

**Interim Report on
Measures to Improve Environmental Hygiene
in Hong Kong**

Team Clean

May 2003

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clean Hong Kong campaigns in previous decades have enjoyed varying degrees of success. But, unfortunately, they did not lead to sustained efforts within the community.

Team Clean believes that all efforts to improve Hong Kong's living environment must begin with the individual, extend to the family and the immediate neighbourhood, and then radiate throughout the entire community. The Team's work plan has been structured in a hierarchy of personal hygiene, home hygiene, and community hygiene.

We have now developed a comprehensive strategy to help bring about a sea change in the way that Hong Kong people regard their living environment. This will be achieved by promoting individual and community-wide involvement and ownership of cleanliness and hygiene efforts, increased civic education, and tougher enforcement action for breaches of food, hygiene and cleanliness regulations.

We will take broad range of measures – including pilot schemes – over the next three to six months (Phase I) to achieve quick and visible improvements in the living environment. Longer term measures (Phase II), which could include new or amended laws, will be developed on the basis of experiences gained during Phase I.

Team Clean recognises the need for a new mindset within Government and the community to develop innovative and sustainable systems that break new grounds, and break down barriers, to tackle long-standing health and hygiene problems. The district administration system will play a key and pro-active role in monitoring local conditions and devising new initiatives to engender a sense of individual responsibility and collective community pride in environmental hygiene.

We have given special attention to the management of housing blocks – both private and public – to put systems in place that will ensure common areas and facilities are well-maintained and that drainage systems are inspected regularly and, if faulty, repaired quickly. If owners are unwilling to maintain their buildings properly, the Government will take rectification measures on a cost-recovery basis.

Greater attention is to be paid to hygiene in restaurants and cooked food stalls, with an immediate crackdown on illegal cooked food hawking and stricter enforcement of food and hygiene regulations in markets and bazaars.

Every member of the community is a member of Team Clean. We can only achieve our goals for a cleaner, more hygienic Hong Kong if everyone plays their part.

CHAPTER 1

STRATEGY

MISSION

Team Clean's mission is to establish and promote a sustainable, cross-sectoral approach to improve environmental hygiene in Hong Kong.

TASKS

The Chief Executive announced the setting up of Team Clean on 5 May 2003. The Team's tasks are to –

- produce a Phase I work plan of short term measures by the end of May; and
- produce a Phase II work plan comprising a sustainable system and a timeframe for implementing longer term initiatives by early August.

STRATEGY

There have been many Clean Hong Kong Campaigns in the previous decades. They have resulted in cleaner streets in some parts of Hong Kong. But they did not develop into sustained efforts or results across the community because –

- the focus was on cleansing and soft promotion;
- community ownership was not a central feature; and
- there was no sustainable structure to enable efforts to continue beyond the original campaigns.

We have adopted the following strategies which we consider critical to the success of our programme.

For the overall programme

1. *Full involvement of the community* – the hygiene and cleanliness of a city can only be maintained with the support of its people. Any undertaking that relies on Government efforts alone is doomed to fail. We will ensure that Government will not work alone. We will mobilise the whole community, harness their energies and tap their resources. We will involve everyone – District Councils, Area Committees, the District Clean Hong Kong Committees, schools and academics, professional groups, the business sector, social services groups and other non-Government organisations (NGOs), volunteers, the media and members of the public. Community participation is a must in all stages of this exercise, and everyone will have an important role to play. And by taking ownership, all people in Hong Kong will be part of the system in the future. Only when that happens will Hong Kong become a truly clean city.
2. *Developing a sustainable system* – sustainability is the key. All improvement initiatives must be sustainable. One-off campaigns can achieve some successes but these are limited and the effects short-lived. To keep Hong Kong clean for good, we will address deep-rooted problems, blend civic education with harsher penalties and develop a system to sustain the efforts.
3. *Breaking new grounds* – we need brave and novel approaches to tackle long-standing problems such as spitting and littering, filthy rear lanes, poorly maintained old tenement buildings, unhygienic food handling practices, smelly restaurant toilets, etc. The Administration is prepared to break new grounds, abandon traditional demarcation of responsibilities in Government, and try new approaches to solve old problems.

For the Phase I programme

1. *Establishing successful models* – tackling problems in an ad-hoc manner is one reason why many previous one-off campaigns did not sustain themselves. It is imperative to develop pilot schemes and practicable models during Phase I. By building on these pilots, we can then tackle similar problems in a sustained manner in future.
2. *Quick and visible results* – we aim to attain early results. This is necessary to meet community expectations, inspire public confidence in the Government's determination and ability to improve public hygiene, and to sustain the new-found momentum in the community for serious Government action to clean up the city.

CHAPTER 2

MEASURES

THE APPROACH

To turn Hong Kong into a clean city for good, it is necessary to go to the root of the problem and to take a holistic approach. We believe that all efforts must begin with the self, extend to the family and the immediate neighbourhood, and then radiate throughout the entire community of Hong Kong before we can claim a place as a world-class city. We have structured our work plan accordingly in a hierarchy of personal hygiene, home hygiene, and community hygiene.

We have set out under each subject category our work targets, divided into Phases I and II. Measures under Phase I will be implemented immediately. The majority of them will be completed by the end of July. A list of these work targets is attached at Annexes 1A to 1C. They are not exhaustive. Some may naturally lead to other initiatives. The emphasis is on ambitious but practical and relevant measures within the law. For those interested in the measures, they are welcome to visit our website (<http://www.teamclean.gov.hk>).

For Phase II, we will consider proposals for tackling larger, longer term issues. Our objective is to cultivate a community spirit of ‘zero tolerance’ towards unhygienic practices of any kind. An indication of our thinking is given here. We will issue a final report on our recommendations in early August.

PART A – PERSONAL HYGIENE

1. SPITTING AND LITTERING

Spitting and littering are not just a public nuisance. The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) highlighted their threat to public health. Unfortunately, some people still insist on acting irresponsibly. To create a strong deterrent effect, we will adopt a ‘zero tolerance’ approach in our enforcement of these offences, and we urge the public to join us in eliminating such unhealthy practices.

Phase I

- Stringent enforcement of spitting and littering offences in public areas – the Police, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the Housing Department and other authorities concerned will work together to step up enforcement.
- The Housing Department in particular will deploy inspection teams on shift duties to cover late evenings and holidays to patrol the common areas of public housing estates. Patrols will be intensified in hygiene blackspots such as heavily patronised markets, shopping centres and sitting-out areas. The composition of each inspection team will be strengthened with a security guard.
- We will propose raising fixed penalty for spitting and littering from \$600 to \$1,500.

Phase II

- We will consider, if appropriate, adding an element of community service to the fixed penalty, publishing the names of offenders, etc. For repeat offenders, we will consider introducing a criminal offence or a prosecution policy that carries a criminal record upon conviction. Repeat offenders in public housing will face termination of tenancy followed by eviction.

2. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

A clean and healthy city is built on a community of citizens who observe high standards of hygiene and are keen to keep it that way.

Everything starts with the individual. The outbreak of SARS has heightened public awareness of the important role played by individuals both in maintaining a clean and healthy environment and in preventing the spread of diseases in the community.

Phase I

- For the public, we will launch a series of Announcement in the Public Interests (APIs) to stress the importance of personal and family hygiene.
- We will issue updated guidelines on hygiene for the public.
- For students, we will organise a territory-wide competition to design a symbol to signify a clean new Hong Kong. We will involve different segments of the community, including the media, the business sector and others, to sit on the adjudication panel.

- For new immigrants, we will distribute an information kit on good hygiene practices and the penalties for public health offences at immigration control points.
- For domestic helpers, we will produce a guidebook on good hygiene practices and the penalties for public health offences. For newly-arrived foreign domestic helpers, the guidebook will be passed on by the Immigration Department upon their arrival. For those already here, the information will be publicised in their association newsletters or through other means. For local helpers, the information will be issued through other channels like the Employees' Retraining Board or relevant NGOs.
- For tourists and the public, we will post key messages on good hygiene practices and the penalties for spitting and other public health offences on public transport vehicles, tourist buses, at hotels and other public venues to alert visitors and residents of the need to observe public health laws in Hong Kong.

Phase II

- **Erecting a monument to commemorate SARS victims**
To honour those who sacrificed their lives serving and rescuing others, and in memory of those who died in the SARS outbreak, we should hold annual commemorations to remind people of this tragic episode. We will consider erecting a monument at a centrally located site to keep the history of this event alive for present and future generations. It will also serve to remind us of the importance of public health and hygiene.
- We will reinforce hygiene education and civic education as an integral part of the school curriculum. Appropriate teacher training will be provided.

- We will encourage business organisations to sponsor civic education activities or other incentive schemes to sustain awareness of the importance of personal and environmental hygiene.
- To sustain civic education efforts for new immigrants, we will partner with NGOs to run classes on good hygiene practices for new immigrants and their children.
- To sustain efforts to raise awareness amongst domestic helpers, we will partner with NGOs to run classes on good hygiene practices, in their native languages as far as possible. Those who have attended the required hours of instruction will be issued with a ‘Certificate of Home Hygiene’.

