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Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

Background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat for the meeting on 12 December 2017

Anti-mosquito work and measures for preventing and controlling biting midges

Purpose

This paper provides background information on the Administration's anti-mosquito work and measures for preventing and controlling biting midges, and summarizes major concerns of members of the Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene ("the Panel") on the subject.

Background

Anti-mosquito work

2. According to the Administration, apart from causing nuisance to human beings, some species of mosquitoes may pose threat to public health as vectors of diseases, such as dengue fever ("DF") and Japanese encephalitis ("JE"). The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department ("FEHD") organizes anti-mosquito campaigns annually on a territory-wide basis to heighten public awareness of the potential risk of mosquito-borne diseases, encourage community participation and promote concerted efforts among government departments concerned in anti-mosquito work.

3. An Anti-Mosquito Steering Committee ("AMSC") has been set up since 2002 to set strategies and directions for territory-wide anti-mosquito efforts. AMSC is chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Food) and comprises members from 12 policy bureaux and departments. An Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Dengue Fever was also set up in 2001 to coordinate efforts at the operational level. FEHD has been

coordinating the mosquito control and prevention work by various departments under their respective purviews.

4. FEHD also implements a dengue vector surveillance programme ("surveillance programme") for monitoring the distribution of *Aedes albopictus* at selected areas and for evaluating the effectiveness of mosquito prevention and control work carried out by various parties. A total of 52 areas and 29 land and sea ports in the community are covered under the surveillance programme. Three different indices, namely Area Ovitrap Index ("AOI"), Monthly Ovitrap Index ("MOI") and Port Monthly Ovitrap Index ("PMOI"), are recorded in the surveyed areas. AOI indicates the extensiveness of the distribution of *Aedine* mosquitoes in the surveyed area while MOI and PMOI reflect the overall extensiveness of mosquito breeding in the 52 surveillance areas and port areas respectively. The surveillance data thus collected provide an informed basis for timely adjustment to mosquito control strategies and measures. During incubation and infectious periods of DF/Zika-virus infection, FEHD conducts survey two weeks per month for two consecutive months in surveyed areas that fall within 500 metres radius from locations visited by patients of local DF case/Zika virus infection case, as well as areas with AOI reaching or exceeding 20% for two consecutive months.

5. Apart from announcing all the indices each month on FEHD's website and through press releases, a rapid alert system targeting the management offices of residential premises, social welfare facilities, schools, construction sites and utilities companies that fall within the 52 surveillance areas has been introduced since April 2011 to ensure that anti-mosquito measures are taken promptly when AOI of a particular area reaches the alert level of 20%. Whenever AOI reaches 20%, subscribers to the system whose premises are situated within the surveillance area concerned will be individually notified by the relevant departments upon the publication of AOI. Subscribers will be invited to post up specially designed notices in the common parts of their premises, alerting occupants and management staff of the need to take mosquito preventive and control actions promptly.

6. According to the information provided by the Administration to the Panel in January 2017, MOIs recorded in 2016 (up to November) were in general lower than those in previous years, and the movements in 2016 were also in general similar to the pattern in previous years. A chart showing the trend is at **Annex I**. In 2016 (up to November), the highest AOI of 35% was recorded in Tseung Kwan O North in June, followed by 31.7% which was also recorded in Tseung Kwan O North in May. The monthly AOIs for all 52 surveillance areas are provided at **Annex II**. In total, 15 areas had recorded AOIs exceeding the alert level of 20% on at least one occasion. In response, FEHD convened district task force meetings and activated the rapid alert system for a total of 21 times to step up the coordination of government efforts

in mosquito control and to mobilize community participation in anti-mosquito efforts. In 2016 (up to November), the ovitrap indices for all six groups in the port areas were below 20%. The highest ovitrap index of 14.5% was recorded in the group of Private Cargoes Working Areas in June (see **Annex III**). PMOIs in 2016 ranged from the lowest of 0% (in January to March) to the highest of 3.6% (in May). The PMOI movements showed a similar pattern as in previous years. A chart showing the trend is at **Annex IV**.

Problem of biting midges

7. Biting midges are tiny and dark-coloured flies. Infestation of biting midges is seasonal and localized. The peak season for biting midges activities usually occurs in the humid and warmer months. Scrubby areas with lots of decaying vegetation are their typical habitats. According to the Administration, while biting midges cause nuisance to human beings in both rural and urban areas, they are not considered important vectors of human diseases. The table at **Annex V** gives the number of complaints about the problem of biting midges received by FEHD from 2013 to April 2016.

