

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
	Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
	International migrants (2019)	669,479
	New asylum applications (2019)	45

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/africa/angola>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	24,165	2015	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	96	2015
	21,634	2013		105	2013
	19,898	2011		100	2011
	16,183	2009		87	2009
	8,300	2005		50	2005
	4,975	2002		33	2002
	5,147	1999		39	1999

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	32,900,000	2020	International migrants	669,479	2019
	25,022,000	2015		106,800	2015
	20,200,000	2012		87,400	2013
International migrants as a percentage of the population	0.4	2013	Refugees	25,793	2019
				39,865	2018
				41,127	2017
				15,537	2016
				15,555	2015
				23,783	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.6	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	45	2019
	0.64	2014		12,270	2014
	1.2	2012			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Common law	

LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Constitution of the Republic of Angola Article 63: "Any person deprived of their liberty must be informed at the time of their imprisonment or detention of the respective reasons and their rights" Article 67: "No-one may be detained, imprisoned or brought to trial unless under the terms of the law, and all defendants or prisoners shall be guaranteed the right to a defence, appeal and legal counsel!"		2010	2010
LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
Core pieces of national legislation	Name			Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law Regulating the Legal Status of Foreigners in the Republic of Angola, Law No. 2/07 of 31 May, entered into force in November 2007.			2007	2007
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name			Observation Date	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay			2016	
	Detention to effect removal			2016	
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order			2016	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES					
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date		
	Yes	No	2016		
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days			Observation Date	
	15			2016	
VULNERABLE PERSONS					
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date	
	Asylum seekers	Not mentioned	Yes	2014	
	Pregnant women	Not mentioned	Yes	2014	
	Accompanied minors	Not mentioned	Yes	2014	
	Unaccompanied minors	Not mentioned	Yes	2014	
MANDATORY DETENTION					
Mandatory detention	Filter	Name		Observation Date	
	Yes	All apprehended non-citizens who do not have proper documentation		2016	
	Yes	Non-citizens who have been placed in removal proceedings		2016	

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

Re-entry ban	Name	Observation Date
	Yes	2016

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	<p>According to UNHCR, as of mid-2020 there were 80,698 refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Angola had 1,762 cases of COVID-19 as of 13 August, however there is little information about whether infections have been detected among the country's refugee population. In late May, after a 60-day state of emergency, the government began loosening some public restrictions as part of a "State of Calamity" declaration. The country has subsequently experienced a sharp rise in cases, going from less than 100 cases in May to nearly 2,000 by August. There appears to have been no public announcement about specific measures to protect asylum seekers and migrants, including those in detention centres. In the past, the GDP has identified various facilities that appear to be used largely for detaining migrants, asylum seekers, or other foreigners as part of immigration enforcement measures. However, the most recent reports about these centres date back several years. In 2017, the UNHCR reported that it was blocked from visiting detention centres. That same year, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants released a report denouncing the conditions and length of detention in the facilities. The country has announced measures taken in prisons. As part of the state of emergency put in place in late March, the country temporarily suspended prison visits. On 5 May, after Angola had released some 1,900 people from pre-trial detention, Human Rights Watch denounced what it regarded as insufficient measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. While on the one hand, measures were taken to reduce the overcrowding in penitentiary facilities, on the other, individuals were arrested and detained (around 300 people as of 1 May) for violating state of emergency rules. HRW called out the government for continuing to detain "hundreds of people in custody for low-level crimes, leading to a daily influx of new detainees. If not appropriately quarantined and monitored for Covid-19, these new arrivals could contribute to an outbreak in the prison system that prison authorities are ill-equipped to treat." In a 11 August monthly report, the police said that more than 4,100 people had been detained in the past month.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2019
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2019
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2019
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2014
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2014
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2014
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2014
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1992
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1992
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1990
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1986
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1981
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1981	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	14/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2014
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2007
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1992	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	3/5	
	3/5	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	4. The Committee urges the State party to: (a) Ensure the implementation of the law on the right of asylum and refugee status and put in place fair and effective asylum procedures, embracing protection against refoulement; (b) Ensure that detention of asylum seekers and refugees is used only as a last resort and that those detained in reception centres are provided with legal safeguards and have access to legal counsel as well as interpretation services; (c) Establish alternatives to the detention of children and families with children; (d) Issue and renew identification documents for asylum seekers and refugees in a timely manner so as to facilitate their access to basic social services, and prevent their arbitrary detention; (e) Improve the material conditions of reception centres and ensure that asylum seekers staying in these centres are guaranteed an adequate standard of living and enjoy access to basic social services; (f) Introduce the necessary legislative and policy amendments to remove the requirement that asylum seekers must reside in closed reception centres.	2016
	Human Rights Committee	§16. [...] ensure that undocumented migrants are protected against refoulement and if detained are entitled to bring proceedings before a court that will decide on the lawfulness of their detention.	2013
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	ACHPR, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights		1990
	ACRWC, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child		1992
	APRW, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)		2007
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2010	2017
	No	2014	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS					
Institutions responsible for immigration detention					
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date	
		Service for Migration and Foreigners			2011
		Service for Migration and Foreigners			2008
		Service for Migration and Foreigners			2008
Institutions responsible for immigration detention					
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name		Entity Type	Observation Date	
	Service for Migration and Foreigners		Governmental	2011	
	Service for Migration and Foreigners		Governmental	2008	

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
															2015

Detention monitoring institutions

Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
	National Ombudsman (Provedor di Justiça di direitos)	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016

Detention monitoring institutions

Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date
	Yes	2014

Detention monitoring institutions

Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Observation Date
	Yes	2014

More information about immigration detention in Angola is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)