ibalik natin ang ginhawa sa buhay Pilipino.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this Bill is earnestly requested.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'E' followed by a series of loops and a final downward stroke.

ELMER V. CATULPOS

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **10620**

Introduced by Representative ELMER V. CATULPOS

**AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL DIGITAL WELLNESS PROGRAM,
PROVIDING FOR GINHAWA SPACES, COMMUNITY AND YOUTH
RESTORATION CAMPS, AND NATURE-BASED RETREATS, INSTITUTING
THE GINHAWA SEAL AND SUPPORT FOR WELLNESS AND ECOTOURISM
ENTERPRISES AND THEIR WORKERS, ESTABLISHING THE GREEN
PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

ARTICLE I — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Short Title. — This Act shall be known and cited as the “Ginhawa Act,” or the “Digital Wellness, Mental Health and Healing Spaces Act of 2026.”

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is the policy of the State to promote the mental health and total wellbeing — the ginhawa — of the Filipino people; to foster a healthy, balanced, and intentional relationship between Filipinos and digital technology through education, invitation, and the provision of better alternatives, and never through prohibition, censorship, or the restriction of lawful expression; and to recognize access to nature, rest, and community life as components of mental health promotion under Republic Act No. 11036. The State affirms that difficulty in disengaging from digital platforms is not a failure of personal character, and that the duty of the State is to provide what prohibition alone cannot: places, programs, and permissions for genuine rest. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to restrict any person's access to any lawful platform, content, or expression.

Section 3. Objectives. — This Act shall have the following objectives:

- (a) To establish a permanent national program for the promotion of digital wellness across all ages;
- (b) To build, revive, and open places of rest — in public facilities, in communities, and within the public estate — accessible without cost or at minimal cost to every Filipino;
- (c) To institute community, youth, and family restoration camps and nature-based retreats consistent with Filipino practice, with full safeguards for safety, child protection, and the environment;
- (d) To accredit, promote, and support enterprises and destinations offering nature-based rest, restoration, and digital detox, with priority to micro, small, and medium enterprises and community-based operators;
- (e) To develop, certify, and protect the workforce of the restoration and wellness tourism sector; and

(f) To integrate nature, movement, and community into health care through the Green Prescription Program.

Section 4. Definition of Terms. — As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- (a) *Digital Wellness* refers to a state of healthy, intentional, and balanced engagement with digital technology that supports, rather than diminishes, mental health, relationships, learning, productivity, and rest;
- (b) *Digital Detox* refers to voluntary, structured periods of reduced or suspended digital engagement undertaken to restore wellbeing;
- (c) *Device-Light Program* refers to a program conducted under Section 16 in which participants voluntarily limit the use of personal devices;
- (d) *Healing Space* refers to a natural or designed environment — including gardens, parks, shorelines, farms, forests, and biophilic indoor spaces — oriented toward rest, restoration, and mental wellbeing;
- (e) *Biophilic Design* refers to the design of built environments incorporating natural light, vegetation, natural materials, and access to and views of nature;
- (f) *Ginhawa Space* refers to a healing space established in a public facility under Section 11, and likewise refers to the first tier of accreditation under Section 19;
- (g) *Ginhawa Retreat* refers to the second tier of accreditation under Section 19, covering multi-day, nature-based, device-light programs;
- (h) *Ginhawa Camp* refers to the youth restoration camp program under Section 14;
- (i) *Ginhawa Communities* refers to the community restoration program under Section 15;
- (j) *Ginhawa Seal* refers to the accreditation established under Section 19;
- (k) *Green Prescription* refers to a structured recommendation of nature-based, physical, or community activity issued under Section 28.

ARTICLE II — THE NATIONAL DIGITAL WELLNESS PROGRAM

Section 5. National Digital Wellness Program. — There is hereby established the National Digital Wellness Program, led by the Department of Health (DOH) in coordination with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the National Youth Commission (NYC), and the Presidential Communications Office. The Program shall include:

- (a) Sustained public education campaigns, in Filipino and the regional languages, on healthy digital habits, the signs of problematic digital use, and practical strategies of digital balance for every age group, expressly framed so as never to impute fault or weakness to any person;
- (b) Evidence-based, age-banded advisory guidance on healthy digital use, developed by the DOH, which shall be advisory and educational in character and shall carry no penalty;
- (c) An annual National Digital Wellness Week, observed every month, celebrated in schools, workplaces, and communities through offline, community, and nature-based activities; and
- (d) Practical guidance for parents, teachers, and employers on supporting digital balance without surveillance, shaming, or punishment.