Members' concerns

8. Members' major views and concerns on the subject are summarized below.

Surveillance programme

9. Members enquired about the criteria for selecting locations for setting up ovitraps in the surveyed areas and how data were collected from all 52 surveillance areas for compiling AOIs and MOIs under the surveillance programme. To enhance monitoring of situation of mosquito breeding, members considered that the Administration should set up more ovitraps in the surveillance areas, especially in places with higher human concentration, such as schools, parks and elderly homes. Concern was also raised about the measures taken by the Administration to prevent incidents of interference of ovitraps.

10. According to the Administration, FEHD followed the relevant advice of the World Health Organization ("WHO") in setting up ovitraps. FEHD's pest control staff would identify places with higher human concentration and potential for becoming a mosquito breeding ground for the purpose of placing ovitraps. For accurate detection of the larval breeding rate of mosquitoes, a distance of 100 meters or more would normally be kept between two ovitraps. FEHD would review the locations for placing ovitraps from time to time. For instance, in response to the four local DF cases reported in 2016, a total of 20

ovitraps had been added to seven locations starting from January 2017. FEHD would also take into account the latest developments in the districts, such as the establishment of new housing estates, schools and hospitals, in deciding the locations for placing ovitraps in the surveillance areas.

11. The Administration also advised that FEHD had two different teams of staff responsible for placing ovitraps and carrying out regular anti-mosquito operations. Ovitrap covers and wind bridges had been used to minimize intentional or unintentional interference. To prevent recurrence of ovitrap tampering, FEHD had improved the design of ovitraps by adding caps to cover the ovitraps so as to avoid inadvertent spilling of mosquito control pesticides into the ovitraps when anti-mosquito operations were carried out. FEHD's pest control staff would also ascertain the accuracy of the surveillance results by inspecting whether the ovitraps were functioning normally without interference. If there were suspected cases of tampering with ovitraps, FEHD would collect data again at the location concerned to ensure accuracy.

12. Noting that ovitraps placed at selected locations could only detect the larval breeding rate of *Aedine* mosquitoes but not other mosquito species, some members questioned whether the data collected under the surveillance programme could fully reflect the mosquito problem in the territory. The Administration advised that other than placing ovitraps at selected locations to monitor the distribution of *Aedes albopictus* to guard against DF, FEHD also took preventive and control measures to minimize the risks of other mosquito-borne diseases, including Zika virus infection, JE and malaria. For example, FEHD would conduct monthly trapping of adult mosquitoes, including *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*, in all selected locations (e.g. Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Sai Kung) for test on JE virus. Besides, some 600 streams in the territory were covered under the malaria vector prevention programme for the prevention of *Anopheles* mosquitoes which could transmit malaria.

13. An enquiry was raised as to whether FEHD would take any targeted measures to tackle the mosquito problem in areas where a high AOI was recorded and whether FEHD would examine the reasons for the high AOIs recorded in some locations. The Administration advised that when AOI of a particular area reached the alert level of 20%, FEHD would convene district task force meetings with a view to stepping up the co-ordination of government efforts in mosquito control. FEHD would also conduct detailed inspections, increase the survey frequency and eliminate potential mosquito breeding sites within a radius of 100 metres around ovitraps with positive finding.

<u>Prevention and control measures against Zika virus infection</u>

14. Members were concerned that like DF, Zika virus might also be imported to Hong Kong from affected areas. As *Aedes albopictus*, which was

commonly found in Hong Kong, was a potential vector of Zika virus, some members expressed concern that in the event that Hong Kong residents who had travelled to affected areas were infected with Zika virus through mosquito bites and were subsequently bitten by *Aedes albopictus* in Hong Kong, there would be secondary spread of Zika virus in the territory. An enquiry was raised about the measures that the Government had in place to prevent imported cases of Zika virus infection.

