

**Jaramillo Marín, J.; Castro-Herrera, F.; Ortiz, D. (2018). Community institutions for peace in Colombia: theoretical outlines, local experiences and social challenges. Bogotá: National University of Colombia.**

Provoke an interdisciplinary and frontier discussion in the social sciences and in critical studies of the law around the Community Institutions for Peace, identifying their components and characteristics, and how they can, or cannot, respond to the conflict devices and regimes of violence in the country.

Describes community institutions for peace from theoretical outlines and analytical dimensions; the administration of justice for peace; local networks for peace in the territories; the community institutional framework for peace in Barrancabermeja; interactions between the National Police and civil society in contexts of high intensity violence; justice in equity as institutionality for peace with approaches from the Araucanian case; the experience of a surviving community and builder of community institutions in Guaviare.

The Community Institutions for Peace, ICPP, are located around peaceful coexistence, the non-violent management of conflict, the deconstruction of violence and the construction of democracy at micro levels. The ICPP, are understood as a system of norms, relationships and social practices that last over time. They are generated to satisfy collective needs and closely related to the search for community sovereignty, local exercises of democracy, regulation of tensions, prevention of the relapse of conflicts and reactivation of violence. Likewise, ICPPs are characterized by their cohesion, legitimacy, resilience and autonomy.

The ICPP constitute a hybrid peace, which is the amalgamation of formal versions of peace interacting with local actors that develop and maintain their own peacebuilding alternatives. The reconciliation in equity as an ICPP, needs to appropriate some kind of transformative management of conflict based on the use of social norms as complex resources.

Networking is a form of contribution to ICPPs, as it demands the development of ties of solidarity and cooperation, as opposed to individualistic actions, where only the particular interest of the actors is taken into account; It also demands the need for self-reflection on the part of the communities to determine common objectives, to make an inventory of capital and capabilities, and to carry out this process in a democratic and inclusive manner, which produces and renews community regulations.