The work targets of Phase I measures are set out at [Annex 1A](#).

PART B – HOME HYGIENE

Cleanliness begins at home – but we need to break the traditional boundary of the four walls of our living quarters to include the building or estate in which we live.

Many cleansing tips for the home have been made available earlier. We will update them as guidelines on good home hygiene for general information. We will focus on the following additional areas.

1. DRAINAGE

The investigation report on the SARS outbreak at Amoy Gardens has pointed to environmental factors in the spread of the disease. This has aroused much public concern about the conditions of drains and pipes in our buildings. While the design of the drainage systems in most buildings meets safety standards, to allay community concerns and to ensure prompt action is taken on insanitary cases, the Government will give priority to inspecting and repairing drains in these buildings.

(i) Inspection of drains in private buildings

Phase I

- Inspection of external drainage pipes in all private residential buildings from May to July. We will issue repair orders to those buildings with drainage defects.
- We will issue a set of guidelines for the inspection and maintenance of internal drainage pipes and sanitary fittings in residential buildings.

Phase II

- We will review relevant sections of the Building Regulations with stakeholders to improve the design of drainage systems.
- For drains repaired by the Government but where owners refuse to pay the costs, we will consider court action, imposing a cost entry against their lease, or imposing a charge on their quarterly rates bill.

(ii) Inspection of drains in public housing

Phase I

- Conduct inspection of external drainage pipes between June to August with half-yearly inspections thereafter.
- Engage ‘estate drainage ambassadors’ from May to August to inspect internal drainage pipes in older housing blocks or blocks occupied primarily by senior citizens.

Phase II

- For the external drains in public housing, estate staff will conduct routine checks. Checks on external soil stacks will be conducted by maintenance staff.
- For internal drains, we will set a timetable for checking and to arrange subsequent repairs. Emergency repairs will be provided where necessary.

2. COMMON AREAS

Many old tenement buildings are poorly managed and in an unsatisfactory state of hygiene. There is usually an accumulation of refuse in lightwells, corridors and staircases, which gives rise to vermin infestation. Some un-organised owners/occupiers do not even engage cleaning agents to collect household refuse.

Similar poor hygiene conditions are found in some old public housing estates. Abandoned objects are dumped on air-conditioners, canopies and in common areas.

(i) Old unhygienic private buildings

Phase I

- Cleanse the common areas of over 800 old unhygienic private buildings from May to November.
- Limewash the common areas of buildings in dilapidated condition.
- Collect domestic bagged refuse in old districts from June to December to improve hygiene.
- Encourage the public to report cases of excessive storage of rubbish.

Phase II

- The responsibility to keep premises and their vicinity clean falls squarely on the shoulders of owners/occupiers of private buildings. The actions taken by the Government are exceptional steps in exceptional times to bring about an immediate improvement to public hygiene on a community-wide basis. The Government's cleansing and refuse-collection services are intended to be an interim

demonstration that will serve as a pilot study of workable systems, and will cease at year-end. Owners/occupiers of buildings will have to take personal responsibility to maintain a hygienic neighbourhood thereafter. The relevant District Offices will liaise with the owners/occupiers to assist them to engage cleansing agents and to provide other advice and assistance to work out a long term solution.

- We will consider suggestions for mandatory management and compulsory appointment of housing managers for all domestic buildings without owners' corporations, to be followed by rigorous maintenance programmes at full cost to owners and tenants.

(ii) Public housing estates

Public housing estates (PHEs) are home to about half our population. The SARS outbreak at Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate showed that some public housing estates, especially older ones, have unsatisfactory hygiene conditions. Apart from environmental hygiene problems, PHEs are a favourite haunt of unlicensed cooked food hawkers who create potential health hazards through unlicensed sale of cooked food.

Phase I

- Clean-up of 258 hygiene blackspots (including cleaning of canopies) in 99 estates from May to August to bring about visible hygiene improvements in PHEs.
- Clear excessive rubbish in domestic premises. Residents are encouraged to report cases of excessive storage of rubbish through the hotline and existing reporting mechanism. Relevant government departments will co-ordinate the clearance strategy and liaise with the tenants.

- Establish a ‘new cleansing culture’ by mobilising residents to do cleansing of their own accord on a long term and sustainable basis. Such cleansing activities will be organised at quarterly intervals.
- Launch a ‘Public Housing Estate Cleanliness Incentive Scheme’ in June to encourage residents and cleaners to maintain a high level of cleanliness.
- Launch an ‘Estate Commercial Premises Cleanliness Incentive Scheme’ in June to encourage estate managers, shop owners and employees to maintain clean toilets and a clean environment on their premises.
- Enhanced collection of refuse from each unit / tower at specified times and collection points in the estates.
- Improve hygiene conditions at refuse collection points.
- A 24-hour hotline, to be set up in June, to allow residents to report blackspots and drainage defects inside PHEs. Immediate investigations of complaints will be carried out to determine if repairs are required. Photographs will be taken to record the ‘before’ and ‘after’ situations for monitoring purposes.

Phase II

- To sustain public awareness in estate cleanliness, the Housing Manager of every PHE will mobilise Estate Management Advisory Committee members and residents’ associations to clean the common areas of PHEs. Cleansing competitions will be organised at regular intervals. The ‘Public Housing Estate Cleanliness Incentive Scheme’ will be held on a regular basis in different estates.
- We will consider suggestions to terminate the leases of and

evict PHE tenants who repeatedly breach the health code through actions such as littering, spitting, accumulation of excessive rubbish and throwing objects from height.

3. DRIPPING AIR-CONDITIONERS

Phase I

- Dripping air-conditioners are a nuisance to passers-by and other occupants of buildings. While there is a considerable number of complaints about this nuisance, it does take time to serve abatement notices. There is also room for more stringent enforcement action against the problem. We will step up enforcement from July and streamline the procedures to tackle this environmental nuisance.

Phase II

- We will amend the legislation with an aim to rectify dripping nuisances within three days after receipt of a complaint and locating the culprit.

4. ILLEGAL COOKED FOOD HAWKING IN PHEs

Despite regular enforcement action, illegal cooked food hawking remains rampant in PHEs. Enhanced enforcement against cooked food hawkers in PHEs will be taken by joint hawker control teams of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Housing Department, with back-up provided by the Police.

Phase I

- From June, action will be taken against illegal cooked food hawkers in six PHEs.
- To sustain the measures, stringent enforcement action will be

publicised to discourage illegal cooked food hawking as well as people patronising these stalls.

Phase II

- Similar raids will be extended to other PHEs.
- Departments will devise the future enforcement strategy that spells out the magnitude and frequency of operations with a view to eradicating illegal cooked food hawking activities.

The work targets of Phase I measures are set out at [Annex 1B](#).

OTHER FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

The Phase I measures will alleviate some of the immediate problems faced by many in their home environment. But to address the root of the problems, other larger issues have to be looked at, including the following.

1. BUILDING MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Property owners are responsible for the upkeep of their own buildings. This requires long term vigilance and commitment, not least acceptance of the attendant financial responsibility. Good, on-going management is a pre-requisite of proper and sustainable building maintenance. Many old tenement buildings with multiple owners are poorly maintained, and have poor hygiene conditions. Very often, physical dilapidation goes hand-in-hand with a lack of proper management structure.

In the wake of the SARS outbreak, we have received suggestions that the Government should –

- Consider steps to enforce mandatory building maintenance and proper building management by the owners.
- Provide loans / subsidies to help Owners' Corporations to improve their buildings.
- Promote the establishment of a classification or index of buildings to reflect their hygiene and cleanliness conditions.

We are glad to see that the public recognises the importance of building management and maintenance to a healthy living environment. We will pursue this issue further.

2. URBAN AND BUILDING DESIGN

Good urban and building design is an integral part of a clean and healthy environment. It can help shape a better environment through the provision of open space, good ventilation, greening, breezeways, view corridors, building setbacks and stepped building heights. As technologies improve, and as the community's aspirations for a healthy living environment evolve, we need to ensure that our design standards keep up with the times.

There are suggestions that the building industry should amend its code of practice to enhance the durability of drainage system. We note that there are favourable views on the Government maintaining its partnership with the industry and professionals to explore and identify new and improved building design standards for sustainable healthy living. We will pursue with professional institutes ways to improve urban and building design. In this context, we will review the current policy on plot ratio for development.

PART C – COMMUNITY HYGIENE

Stepping out of our home, community hygiene comes into play. The hygiene standard of roads and streets, restaurants, public markets and cooked food centres and public transport have an important bearing on our health and well-being as well as the appearance of our city. We will implement, within two months, a series of improvement measures at the community level to address the urgent needs of the public, demonstrate the Government's resolve to tackle hygiene issues and bring a clean new look to Hong Kong. To ensure the sustainability of the improvement measures, we will also consider issues/arrangements to be launched in the longer term, as listed below.

I. CLEAR ENVIRONMENTAL BLACKSPOTS

1. Rear lanes/private streets

The hygiene condition of rear lanes and private streets has been a long-standing problem and a matter of public concern. Many rear lanes and private streets are plagued with refuse and abandoned articles, defective or illegal connections of pipes, unauthorised building works and uneven ground surface. They are also convenient locations for restaurants to carry out dish washing and food preparation which give rise to damp and greasy ground surface, choked drains and rodent infestation. These grimy rear lanes and private streets are principal sources of filth and vermin which not only affect the appearance of our city but also threaten public health.

