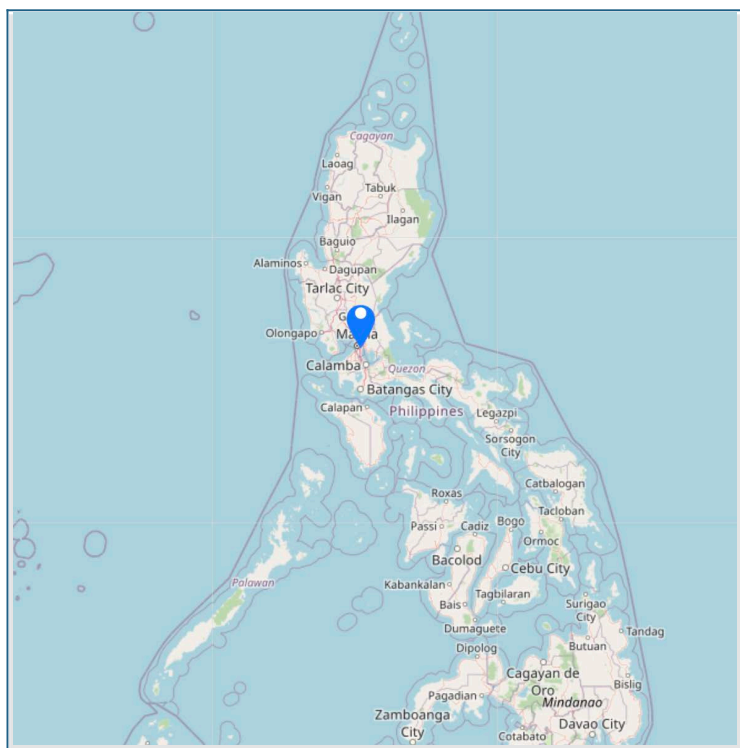


# Philippines Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	218,530
New asylum applications (2019)	218

## NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/asia-pacific/philippines>
- "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	142,168	2016	Percentage of foreign prisoners	0.4	2016
	108,305	2012			
	102,267	2009			
	89,639	2005			
	67,798	2002			
	70,383	1999			
	35,864	1993			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	140	2016			
	111	2012			
	111	2009			
	108	2005			
	86	2002			
	94	1999			
	55	1993			

### Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date	
Population	109,600,000	2020	International migrants	218,530	2019	
	100,699,000	2015			211,900	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	0.2	2015	Refugees	680	2019	
					642	2018
					522	2017
					382	2016
					269	2015
					222	2014
Total number of new asylum applications	218	2019	Stateless persons	1,068	2018	
	105	2016			2,678	2017
	90	2014			4,636	2016
					8,619	2015

## DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION		
Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Common law	2017
	Civil law	2017
COVID-19 UPDATES		
Latest Update	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>As of mid-May, the Philippines had nearly 12,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 800 deaths. Since March 15, the Metro Manila region of the country has been subject to a lockdown, including a ban on entry and exit by land, domestic air, and domestic sea, and mandatory home quarantine and social distancing. Restrictions have also been introduced in other regions of the country. The Duterte administration has come under fire from human rights organisations for sanctioning the use of lethal force by the police and security forces to enforce the lockdown, which has resulted in multiple killings and tens of thousands of arrests. The Philippines is notorious for its overcrowded jails and prisons. On April 17, 9 inmates and 9 prison employees at the Quezon City jail tested positive for COVID-19. On April 21, 18 inmates and one worker in the Correctional Institution for Women in Mandaluyong were reported to be infected with COVID-19 after coming into contact with a sick inmate. Following those incidents in correctional facilities and prisons, on April 22, the Bureau of Immigration (BI) said that it would move to “decongest its detention center in Bicutan, Taguig City to reduce the risk of COVID-19 outbreak among the foreigners confined in the facility.” It stated that “overcrowding in the facility exposes both the inmates and their guards to the risk of getting infected with the virus.” The Commissioner of the Bureau, Jaime Morente, “ordered the bureau’s legal division and other concerned offices to speed up the resolution of deportation cases against foreigners presently detained at the BI Warden Facility (BIWF) in Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan.” He also said that the BI “might consider granting bail and release via recognizance for aliens who cannot be deported yet due to pending court cases.” The same press release noted that BIWF had identified high-risk detainees within the facility, including three pregnant women. Two of these women were released on bail and one was deported. Regarding conditions in the facility, the press release stated: “Morente previously ordered the creation of a BI-Covid Task Force that would ensure all employees, as well as wards, receive appropriate medical response and Covid-related concerns are properly addressed... To ensure sanitized premises, all wards were advised to always take a bath, and are not allowed to enter common facilities without properly sanitizing themselves. They were likewise informed of DOH protocols in proper handwashing and sanitizing.” No visitors are allowed to enter BIWF. The Philippine National Police has been tapped to assist in securing the facility’s premises.</p>	2020

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2012
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2011
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2002
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2002
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	1995
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1986
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1986
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1981
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1981
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1981
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1974
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1967
VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1965	
<b>Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified</b>	15/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1989
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2003
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	2/7	2017
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives		
Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	ASEAN CATPWC Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2017

**Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms**

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2008	2017
	No	2012	2017
	No	2017	2017

**INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS****Institutions responsible for immigration detention**

Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Bureau of Immigration	Department of Justice	Justice	2006
	Bureau of Immigration	Department of Justice	Justice	2004

More information about immigration detention in Philippines is available at the website of the Global Detention Project ([www.globaldetentionproject.org](http://www.globaldetentionproject.org))