



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府總部食物及衛生局  
Food and Health Bureau, Government Secretariat  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
The People's Republic of China

**Translation**

29 January 2018

Ms Josephine SO  
Clerk, Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
Legislative Council Complex  
1 Legislative Council Road  
Central, Hong Kong  
(Fax: 2509 9055)

Dear Ms So,

**Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene  
Motions passed at the meeting on 10 January 2017**

I refer to your letter dated 12 January 2017 on the captioned subject, inviting the Government to provide response to the motions passed at the captioned meeting. In respect of the motions moved by Hon CHAN Han-pan and Hon LAU Kwok-fun relating to environmental hygiene, our response is provided below.

**Motion 1: Urging the Government to comprehensively review the tendering system for cleansing services and inform the public of the review progress as soon as possible**

2. The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) awards its public cleansing service contracts through open tender according to the

procurement requirements and procedures of the Government and evaluates the tenders by a standard marking scheme approved by the Central Tender Board of the Government. Under the marking scheme, the relative weightings of technical score and price score are 30% and 70% respectively. The assessment criteria for technical score comprise the quality of the proposed implementation plans submitted by the tenderer, the proposed wage level and daily maximum working hours of the cleansing workers employed for executing the contract as well as the contractors' experience/performance track record for relevant government contracts. Generally, the tender with the highest overall score would be accepted by the Government. According to the past tender results, about 40% of the cleansing contracts are not awarded to the lowest conforming offer.

3. The FEHD has optimised the tendering system of existing public cleansing contracts. These include increased the maximum mark of the assessment criteria for the proposed wage rates, daily maximum working hours, record of past performance of the tenderers in the relevant Government contracts and other concerned items of the marking scheme. This is to encourage tenderers to pay higher wages to their non-skilled workers and upgrade their service quality. It will also enable the Government to get a quality and value-for-money tender.

**Motion 2: Urging the Government to strengthen its work in improving district environmental hygiene and providing specific recommendations as follows**

*Expediently extending the pilot scheme on installation of Internet Protocol ("IP") cameras to cover all 18 districts across the territory, with the sites for installation of IP cameras to be recommended by the 18 District Councils ("DCs")*

4. The FEHD has been combating illegal refuse deposits at hygiene blackspots in a multi-pronged manner. Apart from stepping up publicity, education and enforcement work, the FEHD suggested to install IP cameras in refuse deposit blackspots to strengthen the monitoring of contravention situation and facilitate the planning of more effective enforcement actions. Due to privacy, other legal and implementation concerns, we considered it prudent to launch the measure through a pilot scheme in the initial stage.

5. The pilot scheme, with IP cameras installed at six refuse deposit

blackspots in Central & Western, Sham Shui Po and Yuen Long Districts, was carried out from late December 2016 by the FEHD. The pilot scheme aimed to test whether the devices could help step up surveillance on illegal dumping of refuse and plan for more effective enforcement actions. During the trial period, the FEHD paid special attention to areas including the technical details on the installation and operation of the IP cameras, how the operation of IP cameras could assist in enforcement work and the acceptance level from the local community. At the same time, the FEHD staff monitored the progress, listened to the views of staff and members of the public, and made suitable adjustment to the operation plan in accordance with actual situation.

6. The FEHD considers that the pilot scheme has achieved satisfactory results after assessing its effectiveness and should be extended to other Districts progressively for trial for one year. The FEHD has consulted the DCs on the installation of IP cameras and the hygiene blackspots requiring such installation by end September 2017, and received positive feedback. It will take into account the locations and priorities proposed by DCs in making the arrangements, and the installation of IP cameras is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2018 at the soonest. If satisfactory results are achieved at individual locations, the FEHD will relocate the cameras to other sites according to the set priorities.

7. In determining the number of IP cameras to be installed, the FEHD would take into account various factors, including the views of respective DCs, technical feasibility and resource availability. Experience from the scheme shows that preparatory work is of utmost importance for enforcement actions against fly-tipping with the use of IP cameras. Such work includes identifying target offenders and analysing the patterns and motives of their offences, which help formulate the enforcement strategies. Effective publicity and education efforts are also required in the vicinity of the blackspots. The FEHD's decision on the number of IP cameras to be installed is subject to manpower deployment and the actual allocation of resources.

*Examining the allocation of funding to DCs for setting up “Funds for Improving Community’s Environmental Hygiene” so that DCs may, at their own discretion, use the funds to improve the community’s environment and conduct related publicity and public education work, so as to address the different community environmental hygiene problems faced by various districts*

8. The “District Administration Pilot Scheme” (“Pilot Scheme”), which lasted for 17 months, was launched by the Home Affairs Department in Sham Shui Po and Yuen Long in April 2014 (for concluding in August 2015). The Pilot Scheme empowered the District Management Committees (“DMCs”) chaired by the District Officers to tackle some problems relating to management and environmental hygiene of public area. The Pilot Scheme responded proactively to community needs and was well received and supported by the local communities.

9. In the light of the positive outcomes of the Pilot Scheme, the Chief Executive announced in his Policy Address in January 2016 to extend the scheme to 18 districts, to be known as the District-led Actions Scheme (“DAS”), with a view to tackling district problems which are long-standing, of large magnitude, and complex, and capitalising on local opportunities. DAS followed the concept of “addressing district issues at the local level and capitalising on local opportunities”. On one hand, we tackled issues on management of public area and district problems through the DMCs chaired by District Officers, with the active participation of DCs and the collaboration of relevant Government departments. On the other hand, the DMCs identified actively local opportunities in the districts, with a view to providing appropriate services and enhancing living quality of the community.

10. To implement DAS in all 18 districts, the Government provided from 2016-17 financial year onwards, an additional annual funding of \$63 million, and creates 38 new civil service posts and 33 contract staff posts in support of such work. All posts had been created under the Home Affairs Department, the FEHD, the 18 District Offices (“DOs”) and the Lands Department.

11. Since April 2016, 18 DOs had been commencing the relevant work under DAS progressively. As at end 2016, 18 DOs had implemented a total of 39 projects, including 34 projects relating to handling local issues, such as improving environmental hygiene conditions, enhancing anti-mosquito work, curbing shop front extension, and clearing illegally parked bicycles. The other five projects aimed to capitalise on local opportunities for enhancing the

living quality of residents and community facilities in response to the unique circumstances and needs of respective districts.

12. HAD considers that DAS is effective in dealing with different community environmental hygiene problems faced by various districts, and it is not necessary to set up "Funds for Improving Community's Environmental Hygiene" separately for the time being.

Yours sincerely,



(Miss Diane WONG)  
for Secretary for Food and Health

c.c.: Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene  
(Attn: Assistant Director (Grade Management and Development) &  
Assistant Director (Operations) 3)

Director of Home Affairs  
(Attn: Assistant Director (3))