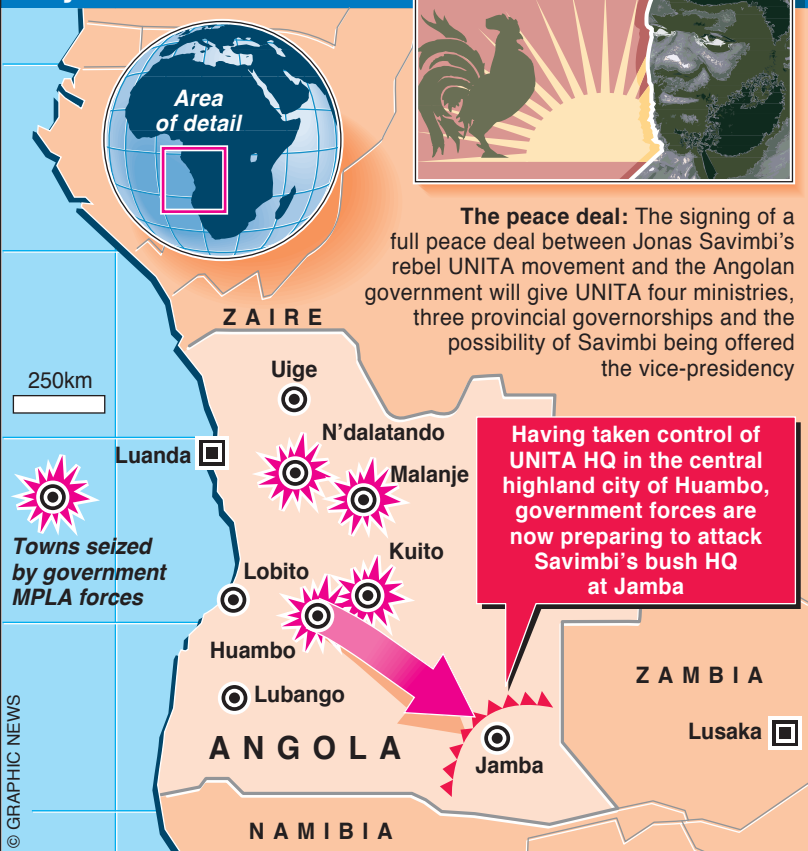


Angola – truce after 19 years of civil war



The peace deal: The signing of a full peace deal between Jonas Savimbi's rebel UNITA movement and the Angolan government will give UNITA four ministries, three provincial governorships and the possibility of Savimbi being offered the vice-presidency



Chronology of the power struggle

1962: Fighting breaks out as three guerilla movements launch attacks for independence in the Portuguese colony.

1974: Military coup in Portugal paves way for independence in Angola the next year.

1975: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) seizes power at independence, leading to civil war with the rival National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

1975-88: Angola becomes proxy battleground for Cold War superpowers. Cuba sends 50,000 soldiers and Soviet Union pours in billions of dollars to support Marxist MPLA government. South African troops and U.S. weapons and money back UNITA. 350,000 Angolans die in fighting.

1988: Cuba and South Africa negotiate mutual withdrawal but conflict continues between MPLA and UNITA.

May 1991: UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sign peace treaty advocating democratic elections and amnesty for warring factions.

Sep 1992: Elections held. UNITA loses parliamentary majority. Dos Santos leads Savimbi but fails to win outright victory in presidential vote.

Oct 1992: Savimbi rejects result and fighting breaks out as both sides accuse each other of military build-up.

Nov 1993: Fighting continues as UN-led peace talks get underway in Lusaka.

Oct, 1994: 10-point peace plan agreed.

Nov, 1994: Ceasefire declared