15. According to the Administration, to enhance surveillance of Zika virus infection, the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 1) Notice 2016 was gazetted on 5 February 2016 to make Zika virus infection a statutorily notifiable infectious disease under the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) with immediate effect on the same day. The Administration also announced the Preparedness and Response Plan on Zika Virus Infection on 11 March 2016 and the Alert Response Level was activated. The Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health ("DH") would be notified of any confirmed case for investigation and follow-up actions. As there was no vaccine on the market at present against DF or Zika virus infection, the Administration had reminded travellers to take anti-mosquito and personal precautionary measures to reduce the risk of DF and Zika virus infection and to seek medical advice and inform their doctor of their travel history if symptoms developed. DH had also implemented a series of port health measures to guard against DF and Zika viruses. To minimize the risks of importation of infected mosquitoes by aircrafts and infections on flights, DH would launch a new scheme requiring aircraft disinfection on all incoming flights with last port of call from Zika-affected areas before landing in Hong Kong. FEHD would work closely with the Port Health Office of DH on the disinfection of aircrafts.

16. The Administration further advised that WHO issued a statement on 18 November 2016, indicating that Zika virus and associated consequences remained a significant enduring public health challenge requiring intense action although they no longer represented a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. The Administration correspondingly made clear to the public that Zika virus remained a challenge to public health, and Hong Kong should stay vigilant by continuing the prevailing prevention and control strategy and maintaining the Alert Response Level. The Administration would maintain close liaison with public and private hospitals, medical professions and the community. Relevant bureaux/government departments and organizations would continue to undertake prevention and control measures in line with the Preparedness and Response Plan to ensure that measures on effective disease surveillance, vector control, examination and diagnosis, emergency preparedness, health advice, public education and risk communication were in place.

Monitoring the infestation of biting midges

17. When following up with the Administration on mosquito control work in face of threats from Zika virus infection, members also expressed concern about the infestation of biting midges in Hong Kong. The Administration was called on to formulate relevant indicators for monitoring biting midges, announce regularly the surveillance results and take targeted measures to control midges in areas where the infestation problem was particularly serious.

18. The Administration advised that WHO had not published guidelines for systematic surveillance of biting midges. According to the Administration's understanding, the Mainland, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia as well as some countries in America and Europe had not formulated any index for the surveillance of biting midges. FEHD had invited, from the Mainland, a renowned expert in studying biting midges to visit Hong Kong in June 2016 for conducting studies and providing guidance on how to monitor the infestation of biting midges. It was discovered that biting midges found in Hong Kong were not vectors of mosquito-borne diseases such as DF, JE and Zika virus infection. FEHD had taken heed of the expert's advice as well as experiences of other countries/areas in monitoring the infestation of biting midges in Hong Kong.