Implementation under this Section shall not duplicate or supersede existing mental-health, education, child- protection, digital-safety, labor, or civil-service programs. Advisory guidance issued under this Section shall not impose a penalty or create a presumption of illness, misconduct or incapacity.

Section 6. Filipino Research on Digital Life. — The DOH, with the Department of Science and Technology, the Philippine Statistics Authority, and academic partners, shall establish a continuing research program on Filipino digital use and its effects on mental health, sleep, learning, and family and community life, generating our own national data, disaggregated

by age, region, and occupation. The findings shall be published annually and shall inform the guidance issued under Section 5.

The collection, processing, publication, and sharing of information under this Section shall comply with Republic Act No. 10173 and other applicable privacy, confidentiality, research-ethics, and information-security requirements. Public reports shall use anonymized or aggregated information and shall not identify individuals or disclose sensitive personal information.

Section 7. Government as Model. — All government agencies shall adopt healthy digital work practices for their personnel, consistent with civil service rules, including reasonable norms on after-hours digital communications, meeting hygiene, and restorative breaks — that the State may first practice the “ginhawa” it promotes. Nothing in this Section shall diminish any existing right, benefit, or remedy of government workers, nor shall it be construed to create or limit any right of employees in the private sector, which shall remain governed by labor legislation.

Section 8. Ginhawa Workplace Recognition. — The DOH, with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the Civil Service Commission, shall establish the Ginhawa Workplace Recognition — a voluntary, non-regulatory recognition for employers, public and private, that adopt humane digital and rest practices for their personnel, such as clear norms on after-hours communications, protected rest periods, restorative spaces in the workplace, and support for employee mental health. The Recognition shall carry no penalty, impose no obligation, and create no cause of action; it shall be conferred upon application and verification, and may be considered in government recognition programs for employers.

Section 9. Coordination with School and Youth Programs. — The Program shall coordinate with, and shall in no case duplicate, diminish, or supersede, the school-based mental health programs and Care Centers under Republic Act No. 12080, the programs of the DepEd and CHED on digital safety and responsible use, and any law or issuance regulating the use of devices in schools or the access of minors to digital platforms. Implementation involving young people shall be undertaken with the participation of the NYC and the Sangguniang Kabataan with due regard to parental authority, child participation, child-protection standards, accessibility, and the best interest of the child.

ARTICLE III — PLACES OF REST

Section 10. Recognition of Nature-Based Healing. — The State recognizes access to nature, to green and blue spaces, and to restorative community environments as a component of mental health promotion under Republic Act No. 11036, and as a legitimate object of public investment, planning, and incentive.

Section 11. Ginhawa Spaces in Public Facilities. — The DOH and the Department of Public Works and Highways shall issue design standards for, and progressively establish, Ginhawa Spaces — healing gardens, quiet rooms, and biophilic environments — in public hospitals and health facilities, beginning with facilities serving patients with chronic and serious illness and their companions; and the DILG shall encourage their establishment in civic centers and public buildings. All new public hospital construction shall integrate Ginhawa Spaces in design. Ginhawa Spaces shall be free of charge and open to patients, companions, and personnel alike.

Section 12. Revival of Public Places of Gathering. — Local government units are hereby authorized and encouraged, with support from the Ginhawa Fund under Section 30, to revive, maintain, and program public plazas, parks, playgrounds, courts, and open spaces as free places of gathering and rest — including community sports and games, arts and music, reading programs, gardening, and intergenerational activities. Programs under this Section shall be free

of charge to participants, designed with the participation of the Sangguniang Kabataan and community organizations, and scheduled at hours accessible to students and workers. The State recognizes that the absence of free places to gather is itself a driver of solitary screen use.

