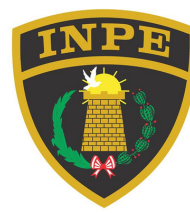


5 things you should know about criminal detention in PERU in 2022

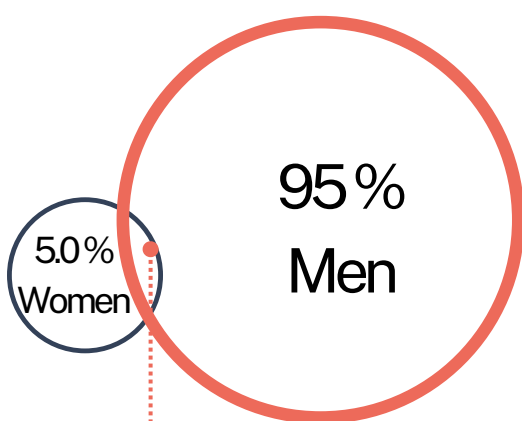
1 Prison system

INPE

- National Penitentiary Institute
- Founded in 1985
- Government agency charged with incarcerating convicts and suspects charged with crimes
- Affiliated with the Ministry of Justice and Human Right



INSTITUTO NACIONAL PENITENCIARIO
HUMANIZAR Y DIGNIFICAR PARA RESOCIALIZAR



no available data about LGBTQIA+ people

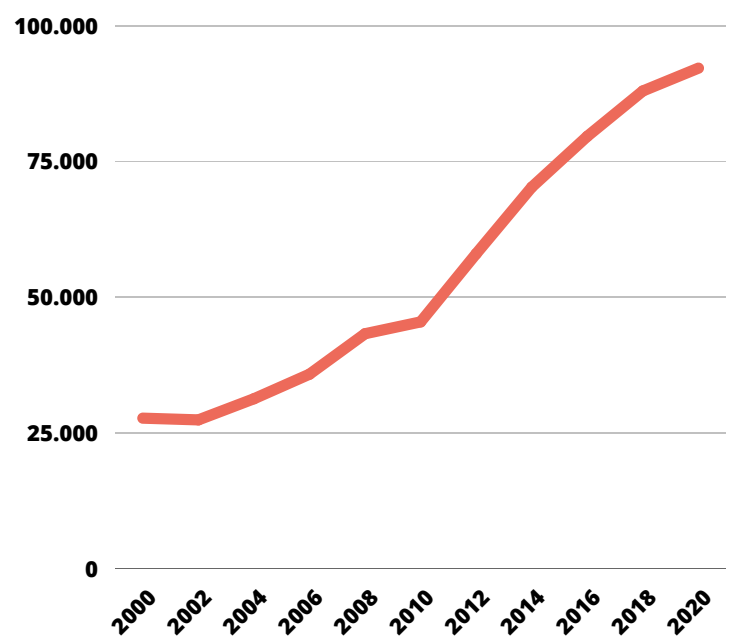
2 Prison population

- Total of 89 877 detainees in 69 prisons
- 262 detainees/100 000 people of the national population
- Overcrowding rate 219,1%
- Women represent 5,0% of the total prison population

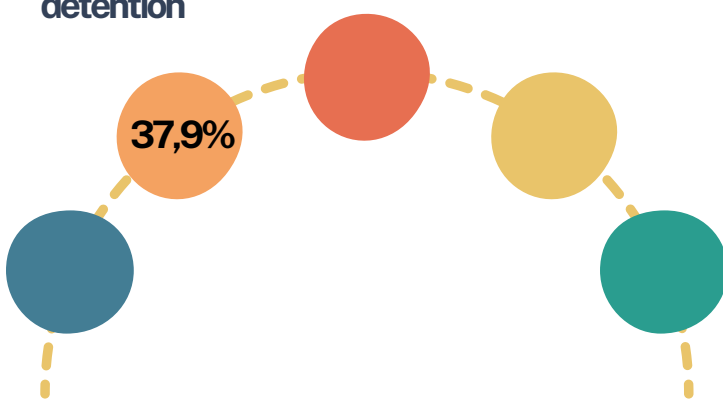
3 Prison Population trend

- The figure gives an indication of the prison population trend in the years up to 2020

→ Prison population total/ year



Pre-trial detention



4 Pre-trial detention

In relation to criminal process, 37,9% of detainees are on pre-trial detention

5 What is happening in Peru?

- Since the 7th of December 2022 Peru has been embroiled in a political crisis with almost daily demonstrations up until now against the government of Dina Boluarte and the Congress of Peru
- Former President Pedro Castillo was detained in December and replaced by President Dina Boluarte
- Many of the protesters in impoverished and rural areas are Castillo's supporters
- Critics have condemned Peru's security forces for using deadly force to suppress the demonstrations, leading to human rights violations or death
- Over 600 protestors have been detained by the police since the 7th of December, adding to the chronic problem of overcrowding that affects the prison system in Peru



EXTRADITION

UNITED NATIONS - PERU

Nazira María Ugalde Alvaro (8 september 2016)
Precautionary Measures

FACTS

- Nazira María Ugalde, a woman with a Costa Rican nationality, deprived of liberty in the Chorrillos prison
- According to the petitioner
 - Nazira was at risk as a result of the fact that on October 15, 2014, she was notified that she would be extradited to the United States on charges of first-degree murder and insurance fraud offenses for which she could suffer the death penalty
 - There were a series of due process violations regarding the lack of an adequate analysis on the diplomatic assurances provided by the United States, which could have an impact on the protection of her right to life and personal integrity due to the possibility of the application of the death penalty

Commission

- In 2015, the commission received a request for Precautionary Measures requesting that the IACHR require Peru to protect the life and personal integrity of Nazira
- After analysing the allegations of fact and law presented by the parties, the Commission considered that the information presented demonstrated that Nazira María Ugalde Alvaro could be at risk, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR's Rules of Procedure
- The commission requested Peru to refrain from extraditing Nazira until the IACHR rules on the petition pending before the IACHR
- In 2022, the precautionary measures in favor of Nazira were lifted
 - The Commission evaluated the measures adopted by Peru and identified a factual change in the circumstances surrounding Nazira
 - The commission considered that it was not possible anymore to identify a situation of imminent risk in the terms of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure

The Extradition Treaty between Peru and the United States of America

- Treaty signed at Lima, Peru on July 26, 2001
- The Contracting States agree to extradite to each other, pursuant to the provisions of this Treaty, persons whom the authorities in the Requesting State have charged with, found guilty of, or sentenced for, the commission of an extraditable offense



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