Phase I

We will adopt a new approach, comprising the following –

- The cleansing of private rear lanes and streets has in the past been left to owners. To bring early and visible improvement to community hygiene, the Government will break away from the existing practice and clean up filthy rear lanes and private

streets to demonstrate our determination to deal with this hazard.

- The District Offices and departments concerned will work with the relevant owners to maintain the state of cleanliness.
- If they are unable to organise themselves properly, we will resort to the ‘act now, recover costs later’ principle by swiftly eradicating potential health hazards, and then recovering Government expenses from relevant owners/occupiers after the works have been completed.
- Regarding problematic rear lanes that involve complex inter-departmental operations, we will launch pilot projects to develop a new modality for inter-departmental partnership that can serve as a template for solving similar, future problems. We will further explain this under the section of ‘Model on Community Involvement’ in Chapter 4.

We will take the following actions in the coming two months as immediate improvement measures –

- Urgent clean up of 85 priority district hygiene blackspots that include rear lanes, private streets and other eyesores identified by the Clean Hong Kong District Promotion Committee¹ and members of the public.
- Launch six pilot projects to develop a modality for inter-departmental partnership to be adopted in similar cases.
- Take photographs to record the ‘before’ and ‘after’ situations for monitoring purposes.
- Form district/neighbourhood ‘Hygiene Squads’ to monitor the hygiene conditions of rear lanes/private streets and report

¹ The community membership of the Clean Hong Kong District Promotion Committee comprises the 18 District Councils, community leaders and representatives from the Hong Kong Professional Property Services Alliance.

problems to District Offices for follow-up actions.

- Strengthen enforcement actions against the dirtying of rear lanes and related waste disposal offences by restaurants to improve environmental hygiene and eliminate vermin.
- Strengthen enforcement against filthy private places from June to protect the community against potential health hazards.

Phase II

The sustainability of the improvement measures can only be achieved through the co-operation and support of the public. We will consider the following measures in the longer term –

- Joint efforts with NGOs to inculcate personal responsibility and a sense of ownership among the residents in keeping rear lanes and private streets in their neighbourhoods clean.
- Installation of CCTVs to be operated by local community groups for problematic rear lanes. Relapsing problems will result in prosecution against recalcitrant offenders.
- Legislative amendments to increase the penalties for despoiling rear lanes and private places.

2. The Tung Tau Case

The misconnection of sewers at the Kai Tak Nullah has attracted much attention owing to the outbreak of SARS at Tung Tau Estate.

We will, as a matter of priority, take the following actions to arrest the situation –

- Iron out inter-departmental issues including demarcation of responsibilities.

- Temporary rectification of the misconnected sewers to start in May for completion in July, and permanent rectification work will be completed by November to allay the concerns of the residents in that area.

II. PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER

The abundant rainfall in the sub-tropical summer of Hong Kong provides highly favourable conditions for mosquitoes to breed. The potential threat of dengue fever cases recurring locally requires heightened alertness from both Government departments and the community. We need to redouble our efforts and act proactively before the peak breeding season in June/July.

Phase I

To reduce the risk of dengue fever, departments concerned have put in place a comprehensive package of anti-mosquito measures, with special emphasis on localities with high ovitrap indices. The preventive measures, covering both mosquito control operations and public education, are as follows –

- Regular inspection of blackspots for accumulation of stagnant water, such as those in housing estates and commercial properties, construction sites, roadside drainage ditches, hiking trails and recreation venues.
- Continued removal of stagnant water or the spraying of larvicidal oils/pesticide where appropriate. Other measures such as desilting, construction of drains and levelling of depressions will be put in place to prevent accumulation of stagnant water.
- Intensify grass cutting at vacant Government land lots and localities with high ovitrap indices.
- Clearance of solid waste, removal or covering of water

containers, and installation of mosquito traps.

- Dissemination of anti-mosquito messages to the community through promotional programmes such as seminars, roving exhibitions, cleansing competitions and promotion of weekly inspection programme on mosquito breeding places to schools and housing estates. There will also be targeted promotional efforts for visitors to country parks, farmer organisations, market operators and staff of Fish Marketing Organisation etc.
- Continued promotion of anti-mosquito messages through the General Studies curriculum in primary schools, provision of reference materials for secondary school teachers in designing school-based teaching resources, and working with schools to conduct mosquito control operations and to increase student awareness of dengue fever.
- Appeal to the construction industry to take concerted action against dengue fever and provide training to workers and site staff.
- Encourage the public to report mosquito breeding sites.

Phase II

To provide sustainable protection to the community, we will –

- Institutionalise the current system for monitoring the threat of dengue fever before and during the mosquito breeding season.
- Continue educating the public to prevent mosquito breeding through APIs, exhibitions, distribution of posters and leaflets and other promotional campaigns.
- Include bidders' compliance records on public health laws as an important consideration in awarding Government contracts.

III. RAISE HYGIENE STANDARD IN PUBLIC PLACES

1. Markets and cooked food centres

Stall owners of public markets and cooked food centres/bazaars often neglect their responsibility to keep their stalls clean and tidy, resulting in generally unsatisfactory conditions. This also has a strong bearing on food hygiene.

Phase I

We will take the following immediate actions to address the problem –

- Promulgate guidelines on food handling for food stalls in public markets and cooked food centres.
- Stringent enforcement against breach of hygiene-related legislation and tenancy conditions. Repeated breaches will lead to inclusion in a list of dirty premises for publication or termination of tenancy.
- Intensive cleansing and disinfection of common areas and facilities such as floor and escalators in cooked food centres by the Government from July to December to improve general hygiene conditions. District Councils and departments concerned will work with operators to ensure that this cleansing practice is continued.

Phase II

The participation of stall owners is vital to sustain a high standard of hygiene in the markets and cooked food centres. We will consider the following measures –

- Require a thorough cleansing by stall owners on a monthly basis to be included in the tenancy conditions to inculcate a sense of

responsibility and a habit of keeping stalls clean.

- Streamline the process of terminating a tenancy for repeated breaches of hygiene-related regulations or tenancy conditions.

2. Restaurants

Heightened public demand for restaurant cleanliness following the SARS outbreak has drawn attention to the general hygiene standard of restaurants and the long-standing hygiene problems of restaurant toilets and kitchens. The hygiene standard of restaurants not only has a bearing on public health, but it is also closely linked to Hong Kong's attraction as a culinary paradise.

Phase I

- To start with, we will tackle general, light refreshment restaurants and food factories. We will enforce against all breaches of cleanliness, particularly in food preparation, delivery and display, toilet cleanliness, etc. We will also focus on pest infestation in restaurants through regular inspection and stringent prosecution against pest nuisances starting from June.
- We will update the guidelines on hygienic operations for restaurants and other food premises (covering kitchens, toilets, food preparation, washing-up and waste disposal, etc.).
- We will appeal to the restaurant trade to put in place appropriate anti-SARS measures.

Phase II

- We will consider publishing a list of restaurants with unhygienic kitchens and toilets to exert pressure on restaurant operators to improve the hygiene standard of their premises.

- To encourage restaurant owners to refurbish their toilets, we will consider making thoroughly hygienic toilets a critical factor in the renewal of restaurant licences.
- We will consider practical incentive schemes for restaurants to refurbish old toilets and to maintain clean toilet facilities.

3. Hotels

Hong Kong is a major tourist destination in the world, attracting some 17 million arrivals in 2002. Renowned for their superior and hospitable services, many hotels in Hong Kong have received numerous prestigious awards. To provide the greatest comfort to our guests, we need to ensure that our hotels continue to maintain the highest hygiene standards. This will help reinforce the message to our tourists that Hong Kong is a clean and safe city.

Phase I

- We will develop a set of health guidelines for hygienic hotel operation.

Phase II

- We will consider a review of the ventilation in hotels in the context of the review of building design.

4. Public transport

There has been a marked improvement in the hygiene condition of public transport, as operators have taken precautionary measures against SARS. It is important to maintain and further enhance the level of cleanliness in the vehicles both to safeguard public health and to ensure that local residents and overseas visitors have enjoyable journeys. There is also a need to enhance the cleanliness of our roads by tackling dirty public vehicles and improperly

covered construction trucks that soil roads.

Phase I

We will take the following immediate actions in respect of public transport –

- Public transport operators will enhance hygiene condition in vehicles.
- Strengthen enforcement against improperly covered construction trucks and dirty public vehicles with effect from June.

Phase II

To sustain a high level of cleanliness in the public transport system, apart from securing the public transport operators' support and commitment to upkeep the cleanliness of the vehicles, we will step up civic education to urge commuters to refrain from dirtying public vehicles.

5. Pavement

There is legislative requirement for premises occupiers to keep six metres of adjoining pavement area clean. Many snack shop owners and premises occupiers neglect this responsibility. The pavements around the stalls are often damp and slippery, or littered with garbage.

It is not uncommon to find construction/renovation/demolition waste left on pavements/streets for a long time, resulting in unsightly and unhygienic conditions, and attracting more littering and dumping.

Phase I

We will take immediate steps to enforce the law on keeping six metres of adjoining pavement area of premises clean to enhance the cleanliness and hygiene of surrounding public areas.

Phase II

On top of sustained enforcement efforts, we need to instill a sense of responsibility in shop owners and premises occupiers to keep their surroundings clean.

- To encourage shop owners to keep their premises and adjoining areas clean, we will consider displaying the shops' cleanliness/hygiene records or a 'Team Clean' sign at conspicuous locations inside or outside the shop premises.
- We will require all construction waste to be deposited in skips.

6. Work Sites

Some construction/work sites are unhygienic, a result of improper site management and/or inconsiderate behaviour of some of the workers. Such dirty sites often attract littering by passers-by.

Phase I

- We will conduct regular inspection of work sites for accumulation of stagnant water.
- We will appeal to construction companies to cover excavated materials and install appropriate hoardings to screen off the works area.

Phase II

- We will require work sites to cover excavated materials and screen off the sites from public view.

7. Schools

To the one million students and tens of thousands of teaching and supporting staff, schools are their second homes. School is also the place where our next generation learn to conform to social norms and group behaviours, including clean habits and attitudes towards environmental hygiene. We must therefore spare no efforts in providing a clean school environment.

Phase I

- For teachers and students, we will organise special courses in the summer on ‘Promoting Healthy Schools’ to further take forward the concept of hygiene in schools.
- To increase student awareness and interest in public hygiene, we will establish a website for students to post comments and suggestions on improving environmental hygiene in their schools and neighbourhoods, and to upload pictures of clean and dirty sites they have identified in their own neighbourhoods for follow-up actions by authorities.

Phase II

- To sustain a high level of awareness of the importance of school hygiene, we will mobilise students to participate in school clean-up exercises on a regular basis.

8. Parks, Country Parks and Beaches

Hong Kong is blessed with many beautiful beaches and country parks. It is imperative for Hong Kong people to take good care of these treasures. We need to stop people from littering and destroying our natural beauty by their irresponsible acts.

Phase I

- We will step up cleansing and enforcement to keep our parks, country parks and beaches clean.
- We will ensure sufficient litter bins of appropriate size at barbecue sites and other popular locations.

Phase II

- We will step up civic education to urge students and adults alike to take responsibility for the rubbish that they create.

IV. ADD SHINE TO THE CITY

We will endeavour to give prominent parts of the city a clean, new look and to restore Hong Kong's lustre as an attractive and healthy international city.

Phase I

1. Roads and streets

- Step up street washing with disinfectant/bleach from once a week to every two days for townships and busy areas.
- Major cleansing and disinfection twice weekly of areas with

heavy hawker concentrations.

- Enhance cleansing/sweeping of high speed roads.
- Enhance cleansing of street furniture (including road/traffic signs and street name plates, directional signs, railings, barriers and planter walls) in busy areas from half yearly intervals to at least quarterly.
- More frequent re-painting of footbridges and vehicular bridges.
- Increase the frequency of re-painting road markings in busy areas from annual to quarterly intervals.
- Re-plant blackened plants/trees at road sides.
- Tidy up and make landscape improvements to amenity areas and leisure venues.
- Invite commercial sponsorship and private sector participation in all the above activities.

2. Rear lanes without serious hygiene problems

- Thorough washing of over 200 public and private rear lanes once/twice a week, starting from June.
- Limewash rear lanes and undertake minor repairs to ensure their cleanliness.

Phase II

Intensive Clean-up Day (洗太平地日)

To sustain a high level of cleanliness throughout the territory, we will consider launching an ‘Intensive Clean-up Day’ (洗太平地日) at the end of each month. The targets of operation can be private tenement buildings, hygiene blackspots, problematic rear lanes, markets, hawker bazaars and areas with a concentration of hawker activity. On that day, temporary junk collection points can be set up at strategic locations for the public to dispose of their disused articles. Residents and members of Mutual Aid Committees/Owners’ Corporations will cleanse the interior of their flats and the common areas of their buildings. Departments will also inspect buildings/areas, and issue nuisance notices to the responsible owners/occupiers to abate any sanitary nuisances identified.

Targeted clean-up activities

Apart from territory-wide cleansing efforts, the District Offices and NGOs can mobilise volunteers to launch regular cleansing programmes in specific areas such as amenity areas, country parks and beaches as well as urge specific sectors such as the taxi/hospitality trade to keep their vehicles/premises clean.

The work targets of Phase I measures are set out at [Annex 1C](#).

OTHER FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

1. AVIAN FLU

In 1997, an H5N1 avian influenza outbreak occurred in Hong Kong. A total of eighteen people were infected by the virus. Six of them subsequently died. Only after all the live poultry were slaughtered

did the outbreak end. Since 2001, three more outbreaks of avian influenza in chicken farms have occurred. Even though no humans was infected in these three outbreaks, the risk that some strains of the virus may jump across species to infect humans again and bring about an epidemic or even pandemic remains a serious concern. This concern of the virus jumping across species again has turned into a reality. In February 2003, we detected an H5N1 strain that infected two persons returning from the Mainland, causing one death.

Hong Kong, on average, consumes about 100 000 live chickens daily. Some two million of live chickens are reared in local farms. Because of the endemic nature of this disease, the risk of recurrence of avian influenza outbreaks remains as long as there is poultry farming and live poultry being traded at the wholesale and retail levels. To have such a large number of live chicken population having close contacts with humans in these retail and wholesale markets within our densely populated urban environment poses risks of further outbreaks of avian flu.

There are suggestions that the public should be educated about the risk described above and be urged to change their preference for freshly slaughtered chickens. We will review, in consultation with the public, if a ban on live poultry should be imposed to address the root of this problem.

2. CIVET CATS AND OTHER LIVE WILD ANIMALS

The importation of wild animals into Hong Kong is regulated by international convention and local regulations. Since 1994, the importation of all types of live civet cats has been banned for disease control purpose. With the finding of the presence of coronarvirus in Masked Palm Civet, we have temporarily suspended the importation of game meat of civet cats in the first instance. We will consider whether the ban should be made permanent or whether we should just impose conditions to ensure that the imported game meat will not pose a threat to public health. We will also review if a further ban on all live civet cats and other live wild animals as pets and for food and trade should be imposed for public health purpose.

CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION

EMPOWERMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The District Councils (DCs) and District Management Committees (DMCs) are key components of the District Administration Scheme.

The DCs provide a platform for residents to participate in district affairs and give advice to the Government on matters affecting the districts. DCs know best the environmental problems specific to their districts and are partners of the Administration in promoting environmental hygiene. They are involved, among other things, in monitoring local environmental hygiene services and facilities.

Running in parallel with DCs are DMCs, chaired by the District Officers (DOs) and comprising officers of all major Government departments servicing the district. The DMCs serve as a forum for inter-departmental consultation on district matters and co-ordinated provision of services and facilities to ensure that district needs are promptly met.

This district infrastructure, which comprises the key components of DC, DO and DMC and which draws on the knowledge and participation of both the community leaders and respective departments concerned, are thus in the best position to spearhead the implementation of district improvement measures.

From time to time, there may be difficulties that cannot be resolved at the DMC level. In solving some of the hygiene problems, we may also need to change existing policies which may have cross-bureau or cross-sectoral implications. To make sure that such knots are untied within a short time, the respective DOs are encouraged to promptly notify by email or other means the relevant Principal Officials, Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Departments and to bring to their attention problems that cannot be solved at the district level. DOs will also be invited to attend the Policy Committee meetings chaired by the Chief

Secretary for Administration on a regular basis to explain the situation/reflect problems in the district. A flow chart explaining this enhanced process is attached at Annex 2.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MODALITIES FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

As some improvement initiatives call for complex inter-departmental co-ordination and/or require departments to move into hitherto out of bounds areas, we will develop ‘modalities’ through various pilot projects. The pilot projects undertaken in Phase I will be evaluated and assessed for their efficacy. With modifications where appropriate, these modalities will be codified as standards for dealing with similar problems in future. Such standardised modalities will be developed to tackle filthy rear lanes, unhygienic private buildings and illegal cooked food hawking. We will explain this methodology in detail in the final report.

ACT NOW, RECOVER COSTS LATER

To break new grounds in solving perennial environmental hygiene problems and to bring about community-wide improvement, we will adopt the ‘act now, recover costs later’ concept when launching improvement initiatives concerning private places. With the objective of safeguarding public health, the Government will intervene with swift remedies to rectify potential health hazards. This does not mean that public money will be used to do all of these for free. We will spare no effort to recover Government expenses from relevant owners/occupiers after remedial actions have been taken. Possible avenues include the Small Claims Tribunal, additions to rates demands, charges to property titles etc. Consideration is now being given to the most effective way for cost recovery.

CHAPTER 4

COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE RESULTS

A clean and healthy city is built on a community that has a strong sense of ownership of their home – a home that extends beyond the boundary of their own four walls to encompass the entire city.