Section 13. Access to the Public Estate. — The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Tourism (DOT), and local government units shall make available, for the programs and accredited activities under this Act, appropriate portions of the public estate — including ecotourism sites within protected areas, forest and watershed reservations open to public use, public campsites, and public shorelines — subject to: (a) the carrying capacity, zoning, and management plans of the area and the requirements of Republic Act No. 11038 and related laws; (b) the free and prior informed consent of indigenous cultural communities under Republic Act No. 8371 where ancestral domains are affected; and (c) equitable revenue sharing with, and the preferential engagement of, host communities as guides, personnel, and suppliers. Fees for community, youth, and school programs under Articles III and IV shall be waived or set at the minimum sustainable amount.

ARTICLE IV — CAMPS, COMMUNITIES, AND RETREATS

Section 14. Ginhawa Camp for Young Filipinos. — There is hereby established the Ginhawa Camp, a program of multi-day, nature-based, device-light restoration camps for young Filipinos, implemented by the NYC and the DILG with the DepEd, CHED, the DOH, and local government units, and conducted through existing camping and youth infrastructure, including the grounds and organizations of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, public campsites, farm schools, and accredited Ginhawa Retreats. The Program shall:

- (a) Be free of charge, or at minimal subsidized cost, for participants from public schools and low-income households;
- (b) Be planned and led, to the greatest extent practicable, by young people themselves, with the Sangguniang Kabataan authorized to appropriate funds therefor consistent with Republic Act No. 10742;
- (c) Be scheduled during school breaks or, upon the determination of the school, as a co-curricular activity; and
- (d) Emphasize community, physical activity, skills, service, rest, and the natural and cultural heritage of the locality.
- (e) Comply with applicable child-protection, health, safety, accessibility, insurance, environmental, and disaster-risk-reduction requirements; and
- (f) Establish procedures for complaints, incident reporting, emergency response, and accountability of organizers and personnel.

Section 15. Ginhawa Communities. — Local government units, through the barangays and with support from the Ginhawa Fund, may conduct Ginhawa Communities programs — weekend and holiday restoration activities for families and communities, including intergenerational camps, communal meals, community gardens, sports, and cultural activities, held in public spaces, community facilities, or public campsites. Programs under this Section shall be free of charge and open to all residents without distinction.

Section 16. Standards for Device-Light Programs. — Participation in any device-light program under this Act shall be voluntary and based on informed consent, and shall be implemented only through means such as secure voluntary storage of devices, agreed schedules of use, and low-connectivity program design. No program, establishment, or agency shall employ any signal jamming, blocking, or interference device, the use of which is prohibited under existing laws and regulations, nor shall any program restrict a participant's access to communications contrary to this Article. No participant shall be penalized for withdrawing consent at any time.

Section 17. Emergency Communication and Safety Protocol. — Every camp, retreat, or device-light program under this Act shall maintain, as a condition of implementation or accreditation: (a) a continuously available means of communication with emergency services and with the families or guardians of participants; (b) a written safety, first aid, weather, and evacuation protocol appropriate to the site; (c) personnel trained in first aid and emergency response; and (d) immediate restoration of any participant's access to personal communication upon request or in any emergency. Digital detox shall never mean the unavailability of a participant in an emergency.

Section 18. Protection of Children in Camps and Retreats. — Any program under this Act involving minors shall comply with: (a) the written consent of a parent or guardian; (b) the screening and clearance of all personnel and volunteers, who shall present national police and, where applicable, other clearances, and none of whom shall have any record of an offense against children; (c) a written child protection policy, a designated safeguarding officer, and a confidential reporting channel, consistent with Republic Act No. 7610, Republic Act No. 11648, and the child protection policies of the DepEd; (d) prescribed adult-to-participant ratios and supervision standards; and (e) the confidentiality of all personal information of participants under Republic Act No. 10173. Non-compliance shall be a ground for the suspension of the program and the revocation of any accreditation under this Act, without prejudice to liability under existing laws.

ARTICLE V — THE GINHAWA SEAL, ENTERPRISE, AND LIVELIHOOD

Section 19. The Ginhawa Seal. — There is hereby established the Ginhawa Seal, a voluntary national accreditation conferred by the DOT, with the DOH, upon establishments and destinations oriented toward nature-based wellness, rest, restoration, and digital detox. The Seal shall be constituted as a specialization within the accreditation system of the DOT under Republic Act No. 9593, and shall not create a separate or duplicative accreditation requirement. The Seal shall have two (2) tiers:

(a) Ginhawa Space — for establishments and destinations offering day-use access to nature-based or biophilic restorative environments, including resorts, farm tourism sites under Republic Act No. 10816, parks, gardens, and wellness facilities; and

(b) Ginhawa Retreat — for establishments and destinations offering multi-day, nature-based, device-light restoration programs, including retreat centers, campsites, farm stays, homestays, and community-based ecotourism enterprises.