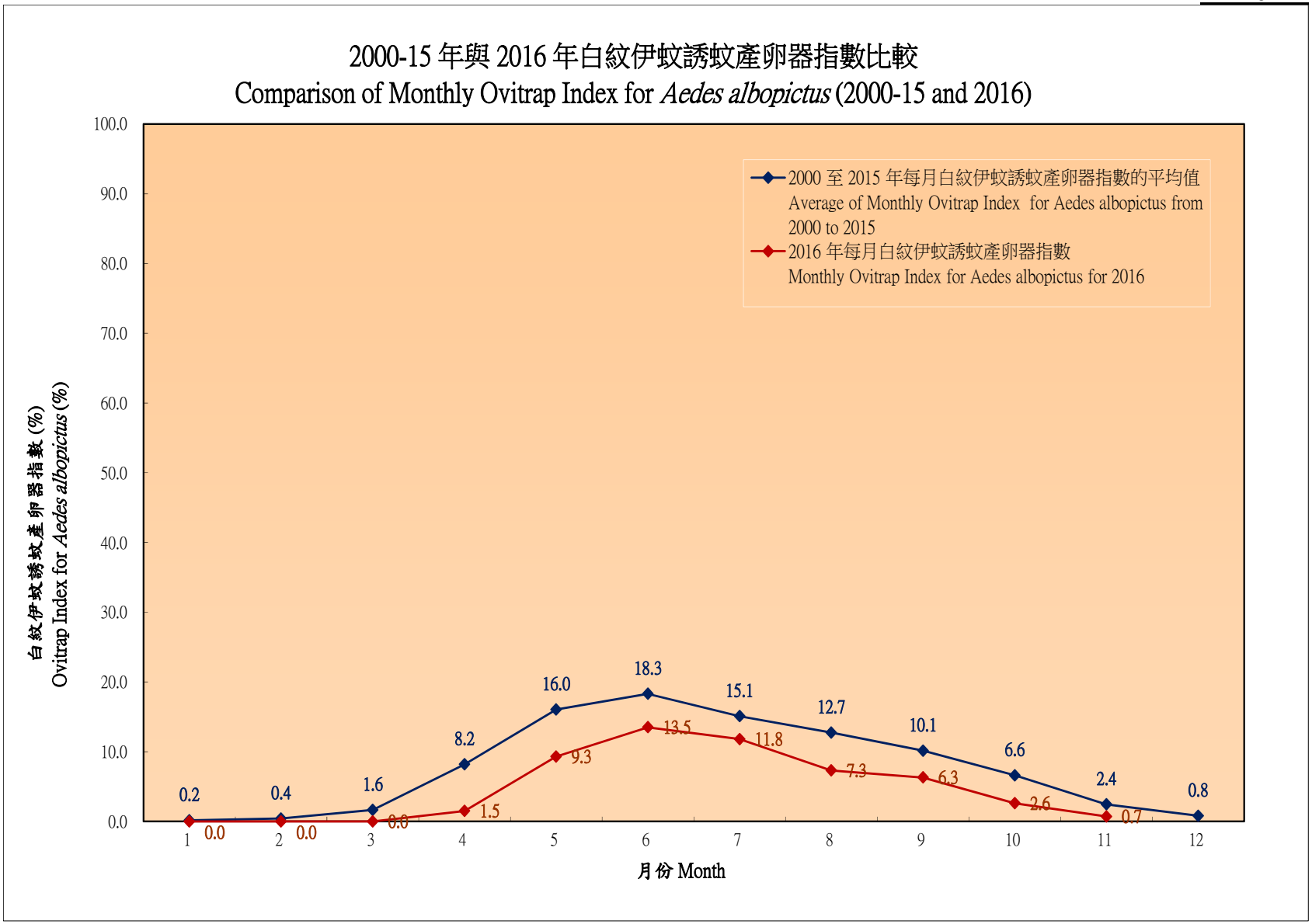
Recent development

19. The Administration will brief members on the government efforts in preventing and controlling mosquito and biting midges, including the Anti-mosquito Campaign 2018, at the Panel meeting on 12 December 2017.

Relevant papers

20. A list of relevant papers on the Legislative Council website is in **Annex VI**.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
6 December 2017


2000-15 年與 2016 年白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數比較
Comparison of Monthly Ovitrap Index for *Aedes albopictus* (2000-15 and 2016)
白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數 (%)
Ovitrap Index for *Aedes albopictus* (%)
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
2000 至 2015 年每月白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數的平均值
Average of Monthly Ovitrap Index for Aedes albopictus from 2000 to 2015
2016 年每月白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數
Monthly Ovitrap Index for Aedes albopictus for 2016
0.2
0.4
1.6
8.2
16.0
18.3
15.1
12.7
10.1
6.6
2.4
0.8
0.0
0.0
0.0
1.5
9.3
13.5
11.8
7.3
6.3
2.6
0.7
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
月份 Month

Annex II

2016 年分佈於 19 個地區的 52 個監察地點的誘蚊產卵器指數

Ovitrap Indices for 52 locations in 19 districts - 2016

	監察地點 Locations	1 月 Jan	2 月 Feb	3 月 Mar	4 月 Apr	5 月 May	6 月 Jun	7 月 Jul	8 月 Aug	9 月 Sep	10 月 Oct	11 月 Nov	12 月 Dec
港島及離島 (Hong Kong & Islands)	柴灣西 (Chai Wan West)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	天后 (Tin Hau)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.7%	20.8%	26.9%	7.3%	7.5%	7.8%	1.9%	
	筲箕灣和西灣河 (Shau Kei Wan & Sai Wan Ho)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	6.8%	3.5%	5.0%	1.8%	0.0%	
	北角 (North Point)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	9.1%	18.2%	5.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
	灣仔北 (Wan Chai North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	5.7%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%	
	跑馬地 Happy Valley)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	7.0%	19.6%	14.0%	8.8%	7.3%	7.0%	1.8%	
	中環、上環和西營盤 (Central, Sheung Wan & Sai Ying Pun)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	9.4%	9.7%	9.2%	12.4%	0.0%	1.6%	
	西環 (Sheung Wan)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	13.0%	7.4%	5.7%	4.5%	1.9%	0.0%	
	香港仔和鴨脷洲 (Aberdeen & Ap Lei Chau)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	12.2%	17.0%	5.5%	3.7%	9.3%	2.0%	0.0%	
	薄扶林 (Pokfulam)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	14.0%	15.7%	15.1%	11.8%	23.1%	2.9%	0.0%	
	深水灣和淺水灣 (Deep Water Bay & Repulse Bay)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.7%	21.8%	22.2%	3.8%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	長洲 (Cheung Chau)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	8.8%	5.6%	2.8%	8.8%	8.6%	0.0%	
	東涌 (Tung Chung)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	18.4%	15.8%	10.5%	18.4%	5.3%	2.7%	0.0%	

