

# Social problems in health, housing and education of the afro-descendant community in the department of Córdoba – Colombia

Problemática social en salud, vivienda y educación de la comunidad afrodescendiente en el Departamento de Córdoba – Colombia

Problemas sociais em saúde, moradia e educação da comunidade afrodescendente no

Departamento de Córdoba – Colômbia.

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## Abstract

Introduction: Afro-Colombian communities in our country have been subjected to violations of their rights for decades, so much so that this phenomenon is reflected in the statistics of the different censuses carried out throughout the territory. Objective: For this reason the objective of this article of reflection seeks to verify the state of the question, taking information from 2005 to 2015, aimed at the entire community in general getting to know more closely the situation that Afros are experiencing in Colombia and the cordoba department, in aspects as relevant as Health, Education, Housing, and then in a second study to verify that so much progress has been made up to the present. Method or methodology: in order to identify the problem, this researcher makes a documentary review and bibliographic consultation of primary and secondary sources that lead to the punch line of the objective. Consequently, as a result, it was possible to bring up the identification of policies, recommendations and causes that different international, state and private organizations have been working on in these aspects in order to design a solution proposal that allows improving the situation of marginality and inclusion of historically the aforementioned communities have been victims. Conclusions and results: Finally, with respect to aspects related to culture, race and customs, these communities continue to be mistreated, a phenomenon that has had an evolutionary behavior in most nations, in what has been human evolution.

*Keywords: Health; Living place; Education; Discrimination; Human rights.*

## Resumen

**Introducción:** Las comunidades afrocolombianas en nuestro país han sido objeto de vulneración de sus derechos durante décadas, tanto así que dicho fenómeno se refleja en las estadísticas de los diferentes censos realizados a lo largo del territorio. **Objetivo:** Por tal razón el objetivo de este artículo de reflexión busca verificar el estado de la cuestión, tomando información desde el año 2005 y hasta el 2015, encaminado a que toda la comunidad en general conozca más de cerca la situación que están viviendo los Afros en Colombia y el departamento de Córdoba, en aspectos tan relevantes como la Salud, Educación, Vivienda, para luego en un segundo trabajo verificar que tantos avances se han dado hasta el presente. **Método o metodología:** A su vez este investigador para lograr identificar la problemática hace una revisión documental y la consulta bibliográfica

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de fuentes primarias y secundarias que conlleven al cumplimiento del objetivo. En consecuencia, se logró como resultado traer a colación la identificación de políticas, recomendaciones y causas que en estos aspectos vienen trabajando diferentes organizaciones internacionales, estatales y privadas con el fin de diseñar una propuesta de solución que permita mejorar la situación de marginalidad e inclusión de la que históricamente han sido víctimas las comunidades aludidas. Conclusiones y resultados: Finalmente, con respecto a aspectos relacionados con la cultura, raza y costumbres, se continúa maltratando a estas comunidades, fenómeno este que ha tenido un comportamiento evolutivo en la mayoría de las naciones, en lo que ha sido el devenir humano.

*Palabras clave:* Salud; Vivienda; Educación; Discriminación; Derechos Humanos.

### Resumo

**Introdução:** As comunidades afro-colombianas em nosso país têm sido submetidas a violações de seus direitos há décadas, tanto que esse fenômeno se reflete nas estatísticas dos diferentes censos realizados em todo o território. **Objetivo:** Por esse motivo, o objetivo deste artigo de reflexão é verificar o estado da questão, tomando informações de 2005 a 2015, para que a comunidade em geral possa conhecer melhor a situação em que vivem os afrocolombianos na Colômbia e no departamento de Córdoba, em aspectos relevantes como saúde, educação e moradia, e depois, em um segundo trabalho, verificar o quanto se avançou até o momento. **Método ou metodologia:** Para identificar o problema, este pesquisador realizou uma revisão documental e consulta bibliográfica de fontes primárias e secundárias que levaram ao cumprimento do objetivo. Como resultado, foi possível identificar as políticas, recomendações e causas nas quais diferentes organizações internacionais, estatais e privadas têm trabalhado a fim de elaborar uma proposta de solução para melhorar a situação de marginalização e inclusão da qual as comunidades em questão têm sido historicamente vítimas. **Conclusões e resultados:** Finalmente, no que diz respeito aos aspectos relacionados à cultura, à raça e aos costumes, essas comunidades continuam a ser maltratadas, um fenômeno que tem tido um comportamento evolutivo na maioria das nações, no que tem sido a evolução humana.