The standards of each tier shall be proportionate to the scale and class of the establishment, and shall be attainable by micro, small, and community-based operators; simplified standards and assisted application shall be provided for them.

Section 20. Standards and Verification; Prohibition Against False Representation. — The DOT, with the DOH and the DENR, shall issue the standards of the Seal, which shall include genuine access to nature or verified biophilic design, programming oriented to rest and restoration, safety and sanitation, environmental compliance and responsible practice, and compliance with Sections 16 to 18 where applicable. Compliance shall be verified before conferment and periodically thereafter. It shall be unlawful for any establishment to represent itself as a holder of the Seal without valid accreditation, or to make false or misleading claims of ecological, wellness, or health benefit; violations shall be ground for denial or revocation of the Seal and for the penalties under Republic Act No. 7394 and other applicable laws.

Section 21. Labor Standards as a Condition of the Seal. — No establishment shall be conferred or shall retain the Ginhawa Seal unless it is compliant with labor laws and standards applicable to its workers, including the payment of prescribed wages and benefits and the observance of occupational safety and health standards, as certified through the compliance systems of the DOLE. A final finding of material non-compliance shall be ground for suspension

or revocation of the Seal. The State declares that no enterprise shall be publicly commended for providing rest to others while denying lawful conditions to its own workers.

Section 22. Community Benefit and Consent. — Where an accredited establishment or destination operates within or adjacent to an ancestral domain, a protected area, or a host community, accreditation shall require: the free and prior informed consent of the indigenous cultural community concerned under Republic Act No. 8371 where applicable; documented benefit to the host community, including preferential engagement of local residents as personnel, guides, and suppliers; and compliance with the environmental requirements of the DENR.

Section 23. Community Access Days. — As a condition for the grant and continued retention of the Seal, every accredited establishment shall provide not fewer than twelve (12) Community Access Days in each calendar year, on such dates as may be determined under the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) in consultation with the Department of Tourism (DOT) and the relevant industry stakeholders. During such Community Access Days, accredited establishments shall provide residents of the host locality, students, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities access to their restorative facilities and programs, either free of charge or at a discounted local rate, which shall be published in advance.

Each accredited establishment shall submit an annual report to the DOT on the conduct of its Community Access Days, including attendance and program activities. Compliance with this Section shall be taken into account in determining promotion priorities and other incentives under Section 24.

Section 24. Support and Incentives for Seal Holders. — Holders of the Ginhawa Seal shall be entitled to:

- (a) Priority inclusion in the domestic and international promotion programs of the DOT and the Tourism Promotions Board, including dedicated Ginhawa circuits and campaigns;
- (b) Fast-tracked processing and simplified renewal of tourism accreditation, and assisted application for micro, small, and community-based operators;
- (c) Endorsement by the DOT to the Board of Investments and the Fiscal Incentives Review Board for registration and the availment of incentives under existing investment and tax incentive laws, through the regular processes thereof;
- (d) Access to dedicated financing windows for the establishment, upgrading, and greening of facilities through the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Land Bank of the Philippines, and the Small Business Corporation, with express priority and preferential terms for micro, small, and medium enterprises, farm stays, homestays, and community-based operators;
- (e) Training, technical assistance, and standard design guidance for biophilic, low-impact, and safe facilities; and
- (f) Such recognition and support as local government units may extend, which are hereby encouraged to grant local incentives to Seal holders within their taxing powers under Republic Act No. 7160.

Section 25. Government Venue Preference. — In the conduct of official retreats, planning sessions, trainings, conferences, and similar activities, national government agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and local government units shall give preference to establishments holding the Ginhawa Seal where the cost, capacity, location, and suitability are comparable, consistent with Republic Act No. 12009 and applicable budgeting and procurement rules. Preference shall be given, in the first instance, to accredited micro, small, and community-based establishments and to establishments located in the region where the activity is held.