	監察地點 Locations	1月 Jan	2月 Feb	3月 Mar	4月 Apr	5月 May	6月 Jun	7月 Jul	8月 Aug	9月 Sep	10月 Oct	11月 Nov	12月 Dec
九龍 (Kowloon)	尖沙咀 (Tsim Sha Tsui)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	7.0%	18.2%	1.7%	5.4%	7.3%	1.8%	
	尖沙咀東 (Tsim Sha Tsui East)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	11.3%	20.4%	3.7%	4.0%	7.5%	0.0%	
	旺角 (Mong Kok)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	7.0%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%	
	荔枝角 (Lai Chi Kok)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	8.0%	9.4%	5.6%	11.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	深水埗東 (Sham Shui Po East)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	9.3%	15.1%	5.6%	5.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
	長沙灣 (Cheung Sha Wan)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	7.4%	9.3%	14.8%	14.8%	7.3%	1.8%	0.0%	
	九龍城北 (Kowloon City North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	5.5%	1.8%	9.1%	11.1%	9.2%	1.9%	0.0%	
	紅磡 (Hung Hom)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	
	何文田 (Ho Man Tin)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	9.4%	14.8%	7.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	樂富西 (Lok Fu West)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	8.3%	16.7%	18.0%	5.2%	1.7%	3.3%	0.8%	
	啟德北 (Kai Tak North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	13.2%	23.7%	2.6%	23.7%	5.4%	2.7%	
	黃大仙中 (Wong Tai Sin Central)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	11.1%	16.1%	9.5%	4.8%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%	
	鑽石山 (Diamond Hill)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	7.7%	2.0%	5.8%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	
	牛池灣 (Ngau Chi Wan)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	16.7%	18.5%	20.0%	3.6%	1.8%	3.7%	0.0%	
	觀塘中 (Kwun Tong Central)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	16.9%	22.6%	14.5%	22.4%	3.4%	11.1%	0.0%	
	藍田 (Lam Tin)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	7.3%	12.7%	14.5%	9.1%	3.6%	5.5%	0.0%	
	九龍灣 (Kowloon Bay)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	13.8%	19.6%	17.9%	16.4%	5.3%	7.1%	3.5%	
新界東 (New Territories East)	將軍澳南 (Tseung Kwan O South) (前稱: 將軍澳) (Formerly :Tseung Kwan O)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	20.7%	15.5%	5.0%	15.3%	8.3%	5.3%	0.0%	

	監察地點 Locations	1月 Jan	2月 Feb	3月 Mar	4月 Apr	5月 May	6月 Jun	7月 Jul	8月 Aug	9月 Sep	10月 Oct	11月 Nov	12月 Dec
	將軍澳北 (Tseung Kwan O North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	31.7%	35.0%	5.2%	12.1%	3.6%	3.7%	1.8%	
	西貢市 (Sai Kung Town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	8.2%	0.0%	8.3%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	馬鞍山 (Ma On Shan)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	11.9%	11.7%	3.3%	5.0%	5.1%	1.7%	
	圓洲角 (Yuen Chau Kok)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	13.8%	22.4%	26.3%	7.3%	5.6%	3.4%	0.0%	
	大圍 (Tai Wai)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	5.6%	19.6%	7.4%	1.8%	3.7%	3.6%	
	大埔 (Tai Po)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	7.4%	18.5%	7.5%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	粉嶺 (Fanling)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	17.0%	13.2%	5.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	
	上水 (Sheung Shui)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	7.3%	7.3%	5.7%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	
新界西 (New Territories West)	天水圍 (Tin Shui Wai)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	10.9%	5.6%	10.7%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	元崗 (Yuen Kong)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	28.0%	4.0%	12.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	元朗市 (Yuen Long Twon)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	3.7%	1.8%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	屯門南 (Tuen Mun South)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.9%	14.8%	5.5%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	
	屯門北 (Tuen Mun North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	16.9%	27.4%	6.3%	8.1%	0.0%	1.6%	
	掃管笏 (So Kwun Wat)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	9.1%	7.3%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
	荃灣市 (Tsuen Wan Town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	26.8%	8.8%	3.6%	8.6%	1.8%	1.8%	
	馬灣 (Ma Wan)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	上葵涌 (Sheung Kwai Chung)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	15.4%	11.5%	5.8%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	葵涌 (Kwai Chung)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	16.4%	11.1%	9.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	荔景 (Lai King)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	9.1%	5.6%	9.1%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
	青衣南 (Tsing Yi South) (前稱: 青衣)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	12.3%	17.9%	10.7%	11.5%	7.5%	5.7%	1.8%	

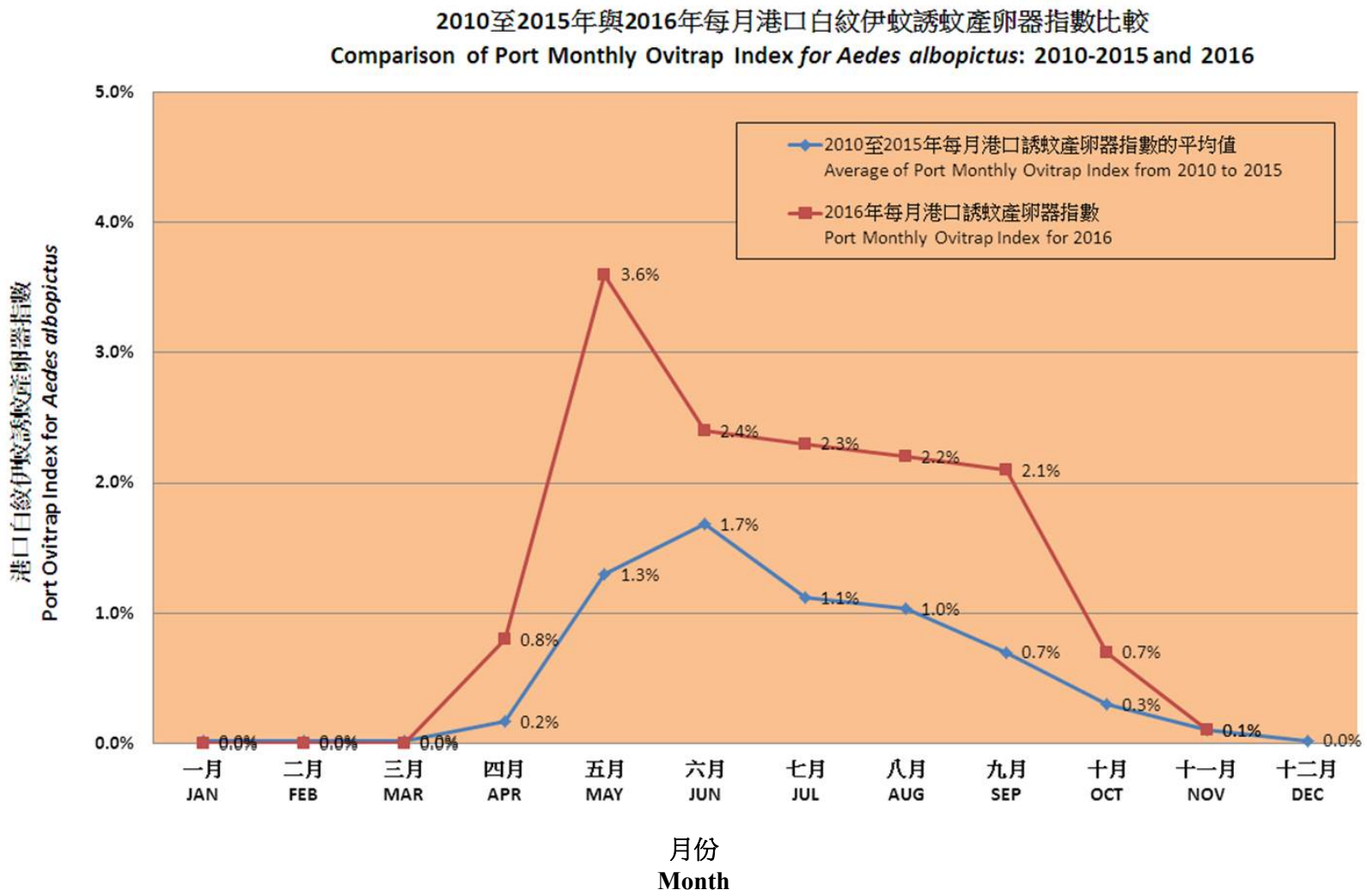
	監察地點 Locations	1月 Jan	2月 Feb	3月 Mar	4月 Apr	5月 May	6月 Jun	7月 Jul	8月 Aug	9月 Sep	10月 Oct	11月 Nov	12月 Dec
	(Formerly : Tsing Yi)												
	青衣北 (Tsing Yi North)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	12.7%	27.8%	7.4%	9.3%	9.1%	1.9%	0.0%	
每月白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數 ***Monthly Ovitrap Index for Aedes albopictus***		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	9.3%	13.5%	11.8%	7.3%	6.3%	2.6%	0.7%	