*Palavras-chave:* Saúde; Moradia; Educação; Discriminação; Direitos Humanos.

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## Introduction

With the present work, the researcher intends to address a current and highly relevant issue that occurs in the Colombian context, in which census information is taken from 2005 to 2015. However, for the researcher this is the right time for the academy in general to have a vision that allows generating solutions from the universities, which are the main source of growth of the new world, encouraging future professionals in the search for alternatives that contribute with new ideas *ex nihilo* to understand the phenomenon of human evolution and how institutions are being purified, It is impossible to isolate the very complex social process, as a scientist who must guide and contribute to serve the governmental entities of the International, National and Local levels to plan the solutions to the problems that have affected a community that has been affected by the new world:

They remain in conditions of marginalization and are below the poverty line, suffering a serious deterioration in their quality of life. Added to this must be taken into account the cultural erosion to which these communities are constantly subjected, as a result of global projects of cultural homogenization sponsored by neoliberal hegemonies (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 2013, p. 5).

Despite the fact that in Colombia the governments, through their congressmen, who are the ones called to legislate, have been concerned about looking towards this special protection community, which can be seen through the following:

Of the important legislative and legal advances that Afro-Colombians have achieved in the recognition of their territorial and ethnic rights, the Afro-Colombian territories known to the Colombian State through the instrument of

collective titling face risks because they are scenarios of confrontation between guerrilla and paramilitary armed groups for territorial control (Cordoba, 2003, pp. 84-85).

In view of the above, it is clear that, although the will to protect these communities is one of the State's obligations:

The occupation of Afro-Colombian territories by guerrillas and paramilitaries and the serious humanitarian crisis resulting from forced displacement are today the greatest challenges facing black communities in Colombia and constitute a violation of the ethnic, territorial and collective rights of these communities. (a la Situación. Córdoba, 2003, pp. 84-85).

According to Rodríguez and Jiménez (2006) "The current conditions of the Afro-descendant population are related to historical processes of great depth: slavery, exclusion and invisibilization" (p.85); "In Colombia there are 10,562,519 Afro-Colombians, a figure equivalent to 26% of the total population" (Pastoral de las negritudes, 2019, para. 1).

They are distributed differentially throughout the national territory and in departments, which allows us to know the generalized situation in which the following figures are presented:

Chocó (with approximately 85%), followed by Magdalena (72%), Bolívar (66%), and Sucre (65%). In absolute terms, the departments with the largest number of Afro-Colombian inhabitants are Valle (approximately 1,720,257 inhabitants), Antioquia (1,215,985) and Bolívar (1,208,181), followed by Atlántico (956,628), Magdalena (872,663) and Córdoba (801,643). The department of Chocó, with 369,558 Afro-Colombian inhabitants, follows Sucre (490,187), Cauca (462,638) and Cesar (411,742) (Ramírez, 2012, p. 53). (Ramírez, 2012, p. 53).

It is no secret that at the national level this community has suffered the effects of displacement.

The Afro-descendants represent 12.3% of the total internally displaced population in Colombia. 98.3% of Afro-Colombians in a situation of displacement live below the poverty line" (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012, p.1). - 98.3% of displaced Afro-Colombians live below the poverty line" (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012, p.1).

The above allows inferring that much more work is needed, that it is not a commitment of a few but of all, that the new and old generations are called to generate tools to eradicate these scourges, it is necessary to advocate that in the places where the problem is more marked, the national government should dictate measures to eradicate them:

Displacement has had a serious impact on the identity, culture and autonomy of Afro-Colombian peoples, which in turn has led to the loss of territory for communities living in collective territories despite the implementation of Law 70 of 1993". (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012, p. 2).