Section 26. Workforce Development and Certification. — The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), with the DOT, the DOH, and the DOLE, shall develop and promulgate training regulations, competency standards, and certification for the occupations of the restoration and wellness sector, including retreat and camp facilitators, nature

and trail guides, camp and farm-stay personnel, wellness and therapeutic service workers, and community interpreters and cultural guides. Training shall be offered through scholarship programs with priority for residents of host communities, young people, and workers displaced from the sector, and certification shall be recognized in the standards of the Ginhawa Seal.

Section 27. Restoration and Wellness Tourism Development. — The DOT shall integrate the Ginhawa Seal, Ginhawa circuits, and restoration tourism into the national tourism development and promotion strategy, positioning the Philippines as a destination for rest, restoration, and nature-based healing, with particular attention to distributing visitors to provincial and community-based destinations and to the low and shoulder seasons of the tourism year.

ARTICLE VI — THE GREEN PRESCRIPTION

Section 28. The Green Prescription Program. — The Department of Health (DOH) shall establish the Green Prescription Program, initially to be implemented as a pilot program in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region (Region XII) and such other regions as the DOH may determine based on public health needs, environmental suitability, and implementation readiness., under which physicians and licensed mental health professionals may issue structured recommendations of nature-based activity, physical activity, and community engagement as a complement to clinical care. The Program shall be made available through rural health units, city and municipal health offices, and, in coordination with CHED and DepEd, through campus and school clinics, so that access shall not depend on private consultation. Local government units and Seal holders may honor Green Prescriptions through free or discounted access to their facilities and programs. A Green Prescription shall complement, and shall never substitute for, indicated clinical treatment; nothing in this Section shall be construed to delay, replace, or diminish appropriate medical or psychiatric care, nor to authorize any practice beyond the scope of the issuing professional's license.

ARTICLE VII — IMPLEMENTATION AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 29. Lead and Cooperating Agencies. — The DOH shall lead the implementation of Articles II and VI and the public-facility components of Article III; the DOT shall lead the implementation of Article V; the NYC and the DILG shall lead the implementation of Article IV. The DENR, DepEd, CHED, DOLE, TESDA, DICT, DPWH, and local government units shall cooperate within their respective mandates.

Section 30. The Ginhawa Fund. — There is hereby established the Ginhawa Fund, administered by the DOH, to support the Program under Article II, the establishment of Ginhawa Spaces and the revival of public places of gathering under Article III, the camps and community programs under Article IV, workforce scholarships under Section 26, and the Green Prescription pilot, allocated under a published formula with equitable regional distribution and priority to lower-income-class local government units.

Section 31. Relationship to Other Measures. — This Act complements, and operates independently of, any law or measure regulating the access of minors to digital platforms or the use of devices in schools, and any law governing conditions of employment, including any measure on the right of employees to disconnect from work-related communications. Nothing in this Act conditions, restricts, or penalizes any person's access to or use of any lawful platform or content, abridges the freedom of speech, of expression, or of the press, creates any employment obligation or cause of action, or diminishes any right under Republic Act No. 11036, Republic Act No. 12080, or Republic Act No. 9593.

Section 32. Annual Report to Congress. — The DOH, the DOT, and the NYC shall jointly submit to both Houses of Congress an annual report on the implementation of this Act, including Program reach, research findings, Ginhawa Spaces established and public places

revived, camps conducted and participants served, Seal accreditations by tier and by enterprise size, Community Access Days provided, workers certified under Section 26, Green Prescription outcomes, and the utilization of the Ginhawa Fund.

Section 33. Appropriations. — The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the implementing agencies, augmented by an initial appropriation of One Billion Five Hundred Million Pesos (P1,500,000,000.00). Thereafter, the amounts necessary shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Section 34. Implementing Rules and Regulations. — The DOH, the DOT, and the NYC, with the agencies named in this Act, and in consultation with youth organizations, tourism and MSME associations, workers' organizations, indigenous peoples' representatives, and local government leagues, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations of their respective components within one hundred twenty (120) days from the effectivity of this Act.

Section 35. Separability Clause. — If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions or parts not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 36. Repealing Clause. — All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 37. Effectivity. — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved.