

CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Stern, A. (1997). Thailand's Migration Situation and its Relations with APEC Members and Other Countries in Southeast Asia. Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University. Bangkok.

This paper presents an overview of Thailand's Migration Situation from various levels of concerns; global, regional, national and local levels. It analyzed the situation of migration into and out of Thailand. The detailed description provides modes of entry and exit, reason for these and impact on Thailand at grass root social-economic level especially labor shortage, to national security and foreign relationship issues in APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation). Reviewed literatures and interviews with various stakeholders in selected Thailand border sites were used for this report.

2. Archavanitkul, K. & Guest, Philip. (1999). Managing the Flow of Migration: Regional Approaches. Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.

This research publication discusses broadly about experiences and problems of managing outflows and inflows of migration from countries of origin and countries of destination. It also wisely reviews the lack of policy measures in trafficking, migrant rights, migrant women and children issues and access to services especially health services. It suggests short-term and long-term strategies for managing undocumented migration as a regional issue.

3. Chintayananda, S., Risser, Gary. & Chantavanich, S. (1997). The Monitoring of the registration of immigrant workers from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos in Thailand. Asian Research Center fir Migration Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University.

This report studies the background of the registered employers and the migrant workers in six border provinces in Thailand. It describes the migrant registration process, which is implemented under the Cabinet Resolution of June 1996 to register foreign labors from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. This report also provides the number of registered workers and employers, health conditions of workers and problems and obstacles to the registration process.

4. Santikarn, C, Kamolsiripichaiporn. P. & Tuntiseranee, P. (2000). Study on Information on specific diseases and health services system for human resources development. The ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization.

This brief report is part of a research package on the Impact of Transnational Migration of Human Resources Development to report back to the 19th ASEAN Assembly in Malaysia. It enumerates health problems of migrant labors, policy and measures in Thailand for disease control and health promotion among migrant laborers compared with other countries. It discusses great concern on communicable diseases especially HIV/AIDS, malaria, filariasis, among migrant laborers and the burden on the health services and socio-economic system for Thailand. It also calls for collaboration between the countries of origin and destination and developing policies on legal measures, including international cooperation mechanisms, essential for coping with and mitigation of the adverse health effects resulting from migrant workers.

5. Caouette, T., Archavanitkul, K. & Pyne, H.H. (2000). *Sexuality, Reproductive Health and Violence: Experiences of Migrants from Burma in Thailand*. Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.

This publication provides the profile of migrants from Myanmar (Burma) in Thailand to get awareness of Burmese migrant labors' living and working conditions and their quality of life. It explores the general health problems and access to health care in Thailand, which are affected by the Thai government's policies on undocumented Burmese migrant workers. It compares and contrasts the violence and abusive situations inside Burma and Thailand for migrants, which visualizes between bad and worst living conditions. Finally it zooms in the reproductive health issues in the Burmese migrant population in both Burma and Thailand.

6. Witkin, B.R. & Altschuld, J. W. (1995). *Planning and Conducting Needs Assessments: A Practical Guide*. SAGE, London.

This book introduces the step by step practical guides in three phases of assessment, pre-assessment, assessment and post-assessment. It continues to explain different processes and techniques, to get records and social indicators, to conduct surveys, interviews and the critical incident technique and three group processes in working with group. It covers the specialized survey and group techniques for data gathering and analysis. In addition to this, strategic planning and cross-impact analysis are mentioned in future-orientated needs assessment procedure, and fishboning. Cause and consequence analysis and fault tree analysis are explained under casual analysis heading. This book also reminds the balance between gathering too much information and too little in the needs assessment process and stressed the importance of aligning needs assessment with societal values and goals.

7. McCracken, J & Naryan, D. (1998). *Participation and Social Assessment: Tools and Techniques*. USA.

This book provides technical approaches in participatory ways of needs assessment and project implementation. It briefly describes about social assessment in term of World Bank supported operations and introduces to different contexts and clearly mentions the four steps processes of stakeholder analysis. Further, different techniques and case studies in another four different participatory empowerment processes.

8. Cohan, S., Underwood, L.G. & Gottlieb, B.H. (2000). *Social Support Measurement and Intervention: A Guide for Health and Social Scientists*.

This edited book introduces the social relationships and health by underpinning theories and historical background. It explores different measurements from different angles of social support especially measuring levels of social integration and networks, perceived and received social support. In addition to that, a detailed explanation 'on one to one' and 'support group' intervention and mobilizing the natural network to get optimal support for community participation and empowerment are discussed. It includes valuable comments and suggestions on further directions in social support measurement and interventions.

9. Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Cambodia, (1997). *Guidelines for Developing Operational Districts*. Ministry of Health with collaboration of the WHO. Kingdom of Cambodia.

This book describes the health coverage plan, a part of whole health service reform in Cambodia since 1996. It provides principles in various important aspects, especially strategies for improving health services coverage in remote areas, strengthening of organizational structure, optimizing the use of resources through the delivery of integrated health care. It discusses the operational aspects of implementing health centres, referral hospital organizations and developing referral system. It also emphasizes human and financial resources planning and practical concept of health information system for effective and efficient use of resources.

10. Waa, A., Holibar, F. & Spinola, C. (1998). Program Evaluation: An Introductory Guide for Health promotion. Alcohol & Public Health Research Unit. University of Auckland. Auckland.

This book describes four types of evaluations, namely formative evaluation, program planning, process evaluation, and impact and outcome evaluation. It also emphasizes on ethical issues in evaluation. Further, it discusses quantitative and qualitative methods and processes of evaluation.