Consequently, it cannot be forgotten that the highest court, responsible for overseeing compliance with the political charter headed by:

The Constitutional Court in order 005 of 2009, concluded, among others, the following causes of disenfranchisement for the Afro-Colombian population: 1. Structural exclusion resulting in marginalization and vulnerability; 2. Mining and agricultural processes that impose severe pressures on ancestral territories; 3. Weakness in the inadequate judicial and institutional protection of Afro collective territories. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012, p.2).

It is worth asking, then, whether the governments in office have forgotten their international and national obligations to guarantee the rights of the poor economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) in subjects of special protection, the:

Constitutional jurisprudence has insisted that Afro-Colombian communities are holders of fundamental constitutional rights to the collective property of their ancestral lands, to the use, conservation and administration of their natural resources, and to prior consultation in the case of measures that directly and specifically affect them. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2011, p. 43).

Perhaps they forget that in our Magna Carta the Colombian state "recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Nation" (Political Constitution of Colombia, 1991, art. 7).

All of the above allows us to infer that the aforementioned article 7 of the Constitution is providing a broad recognition of specific rights to Afro-descendants in the country, allowing the generation of:

spaces for the articulation of organizational action with the support of the Colombian State within the framework of Decree 555 of 1992 (modified by Decree No. 0726 of 1992) "whereby the Special Commission for Black Communities is created, as provided for in Transitory Article 55 of the Political Constitution, on the recognition of the Territorial and Cultural, Economic, Political and Social Rights of the Black People of Colombia and its functions and attributions are established" (Maguemati, 2012, p.183). (Maguemati, 2012, p.183).

In view of the above considerations, the group of researchers will focus on three situations that are currently the main problems that will allow the construction of this document, which will look at the issues of health, housing and education of this community in the Department of Córdoba. In order to enlighten the scientific, university and governmental communities, and even the civil forces and organizations in charge of fighting for the dignity of the rights of indigenous people in the Department of Córdoba, we will look at the issues of health, housing, and education of this community.

These communities, which, due to their situation of weakness in the face of a dominant culture, are being brutally discriminated against and ignored to the point of not having the minimum basic needs satisfied as indicated in our Magna Carta.

It should be noted that Order No. 005 of the Honorable Constitutional Court - HCC - is based on the principle that Afro-descendant communities are subjects of special constitutional protection. Thus, according to Title II (numbers 10 and 11) of the Order, it prescribes:

The condition of subjects of special protection imposes on state authorities at all levels, with respect to the Afro-Colombian population victims of forced displacement, special duties of prevention, attention and safeguarding of their individual and collective rights, to the fulfillment of which they must pay particular diligence" (Constitutional Court, 2009, p.6). (Constitutional Court, 2009, p.6).

Likewise, it should be kept in mind that we are referring to human beings who have rights, and therefore enjoy special protection:

Given the extreme vulnerability of the displaced population, not only because of the very fact of displacement, but also because in most cases they are persons who are especially protected by the Constitution -such as women heads of household, minors, ethnic minorities and the elderly, As indicated in Ruling T-025 of 2004, the adoption of measures of positive differentiation, which take into account their conditions of special vulnerability and defenselessness and tend, through preferential treatment, to materialize the effective enjoyment of their rights, is necessary. (Decision T-025, 2004, p. 1).

## II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARTICLE.

### **The health of this community in the department of Córdoba**

According to the World Health Organization, in many of its pronouncements it has always taken into account that:

A health system comprises all organizations, institutions, resources and people whose primary purpose is to improve health. Strengthening health systems means addressing major constraints related to staffing and health infrastructure, health commodities (such as equipment and drugs), and logistics, monitoring progress and effective financing of the sector. It is the sum of all organizations, institutions and resources whose primary purpose is to improve health. (WHO, 2020, para.1)

It is evident then that according to the above and in order to have greater clarity on the subject, it is pertinent to understand that resources of different types are also required within the system:

Staffing, funding, information, supplies, transportation, communications, and overall guidance and direction. It must also provide services that are responsive to needs and financially equitable, while treating users with dignity (WHO, 2020, para. 2).

Having made the above considerations, we should bear in mind the recommendations that this international organization makes to all the governments of the planet, since they already reflect the refined behaviors that are having success and that the governments, through resolutions, establish in the sense of a norm, a law that will shape part of the future:

That, in order to maintain and improve the health of the world's population, governments must

design strong and efficient health systems that provide good preventive and curative services to women, men and children, without distinction (WHO, 2020, para.4).