Annex III

2016年港口地區誘蚊產卵器的監察結果
Result of Ovitrap Surveillance in Port Areas in 2016

監察地點 Location	1月 Jan	2月 Feb	3月 Mar	4月 Apr	5月 May	6月 Jun	7月 Jul	8月 Aug	9月 Sep	10月 Oct	11月 Nov	12月 Dec
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	--
陸路邊境口岸 Cross Boundary Check Points on Land	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	11.9%	5.0%	2.1%	5.3%	3.3%	0.6%	0.0%	--
私人貨物裝卸區 Private Cargoes Working Areas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	14.5%	11.3%	7.5%	8.8%	2.5%	0.6%	--
出入境碼頭 Cross Boundary Ferry Piers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	--
貨櫃碼頭 Container Terminals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	--
公共貨物裝卸區 Public Cargoes Working Areas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	9.2%	10.5%	7.9%	10.9%	4.2%	1.7%	--
每月港口白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數 Port Monthly Ovitrap Index for *Aedes albopictus*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	0.7%	0.1%	--

Annex IV


2010至2015年與2016年每月港口白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數比較
Comparison of Port Monthly Ovitrap Index *for Aedes albopictus*: 2010-2015 and 2016
港口白紋伊蚊誘蚊產卵器指數
Port Ovitrap Index for *Aedes albopictus*
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%
2010至2015年每月港口誘蚊產卵器指數的平均值
Average of Port Monthly Ovitrap Index from 2010 to 2015
2016年每月港口誘蚊產卵器指數
Port Monthly Ovitrap Index for 2016
3.6%
2.4%
2.3%
2.2%
2.1%
1.7%
1.3%
1.1%
1.0%
0.8%
0.7%
0.7%
0.3%
0.2%
0.1%
0.0%
0.0%
0.0%
0.0%
一月 JAN
二月 FEB
三月 MAR
四月 APR
五月 MAY
六月 JUN
七月 JUL
八月 AUG
九月 SEP
十月 OCT
十一月 NOV
十二月 DEC
月份
Month

Annex V

Number of complaints about the problem of biting midges received by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department in each of the past three years and each of the first four months in 2016

Year	Month	Number of complaints of biting midges infestation
2013	-	53
2014	-	34
2015	-	15
2016	January	0
	February	0
	March	5
	April	12

Relevant papers on anti-mosquito work and prevention and control of biting midges

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene	14.6.2011 (Item VII)	Agenda Minutes
	8.5.2012 (Item VII)	Agenda Minutes
	13.5.2014 (Item VI)	Agenda Minutes
	12.5.2015 (Item VI)	Agenda Minutes
	12.4.2016 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	8.6.2016	Written question raised by Hon CHAN Han-pan on "Problem of biting midges"
	8.6.2016	Written question raised by Hon CHAN Hak-kan on "Prevention and control of biting midges"
	30.11.2016	Written question raised by Hon Kenneth LAU on "Measures to prevent an outbreak of the Zika epidemic"
Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene	10.1.2017 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	1.11.2017	Oral question raised by Hon LEUNG Che-cheung on "Preventing Japanese encephalitis from spreading in Tin Shui Wai"

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
6 December 2017