Team Clean does not work alone. Members of the community are the true owners of all these initiatives. Legislative Councillors, District Councillors, the District Clean Hong Kong Committees, schools and academics, professional groups, business sector, social services groups and other NGOs, volunteers, media and every member of the community are all members of ‘Team Clean, Hong Kong’. This exercise can only be successful if we all play our part.

Government and Community Involvement Matrix

Bearing this in mind, we will ensure that proper levels of Government and community involvement have been fully explored on every occasion. We have developed an ‘involvement matrix’ as a tool for departments implementing improvement initiatives to exercise the necessary discipline in each case. The matrix is set out at [Annex 3](#).

Rapid Response System

To facilitate reporting and speedy response, the public can call the Integrated Call Centre (ICC) hotline (1823) or the hotlines of departments to report environmental blackspots or other unhygienic conditions. To put in place a rapid response system to environmental hygiene related issues, the ICC and departments concerned will enhance their performance pledges. A district database will be set up to keep the DOs and all concerned departments informed and to facilitate follow-up actions. The

DOs will play the central role to strengthen inter-departmental co-ordination and DC's monitoring efforts. The objective is to ensure speedy and co-ordinated follow-up action.

Model on Community Involvement

To illustrate how the Government and community can work together, we have drawn up a model at [Annex 4A](#) to demonstrate how different parties in the community can contribute to a clean and tidy neighbourhood. We shall also use the 'Wan' Streets case below to further illustrate at [Annex 4B](#).

Case Study : The 'Wan' Streets

The cluster of old private tenement buildings in 'Wan' Streets² in Kowloon City is one example of hygiene blackspots with perennial environmental problems. These buildings have no building maintenance or management. They have no Owners' Corporations. Their underground sewerage systems have collapsed. Their drain pipes are broken. Waste accumulates in lightwells.

To tackle these problems at source, we will adopt a novel approach and launch joint-departmental efforts. The mode of operation, if successful, will be adopted to tackle similar problems in future. The roles of the Government and the community are spelt out below.

Role of the Government

Immediate Actions to take –

- Provide immediate relief to residents at the 'Wan' Streets through regular desludging to clear up accumulated waste in light wells.

² The 'Wan' Streets refer to the eight streets in Kowloon City, namely, Wan Tat Street, Wan Fat Street, Wan Hing Street, Wan Lok Street, Wan Fuk Street, Wan Shun Street, Wan King Street and Wan Lei Street.

- Conduct a thorough investigation to ascertain the exact magnitude of the problems.
- Establish a model work plan and phased programme to repair defective pipes and underground sewerage system in the longer term.

Policy Committee – Provide steer on inter-bureau and inter-departmental policies for speedy resolution of the problems.

District Office – Liaise with owners to seek their consent for access by Government officers and contractors to conduct inspection/repair works; co-ordinate departments' efforts to clean drains and fix drainage problems; encourage owners to engage cleansing contractors; and provide advice and support to residents to form Owners' Corporations.

District Management Committee and enforcement departments – Conduct inspection, arrange desludging/cleansing, repair broken pipes and underground drains, and propose best methods to recover costs.

Role of the Community

Public and the media – Monitor the cleanliness of 'Wan' Streets, and put pressure on owners/occupiers of the private buildings in the 'Wan' Streets to take good care of their properties and neighbourhood.

District Council/Area Committee – Suggest practical hygiene improvement measures to assist the residents in creating a better living environment for themselves; enlist commercial sponsorships for worthwhile incentive schemes to promote district hygiene.

Owners/occupiers of private buildings at 'Wan' Streets – Co-operate with departments for inspection and improvement measures; organise themselves into Owners' Corporations for better building management and sustained cleanliness of buildings.

NGOs and volunteers – Assist owners/occupiers with cleansing activities; suggest deterrent measures to stop illegal piping and the dumping of refuse in lightwells; patrol the neighbourhood and monitor for hygiene-related breaches.

Team Clean does not work alone. Members of the community are the true owners of all the measures. Every member of the community is a member of 'Team Clean, Hong Kong'. We can only achieve our goal for a cleaner, more hygienic Hong Kong if we all play our part.

* * * * *

Annexes

PHASE I PERSONAL HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Spitting and Littering

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Stringent enforcement of spitting and littering offences in public areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> EPD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> HKPF <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD <input type="checkbox"/> MD 	June
Deploy inspection teams on shift duties to cover late evenings and holidays to patrol the common areas of PHEs. Patrol will be intensified in hygiene blackspots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> HD 	May
Propose raising fixed penalty on spitting and littering from \$600 to \$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> D of J <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HWFB 	---

Public Awareness and Civic Responsibility

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Launch a series of APIs to stress the importance of personal and family hygiene	☐ ISD	June
Issue updated guidelines on hygiene for the public	☐ DH	June
Organise a territory-wide competition for students to design a symbol to signify a clean new Hong Kong. We will involve different segments of the community, including the media, the business sector and others, to sit on the adjudication panel	☐ EMB	June
Distribute an information kit to new immigrants on good hygiene practices and the penalties for public health offences at immigration control points	☐ DH ☐ Imm D	June
Produce a guidebook on good hygiene practices and the penalties for committing public health offences for domestic helpers. The guidebook will be passed to newly-arrived foreign domestic helpers by the Immigration Department upon their arrival. For those already here, the information will be publicised in their association newsletters or through other means. For local helpers, the information will be issued through other channels like the Employees' Retraining Board or relevant NGOs	☐ DH ☐ Imm D ☐ LD	June
Post key messages on good hygiene practices and the penalties for spitting and other public health offences on public transport vehicles, tourist buses, at hotels and other public venues to alert visitors and residents of the need to observe public health laws in Hong Kong	☐ DH ☐ TD	June

PHASE I HOME HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Drainage

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Inspection of external drainage pipes in all private residential buildings and issue repair orders to those buildings with drainage defects	☐ BD	May
Issue a set of guidelines for the inspection and maintenance of internal drainage pipes and sanitary fitments in residential buildings	☐ BD ☐ FEHD ☐ HD	June
Conduct inspection of external drainage pipes of PHEs between June and August with half-yearly inspections thereafter	☐ HD	June
Engage 'estate drainage ambassadors' from May to August to inspect internal drainage pipes in older housing blocks or blocks occupied primarily by senior citizens in PHEs	☐ HD	May

Common Areas in Old Unhygienic Private Buildings

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Cleanse the common areas of over 800 old unhygienic private buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	May
Limewash the common areas of buildings in dilapidated condition	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	July
Collect domestic bagged refuse in old districts to improve hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Encourage the public to report cases of excessive storage of rubbish	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD	May

Public Housing Estates (PHEs)

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Clean-up of 258 hygiene blackspots (including cleaning of canopies) in 99 estates to bring about visible hygiene improvements	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	May
Clear excessive rubbish in domestic premises. Residents are encouraged to report cases of excessive storage of rubbish through the hotline and existing reporting mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> HKPF <input type="checkbox"/> SWD	May
Establish a 'new cleansing culture' by mobilising residents to do their own cleansing of their own accord on a long term and sustainable basis	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	May
Launch a 'Public Housing Estate Cleanliness Incentive Scheme' to encourage residents and cleaners to maintain a high level of cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June
Launch an 'Estate Commercial Premises Cleanliness Incentive Scheme' to encourage estate managers, shop owners and employees to maintain clean toilets and a clean environment on their premises	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June
Enhanced collection of refuse from each unit / tower at specified time and collection points in the estates	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June
Improve hygiene conditions at refuse collection points	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June
Set up a 24-hour hotline to allow residents to report blackspots and drainage defects inside PHEs	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June

Dripping Air-conditioners

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Step up enforcement and streamline the procedures to tackle the nuisance caused by dripping air-conditioners	<input type="checkbox"/> D of J <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	July

Illegal Cooked Food Hawking in PHEs

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Take action against illegal cooked food hawkers in six PHEs*	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> HKPF	June
Publicise stringent enforcement action to discourage illegal cooked food hawking as well as people patronising these stalls	<input type="checkbox"/> HD	June

*: Tai Wo Hau Estate, Lei Muk Shue Estate, Shek Lei (I) Estate, Lower Wong Tai Sin (II) Estate, Wah Fu (I) Estate and Lok Wah (N) Estate

PHASE I COMMUNITY HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Clear Environmental Blackspots

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Urgent clean up of 85 priority district hygiene blackspots that include rear lanes, private streets and other eyesores identified by the Clean Hong Kong District Promotion Committee and members of the public *	<input type="checkbox"/> BD <input type="checkbox"/> DSD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD <input type="checkbox"/> LR	June
Launch six pilot projects to develop a modality for inter-departmental partnership to be adopted in similar cases #	<input type="checkbox"/> BD <input type="checkbox"/> DSD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD <input type="checkbox"/> LR	June
Take photographs to record the 'before' and 'after' situations for monitoring purposes	<input type="checkbox"/> BD <input type="checkbox"/> DSD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
Form district/neighbourhood 'Hygiene Squads' to monitor the hygiene conditions of rear lanes/private streets and report problems to District Offices for follow-up actions	<input type="checkbox"/> HAD	June

*: A list of the 85 priority district hygiene blackspots is at overleaf.

The locations of the six pilot projects are

- 'Wan' Streets
- rear lane at Pau Chung Street and Mok Cheong Street in Kowloon City
- lane at Ngan Fung Street, Wan Fung Street and Sheung Fung Street in Wong Tai Sin
- lane at 47-59 On Ning Road in Yuen Long
- Tai Pei Sqaure in Tsuen Wan
- rear lane at 25-67 Kam Wa Street in Eastern.

Clear Environmental Blackspots (Continued)

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Strengthen enforcement actions against the dirtying of rear lanes and related waste disposal offences by restaurants to improve environmental hygiene and eliminate vermin	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Strengthen enforcement against filthy private places to protect the community against potential health hazards	<input type="checkbox"/> BD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June

85 Priority District Hygiene Blackspots

District	Location
Southern	83-101 Shek Pai Wan Road
	2-12 Ka Wo Street
	1-23 Tung Sing Road
	Junction between Ap Lei Chau Drive and Ap Lei Chau Praya Road
	Mini bus stop from Tin Wan to Central opposite to Tin Wan bus terminus
Central and Western	Rear Lane of 366-378 Queen's Road West (Sam To Lane)
	Rear Lane of 32-34 Belcher's Street
	Rear Lane of 62-64 Peel Street
	Escalator opposite to Jardine House
	Corridor at General Post Office leading to Star Ferry Pier
	The pavement of Bonham Street
	The waterfront of Western Wholesale Food Market
Wan Chai	Private rear lane of 9 Sharp Street East
	Private rear lane between 388-390 and 392-402 Jaffe Road and 20-12 and 10-8 Marsh Road
	Private rear lane of 10 Canal Road West
	Pavement outside a convenience shop at 20 Luard Road
	Pavement opposite to Lockhart Road Public Toilet
Eastern	Rear lane of Wang On Street
	Rear lane between Chun Yeung Street and Java Road
	Opposite slope and pavement on the right of main door of Block B, Sun Sing Centre, 8 Sun Sing Street
	Beside bus stop and ground floor shops at shopping centre of Aldrich Garden

85 Priority District Hygiene Blackspots (Continued)

District	Location
Yau Tsim Mong	Rear lane of 45-61C Tung Choi Street
	Rear lane of 9-39 Tung Choi Street
	Rear lane of 180-206 Shanghai Street
	Pavement outside 719B Nathan Road
	Pavement near junction of Prince Edward Road West and Lai Chi Kok Road
Sham Shui Po	Side lane of 225 Sai Yeung Choi Street North
	Side lane of 18-20 Fuk Wing Street
	Side lane of 201-203 Pei Ho Street
	Footbridge at Ki Lung Street leading to Dragon Centre
	Outside exit D2 of Sham Shui Po MTR Station between Fuk Wa Street and Kweilin Street
Kowloon City	Rear lane behind Ma Tau Wai Road
	Rear lane of Ngan Hon Street
	Victory Avenue
	Bus stop opposite to 155 Wuhu Street
Wong Tai Sin	Rear lane of 2-60, Ming Fung Street
	Ngau Chi Wan West Village
	Outside noodle stall at 2 Kam Fung Street
	Pavement outside Wing Hin Factory Building, San Po Kong
Kwun Tong	Rear lane of Shung Shun Street
	Rear lane of 68 Hoi Yuen Road
	Rear lane of 21-47 Shui Wo Street
	Flyover at Shun On Road near Shun On Estate
	Tak Tin Street near Tak Tin Bus Terminus

85 Priority District Hygiene Blackspots (Continued)

District	Location
Sai Kung	Rear lane between Siu Yat Building and Kam Po Court, Fuk Man Road, Sai Kung
	Rear lane between buildings of 62-75 Po Tung Road and buildings of 4-16 Yi Chun Street, Sai Kung
	Drains beside Tseng Lan Shue Tsuen Village Office, Clear Water Bay Road
	Slopes along Tseung Kwan O Tunnel Road opposite to Tseung Kwan O Stadium
Sha Tin	Rear lane of 1-53 Tai Wai Road (Kam Shan Building to Yuet On Building)
	Rear lane of 4-89 Chik Chuen Street
	Rear lane of 41-81 Tsuen Nam Road
	Taxi stand, mini bus terminus and vicinity opposite to bus terminus at Kwong Yuen Estate
	Beach between Wu Kai Sha Youth Village and Villa Oceania
North	Rear lane of 87-119 San Fung Road, Shek Wui Hui
	Rear lane of 2-28 San Lok Street, Shek Wu Hui.
	Rear lane of Luen Shing Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling
	Grassland and pavement between footbridge and bus stations, Fanling KCR Station
	Beneath footbridge of Choi Po Court
Tai Po	Rear lane between Kwong Fuk Road and Wai Yan Street
	Rear lane between Fu Shin Street and Tsing Yuen Street
	Che Ping
	Slope of the Carpark of Lagoon Court, Plover Cover Road

85 Priority District Hygiene Blackspots (Continued)

District	Location
Yuen Long	Rear lane of Fook Cheong Building, 21-43 Ma Wang Road
	Rear lane of Lee Kwan Bldg, 20-24 On Ning Road
	Rear lane of Hung Fuk Building, 7 Kik Yeung Road
	Sun Yuen Long Centre and bus terminus in the vicinity, Long Yat Road
	Drains along Tai Shu Ha Road East
Tuen Mun	Rear lane of 6-40, Yan Ching Street
	Rear lane of 28-66, Tuen Mun Heung Sze Hui Road
	Rear lane 2-24, Ming Ngai Street
	Pavement opposite to Tuen Mun Ferry Pier
	Butterfly Beach and vicinity of barbecue site
Tsuen Wan	Yi Pei Square
	Sam Pei Square
	Vicinity of lamp post on the left of a clinic at entrance between Chung On Street and Shiu Wo Street
	Vicinity opposite to Wing Yu Factory Building and Edward Wong Industrial Centre, Wang Wo Tsai Street
Kwai Tsing	Shing Fong Street
	Shek Yam Street
	115 Wo Tong Tsui Street
	Junction between Shing Fong Street and Lai Fong Street
	Entrances and pavement opposite to Kwong Fai Circuit Playground
Islands	Rear lane of 5-35, Yung Shue Wan Main Street
	Rear lane of 174-193, San Hing Back Street, Cheung Chau
	Pavement beside Tai Yuen Village, Lamma Island
	Vicinity of Praya Street near ferry pier, Cheung Chau

Rectification of the Misconnected Sewers at Tung Tau Estate

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Temporary rectification of the misconnected sewers to start in May for completion in July, and permanent rectification work be completed by November to allay the concerns of the residents in that area	□ DSD	May

Prevention of Dengue Fever

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Regular inspection of blackspots for accumulation of stagnant water, such as those in housing estates and commercial properties, construction sites, roadside drainage ditches, hiking trails and recreation venues	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	May
Continued removal of stagnant water or the spraying of larvicidal oils/pesticide where appropriate. Other measures such as desilting, construction of drains and levelling of depressions will be put in place to prevent accumulation of stagnant water	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	May
Intensify grass cutting at vacant Government land lots and localities with high ovitrap indices	<input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> Lands D	May
Clearance of solid waste, removal or covering of water containers, and installation of mosquito traps	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	May
Dissemination of anti-mosquito messages to the community through promotional programmes such as seminars, roving exhibitions, cleansing competitions and promotion of weekly inspection programmes on mosquito breeding places to schools and housing estates. There will also be targeted promotional efforts for visitors to country parks, farmer organisations, market operators and staff of Fish Marketing Organisation etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HD <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	May

Prevention of Dengue Fever (Continued)

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date
Continued promotion of anti-mosquito messages through the General Studies curriculum in primary schools, provision of reference materials for secondary school teachers in designing school-based teaching resources, and working with schools to conduct mosquito control operations and to increase student awareness of dengue fever	<input type="checkbox"/> EMB	May
Appeal to the construction industry to take concerted action against dengue fever and provide training to workers and site staff	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD	May
Encourage the public to report mosquito breeding areas	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD	May

Raise Hygiene Standard in Public Places

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date

Markets and Cooked Food Centres

Promulgate guidelines on food handling for food stalls in public markets and cooked food centres	<input type="checkbox"/> DH <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Stringent enforcement against breach of hygiene-related legislation and tenancy conditions. Repeated breaches will lead to inclusion of a list of dirty premises for publication or termination of tenancy	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HD	June
Intensive cleansing and disinfection of common areas and facilities such as floor and escalators in cooked food centres by the Government from July to December to improve general hygiene conditions. District Councils and departments concerned will work with operators to ensure that this cleansing practice is continued	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HAD <input type="checkbox"/> HD	July

Restaurants

To start with, we will tackle general, light refreshment restaurants and food factories. We will enforce against all breaches of cleanliness, particularly in food preparation, delivery and display, toilet cleanliness etc. We will also focus on pest infestation in restaurants through regular inspection and stringent prosecution against pest nuisances	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Update the guidelines on hygienic operations for restaurants and other food premises (covering kitchens, toilets, food preparation, washing-up and waste disposal, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> DH <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Appeal to the restaurant trade to put in place appropriate anti-SARS measures	<input type="checkbox"/> DH <input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date

