

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
	Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
	International migrants (2019)	782,169
	New asylum applications (2019)	259,833

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/americas/peru>
- "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	82,898	2017	Percentage of foreign prisoners	2.1	2017
	45,464	2010			
	39,684	2007			
	31,311	2004			
	26,968	2001			
	26,059	1998			
	20,899	1995			
	15,718	1992			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	260	2017			
	154	2010			
	139	2007			
	114	2004			
	102	2001			
	103	1998			
	87	1995			
	69	1992			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	33,000,000	2020	International migrants	782,169	2019
Refugees	2,850	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.05	2016
	2,529	2018			
	1,817	2017			
	1,590	2016			
	1,488	2015			
	1,303	2014			
Total number of new asylum applications	259,833	2019			
	4,328	2016			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2017

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<p>Latest Update</p>	<p>Peru's Ombudsman's office (Defensoría del Pueblo), responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, stated that to their knowledge, no one had been detained for migration reasons during the pandemic. They also noted that there is no formal immigration detention estate in the country. After the declaration of the state of emergency in the country, Peru's immigration authority (Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones) suspended, for a duration of 15 days, administrative sanctions related to overstaying visas and residence permits and also for unauthorised entry onto the territory, through the Superintendency Resolution No. 100-2020. Consequently, deportations for these immigration offences were also suspended. The measure was subsequently extended by Superintendency Resolution No. 107-2020 until the end of the state of emergency. However, on 9 May 2020, Peru's immigration authority voided the suspension through Superintendency Resolution No. 123-2020. According to the explanatory memorandum, this decision was made to allow the authority to "help mitigate actions affecting public order, national security, or the security of Peru's citizens, by non-citizens in the country, especially during the state of emergency." The Ombudsman stated that there is no official information on the number of deportation orders issued by the country's immigration authority since the lifting of the suspension of administrative sanctions. The only case that was reported through a press release was that of two Ecuadorian citizens who entered Peruvian territory irregularly through a plane that crashed in Tumbes (a border city between Ecuador and Peru), and were then expelled to Ecuador on 10 June. While no new immigration or asylum policies have been adopted, certain measures to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 have affected the country's immigration management strategies and the operation of Peru's asylum system. As regards immigration management, Peru closed its borders on 16 March through Supreme Decree No. 044-2020-PCM, and with it, the suspension of land, aerial, and maritime transport. This measure means that, save for exceptional cases such as humanitarian flights between countries, the entry or exit of people (nationals and non-nationals) to and from the country is not permitted. In addition to the clear restrictions that this implies for the freedom of movement of migrants, the Ombudsman's office identified that it could affect the right to seek asylum. Between 16 March and 21 June, no measures were reportedly taken by the government to guarantee access to the territory for asylum seekers. People who had entered the country shortly before the closure of borders, or who entered the country irregularly during the state of emergency, said that they did not know where to go due to the closure of national institutions. From 22 June, the Special Commission for Refugees (Comisión Especial para los Refugiados or CEPR), the body in charge of the operation of the Peruvian asylum system, established an online platform for people to be able to conduct the following procedures: Apply for asylum; apply for the renewal of work authorisations for asylum seekers; filing appeals for reconsideration or appeal against a negative asylum decision; and applying for family reunification in cases of people with refugee status. The CEPR has announced that they are working to move all procedures they are in charge of to online platforms as face-to-face meetings cannot be resumed at the moment. It is not yet known whether this system has had positive or negative effects upon the determination of refugee status. However, the Ombudsman is concerned that barriers to accessing the asylum system may arise due to the lack of access of asylum seekers to smartphones, laptops, computers, or the internet as well as the lack of knowledge on how to properly fill out the relevant applications.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>The Covid-19 crisis has had a dramatic impact on Peru's economic and social situation. As of 25 May 2020, Peru had recorded more than 260,000 cases and 8,586 deaths related to the disease, making it the Latin American country with most cases and deaths from Covid-19 after Brazil. A report by the World Bank Group reported that Venezuelan migrants residing in Peru (around 830,000) are particularly at risk from Covid-19 due to several factors, including inadequate access to health and social services as well as loss of employment. The report stated that when falling ill, only 33 percent of Venezuelan migrants (compared to 48 percent of Peruvians) sought medical care in a health centre or a doctor's office, mostly due to a lack of financial resources and insurance coverage. Many Venezuelan migrants in Peru work in the informal sector and due to the Covid-19 crisis have lost their employment and income, leaving many in a situation of extreme poverty. UN agencies have distributed food parcels and water, provided by the private sector, to some 5,000 families in vulnerable situations. This was intended to cover essential needs during the sanitary emergency to avoid people going out to buy food. According to the IOM director in Peru, "more than 80% of the Venezuelan population in Peru works in the informal sector and that people live off daily income. After 25 days of compulsory social isolation, these persons are in great need of assistance." Migrants and refugees are being accommodated in overpopulated shelters. "Accion contra el Hambre" has been distributing food, water, and hygiene kits across the shelters as well as providing support to improve their sanitation infrastructure and hygiene conditions. The organisation has reported that Venezuelan migrants are suffering from increased xenophobia and that this vulnerable population has been left out of subsidy plans during the pandemic. Certain measures have been taken to reduce the spread of Covid-19 within penal institutions. Peruvian authorities announced the creation of 60 temporary facilities to treat prisoners suffering from Covid-19 on 20 April and thousands of prisoners have been released since April. On 19 May, 933 prisoners were released, most of whom were at least 60 years old and had been sentenced for minor offences. The following day, the Minister of Justice announced that they expect to release approximately 10,000 prisoners on remand and at least 2,500 convicted offenders. A riot took place on 27 April at the Miguel Castro Castro prison in Lima, which is severely overpopulated. Although it has a capacity of only 1,140 places, there are reportedly 5,500 prisoners. Three prisoners were killed following an operation led by the police and prison guards intended to regain control of the prison. As of 20 May, 2,800 members of staff (out of 11,000) and 3,212 prisoners (out of 96,870) were tested for the disease and 674 employees and 1,223 prisoners tested positive.</p>	<p>2020</p>

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2016
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2014
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2012
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2006
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	2005
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2002
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2002
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1988
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1983
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1982
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1978
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1978
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1978
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1971
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1964	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	17/19	

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	2008
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2001
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1988
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1984
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1980	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	5/9	
	5/9	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification				
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	
		Committee on Migrant Workers	"§31. take the necessary measures to guarantee that detention of migrant workers in an irregular situation is a measure of last resort and that detention in all circumstances is conducted in accordance with article 16 and article 17, paragraph 2, of the convention, and also with the committee's general comment no. 2 on the rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families. it also recommends that the state party should provide detailed information on this issue in its next periodic report, including the information mentioned in the previous paragraph."	2015
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives				
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)	
	ACHR, American Convention on Human Rights		1978	
	IACPPT, Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture		1990	
	APACHR, Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		1995	
	CBDP, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para)		1996	
	IACFDP, Inter-American convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons		2002	
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name		Year of Visit	Observation Date
	Working Group on arbitrary detention		1998	2015
	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health		2004	2015
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants		2004	2015
	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery		2011	2015
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date	
	No	2008	2017	
	No	2012		

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

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