

3. Cited in *The United Nations and Cambodia, 1991-1995*, New York: UN, 1995, p. 55; see also 'What the United Nations learnt in Cambodia', *The Economist*, 19 June 1993, p. 36.
4. Ker Munthit, 'Akashi: election "free and fair"', *Phnom Penh Post*, 6-12 June 1993, p. 3; Nate Thayer and Rodney Tasker, 'Voice of the people', *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 3 June 1993, p. 10. See also Michael W. Doyle, *UN Peacekeeping in Cambodia: UNTAC's Civil Mandate*, Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 1995, Ch. 4 and *passim*; Michael W. Doyle and Nishkala Suntharalingam, 'The UN in Cambodia: lessons for complex peacekeeping,' *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Summer 1994, pp. 117-47.
5. *The United Nations and Cambodia, 1991-1995*, op. cit., p. 54; see also Grant Curtis, 'Transition to what? Cambodia, UNTAC and the peace process', in Utting, *Between Hope and Insecurity*, pp. 56-8.
6. *Report from the National Women's Summit*, Phnom Penh, 5-8 March 1993. See also Mang Channo, 'Women's Day highlights gender inequalities', *Phnom Penh Post*, 12-25 March 1993.
7. Interviews, 25 March-1 April 1996. Another way in which UNTAC was cited as having contributed in a positive way to women's lives concerned domestic violence: the Project Against Domestic Violence in Phnom Penh reported that in a context where few cases of domestic violence are ever reported to authorities and fewer still are prosecuted, one provincial judge described the only criminal case of domestic violence she had ever presided over as one in which UNTAC officers had brought in a man caught beating his wife in a marketplace. Cathy Zimmerman, Sar Samen and Men Savorn, *Plates in a Basket Will Rattle: Domestic Violence in Cambodia*, Phnom Penh: Asia Foundation, 1994, p. 140, fn. 99, and pp. 137-42 *passim*.
8. Ramses Amer, 'The United Nations' peacekeeping operation in Cambodia: overview and assessment', *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, Vol. 15, No. 2, September 1993, pp. 211-31; Curtis, 'Transition to What?', p. 59; Doyle, *UNTAC's Civil Mandate*, Ch. 4; Doyle and Suntharalingam, 'Lessons for Complex Peacekeeping', pp. 124-27.
9. In addition to other sources cited above, see also Jarat Chopra, John Mackinlay and Larry Minear, *Report on the Cambodian Peace Process*, Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 1993, Ch. 3 and *passim*; Jarat Chopra, *United Nations Authority in Cambodia*, Occasional Paper No. 15, Providence, RI: Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies, 1994, Part 2 and *passim*; Amitav Acharya, 'Cambodia, the United Nations and the problems of peace', *The Pacific Review*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1994, pp. 298-308.
10. Curtis, 'Transition to What?', p. 60; Peter Eng, 'Little sympathy for Vietnamese victims', *Phnom Penh Post*, 7 August 1992, p. 4; Kevin Barrington, 'Massacre condemned but...', *Phnom Penh Post*, 26 March-8 April 1993, p. 1.
11. Jennar, 'International Triumph in Cambodia?', p. 148.
12. An important exception here is an excellent collection organized through the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; see Utting, *Between Hope and Insecurity*.
13. Mang Channg, 'Sex trade flourishing in capital', *Phnom Penh Post*, 12-25 February 1993, p. 6; 'The problem of prostitution', *Phnom Penh Post*, 12-25 February 1993, p. 6; Andrew Nettie, 'Cambodia: UN Mission cited as sex slavery spreads', *Sunday Age* (Melbourne), 25 June 1995; Eva Arnvig, 'Women, children and returnees', in Utting, *Between Hope and Insecurity*, pp. 166-9; Kien Serey Phal, 'The lessons of the international community for peacebuilding and development in Cambodia', *Pacifica Review*, Vol. 7, No. 2, 1995, pp. 129-33; Gayle Kirshenbaum, 'Who's watching the peacekeepers?', *Ms*, May/June 1994, p. 13. Interviews conducted in Phnom Penh from 25 March-1 April 1995 as well as numerous reports by NGOs within Phnom Penh confirm these observations; see, for example, Mona Mehta, *Gender Dimensions of Poverty in Cambodia: A Survey Report*, Phnom Penh: Oxfam, 1993, p. 7.
14. Jon Swain, 'UN losing battle for Cambodia in the brothels of Phnom Penh', *Sunday Times*, 27 December 1992; *Asian Recorder*, 21-27 May 1993, p. 23144. Indeed, the Cambodian Women's Development Association indicated in 1994 that the majority of prostitutes working in the Toul Kork area of Phnom Penh were likely Cambodian (Cambodian Women's Development Association, 'Prostitution Survey Results', 1994), and interviewees in Phnom Penh indicated to the author that the ethnic origin of prostitutes in Cambodia has always varied, depending on the location of the brothels.
15. Interviews, Phnom Penh, 25 March-1 April 1996.
16. UNICEF, *The Trafficking and Prostitution of Children in Cambodia: A Situation Report*, Phnom Penh: UNICEF, 1995, pp. 1-2; Krousar Thmey, 'Child prostitution and trafficking in Cambodia: a new problem', March-October 1995 in Appendix 2 of UNICEF, *The Trafficking and Prostitution of Children in Cambodia*; Keo Keang and Im Phallay, Human Rights Task Force on Cambodia, 'Notes on the March-April 1995 rapid appraisal of the Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia on child prostitution and trafficking', in Appendix 2 of UNICEF, *The Trafficking and Prostitution of Children in Cambodia*; Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia, 'Combating women trafficking and child prostitution', March/April 1995, in Appendix 2 of UNICEF, *The Trafficking and Prostitution of Children in Cambodia*.
17. Swain, 'UN losing battle for Cambodia in the brothels of Phnom Penh'.
18. Ledgerwood, 'The Lessons from Cambodia', p. 7.
19. Swain, 'UN losing battle for Cambodia in the brothels of Phnom Penh', and *Asian Recorder*, 5-11 February 1993, p. 22903. Most observers note that while UNTAC was not responsible for bringing HIV and AIDS to Cambodia, it did contribute to its spread.
20. Katrina Peach, 'HIV threatens to claim UNTAC's highest casualties', *Phnom Penh Post*, 22 October-4 November 1993, p. 4.
21. Noted in *Asian Recorder*, 16-22 April 1993, p. 23060. Ledgerwood, 'The Lessons from Cambodia', p. 8, and Arnvig, 'Women, children and returnees', p. 165.