Hotels

Develop a set of health guidelines for hygienic hotel operation	<input type="checkbox"/> DH	June
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Public transport

Public transport operators will enhance hygiene condition in vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> TD	June
Strengthen enforcement against improperly covered construction trucks and dirty public vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> HKPF	June

Pavement

Enforce the law on keeping six metres of adjoining pavement area of premises clean to enhance the cleanliness and hygiene of surrounding public areas	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	May
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Work sites

Conduct regular inspection of worksites for accumulation of stagnant water	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
Appeal to the construction companies to cover excavated materials and install appropriate hoardings to screen off the works area	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD <input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date

Schools

Organise special courses for teachers and students in the summer on 'Promoting Healthy Schools' to further take forward the concept of hygiene in schools	<input type="checkbox"/> EMB	July
Increase students' awareness and interest in public hygiene by establishing a website for them to post comments and suggestions on improving environmental hygiene in their schools and neighbourhoods, and to upload pictures of clean and dirty sites they have identified in their own neighbourhoods for follow-up actions by authorities	<input type="checkbox"/> EMB	June

Parks, Country Parks and Beaches

Step up cleansing and enforcement to keep our parks, country parks and beaches clean	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD <input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	June
Ensure sufficient litter bins of appropriate size at barbecue sites and other popular locations	<input type="checkbox"/> AFCD	May

Add Shine to the City

Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date

Road and streets

Step up street washing with disinfectant/bleach from once a week to every two days for townships and busy areas	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Major cleansing and disinfection twice weekly of areas with heavy hawker concentrations	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Enhance cleansing/sweeping of high speed roads	<input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
Enhance cleansing of street furniture (including road/traffic signs and street name plates, directional signs, railings, barriers and planter walls) in busy areas from half yearly intervals to at least quarterly	<input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
More frequent re-painting of footbridges and vehicular bridges	<input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
Increase the frequency of re-painting road markings in busy areas from annual to quarterly intervals	<input type="checkbox"/> HyD	June
Re-plant blackened plants/trees at road sides	<input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	June
Tidy up and make landscape improvements to amenity areas and leisure venues	<input type="checkbox"/> LCSD	June

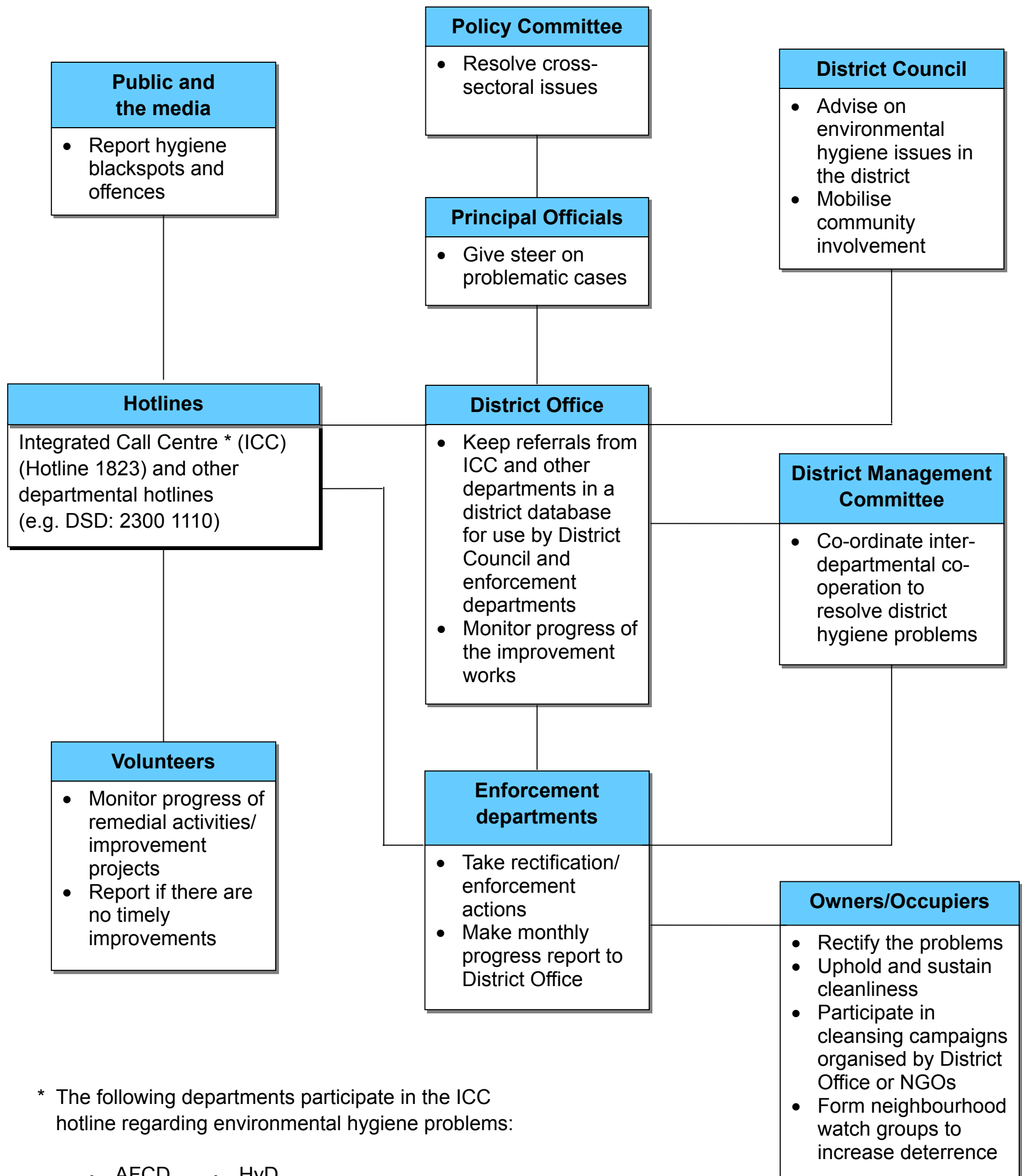
Measures	Bureaux/ Departments	2003
		Start date

Rear lanes without serious hygiene problems

Thorough washing of over 200 public and private rear lanes once/twice a week	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	June
Limewash rear lanes and undertake minor repairs to ensure their cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> FEHD	July

Empowerment of District Administration in Tackling District Hygiene Problems –

Flowchart on Enhanced Process

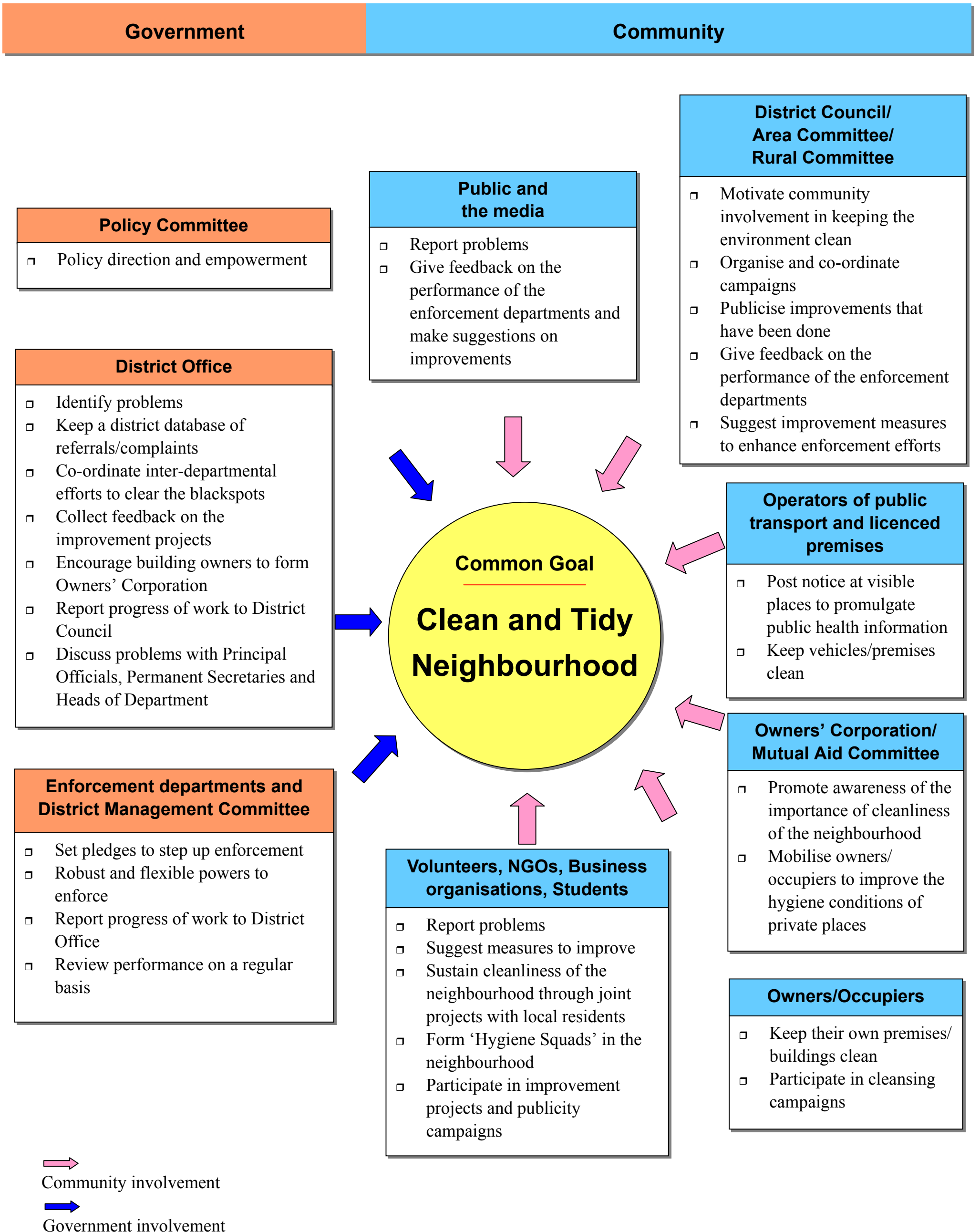


Matrix on Community and Government Involvement in Measures to Improve Environmental Hygiene

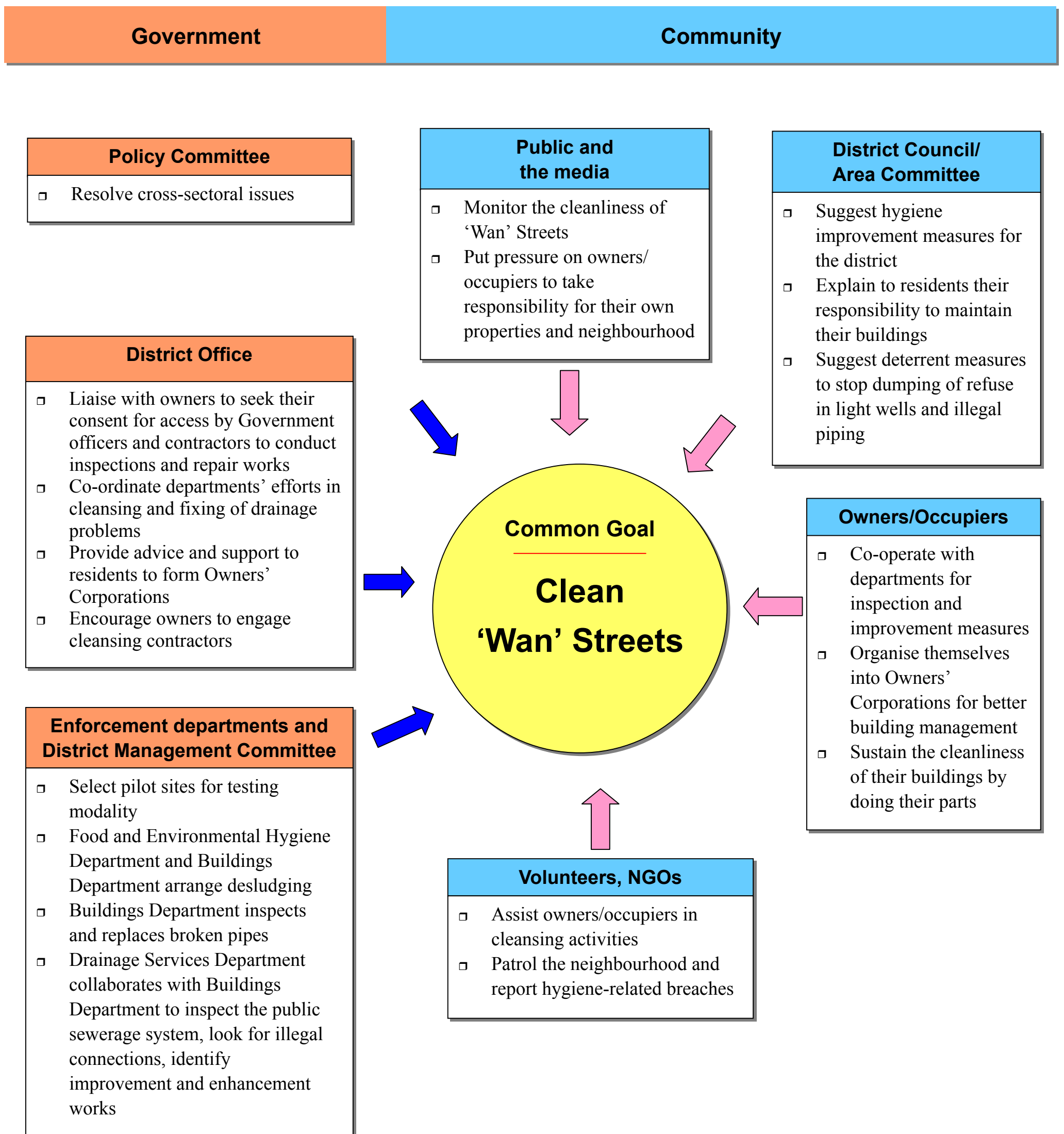
Initiatives		Community Involvement								Government Involvement										Others
		DC/AC/RC	MAC/OC	Professionals	Business sector	Schools/ Academics	Volunteers/ NGOs	Public	Media	BD	DSD	FEHD	HD	HyD	HAD	HKPF	Lands D	LCSD	LR	
(A) Private buildings																				
(1)	Cleanse and wash common parts (including staircases) of old tenement buildings	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓								
(2)	Cleanse and disinfect private premises with accumulation of refuse	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓								
(3)	Collect bagged household refuse from flat owners who have not yet engaged cleansing contractors	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓								
(4)	Step up enforcement action and streamline administrative procedures on dripping air-conditioners	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓								✓
(B) Rear lanes																				
(5)	Clean up public and private rear lanes which are fraught with illegal occupation, refuse, unauthorized building works, uneven ground surface, choked drains, rodent infestation; and develop a modality for solving similar problems in future	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	
(6)	Limewash and undertake minor repairs to filthy rear lanes	✓	✓				✓					✓								
(C) Public housing estates (PHEs)																				
(7)	Step up maintenance and environmental hygiene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							
(8)	Enhance enforcement against illegal cooked food hawking	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓		✓					
(D) Market and cooked food stalls																				
(9)	Enhance cleansing of stalls in public markets, cooked food markets, cooked food centres and cooked food bazaars	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓							
(10)	Cleanse and disinfect common facilities (floor, escalators, etc) in cooked food centres	✓			✓		✓					✓	✓							
(11)	Step up enforcement against hygiene-related breach of legislation and tenancy conditions	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓							

Initiatives	Community Involvement								Government Involvement										Others
	DC/AC/RC	MAC/OC	Professionals	Business sector	Schools/ Academics	Volunteers/ NGOs	Public	Media	BD	DSD	FEHD	HD	HyD	HAD	HKPF	Lands D	LCSD	LR	
(E) Restaurants																			
(12)	Step up enforcement against vermin infestation, illegal dish-washing and food preparation in rear lanes and enhance cleanliness of toilets	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓										
(F) Construction sites																			
(13)	Enhance enforcement against pest nuisance in construction sites	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓						
(G) Vacant Government land																			
(14)	Intensify grass cutting to prevent mosquito breeding and spread of dengue fever	✓	✓					✓	✓								✓		
(H) Roads, streets and pavement																			
(15)	Enhance street washing for township/ busy areas	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓						
(16)	Conduct major and regular cleansing and disinfection of hawker permitted places	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓				✓						
(17)	Enhance cleansing / sweeping of highways	✓						✓	✓				✓						
(18)	Enhance cleansing of road/traffic signs, railing, street name plates, lighting posts, handrails and increase painting of underside of vehicle flyovers and footbridges	✓						✓	✓				✓						
(19)	Increase the frequency of road marking and zebra-crossing repainting	✓						✓	✓				✓						
(20)	Transplant of trees blackened by vehicle exhaust and tidy up leisure venues	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓		
(21)	Enhance enforcement of the law of keeping 6m of premises clean	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
(I) Public transport																			
(22)	Enhance enforcement against improperly covered construction trucks and dirty public vehicles				✓			✓	✓							✓			
(J) Privately owned hygienic blackspots																			
(23)	Step up enforcement against junked private areas	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓						
(K) Spitting																			
(24)	Stringent enforcement on spitting	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓

Model on Community Involvement – A Clean and Tidy Neighbourhood



Model on Community Involvement – The ‘Wan’ Streets



Community involvement

 Government involvement

Glossary

Abbreviation	Bureau/Department
AFCD	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
BD	Buildings Department
D of J	Department of Justice
DH	Department of Health
DSD	Drainage Services Department
EMB	Education and Manpower Bureau
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
FEHD	Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
HAD	Home Affairs Department
HD	Housing Department
HKPF	Hong Kong Police Force
HWFB	Health, Welfare and Food Bureau
HyD	Highways Department
Imm D	Immigration Department
ISD	Information Services Department
Lands D	Lands Department
LCSD	Leisure and Cultural Services Department
LD	Labour Department
LR	Land Registry
MD	Marine Department
SWD	Social Welfare Department
TD	Transport Department