It is a matter that if we verify, we can find that it is not being complied with in its entirety; for no one is unaware that at present human beings continue to die for lack of this assistance despite the existence of a multiplicity of regulations aimed at ensuring compliance with these postulates, as we can see in the report signed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in which he indicates that:

Basic access to health and education services is a right recognized in Colombian law; however, the distribution of these services is often biased in favor of the more affluent areas, when these services are necessary precisely in order to break down existing inequalities. (Human Rights Council, 2015, p. 6)

It is in this sense that readers will realize that the same official documents, and the statements of scholars on the subject indicate that:

Even within the same department, there is a notable difference between the services available in different municipalities that goes beyond the normal urban-rural division. For example, with regard to a specific basket of public services in the department of Magdalena, 68% of them are concentrated in the municipality of Santa Marta, while 21 of the remaining 29 municipalities in that department each host less than 1% of that basket of services. (Human Rights Council, 2015, p. 6).

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights indicates one of the most authoritative persons in the world:

That, particularly in rural areas, the services provided by the

health services do not meet minimum standards of availability, access, acceptability and quality. For example, Afro-Colombian and indigenous children in the Department of Chocó continue to die from preventable and treatable diseases, such as gastroenteritis and respiratory infections, due to obstacles in access to adequate health services, potable water and basic sanitation. The maternal mortality rate in this department is 341.63 per 100,000 live births, compared to 42.05 in Bogotá. Mortality of children under one year of age in Chocó is 42.69 per 1,000 live births; in comparison, in Bogotá it is 12.88. (Human Rights Council, 2015, p.8).

In other words, we can be sure of the concern that international organizations have when, on behalf of their authorities, they send messages to governments so that they do not forget their obligations to the most vulnerable, we see as a result of the above:

The High Commissioner also highlights the increasing attacks against human rights defenders, corruption and its impact on inequalities in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the difficulties in addressing the multidimensional problems that rural communities have been experiencing for decades. (United Nations Human Rights, 2017, p.1)

Additionally, it is no secret that the country is going through a crisis that will be difficult to overcome, and that no matter how much will there is on the part of those in power to mitigate the crisis, it continues to worsen, despite allocating resources, these become insufficient, and if we add to this the phenomenon of corruption, there is nothing to do, since these resources end up in the hands of unscrupulous people who line their pockets without considering the pain of others; After the above, the researchers delved into the study of the current situation of the Afro-descendant community.

Regarding the health issue in the Department of Córdoba-Colombia, documents are verified that will allow us to establish the seriousness of the issue, which involves children, adults and the elderly population:

Access to health services in Afro-Caribbean localities is restricted and reports significantly lower rates than those of the rest of the Colombian population. Social security coverage in health in the departments of Cesar, Córdoba, Guajira and Sucre represent 38, 24, 33 and 30%, respectively (Maya Maqueta (n.d.), p. 268).

In principle, Afro-descendants are recognized in a special way in Law 70 of 1993 under the name of black community, which defines it as follows:

The group of families of Afro-Colombian descent that possess their own culture, share a history and have their own traditions and customs within the rural - village relationship, which reveal and preserve an awareness of identity that distinguishes them from other ethnic groups. (Law 70 of 1993, p.2).

In view of the above, it can be inferred in simple language so that readers can understand and comprehend the meaning of the above, it is clear that:

For the Colombian Caribbean, this definition of black community has only recently meant the development of recognition processes; however, it is known that the association of territorial identity functioned at first as a political tool to protect groups particularly vulnerable to the territorial appetites of external agents, but it becomes counterproductive when it imposes geographic logics on more complex and fluctuating social and cultural realities. This marks a change of orientation in the territorial sphere from an interest in the finished and exclusive territory to territorialized networks through which cultural information, innovation and tradition circulate. (Hoffmann, 2002, p.12).

In view of the above, the Constitutional Court, as the highest body for the protection of human rights in Colombia, ruled on the matter, stating in Auto No. 005 of 2009. Title II. Numeral 20, stating that:

it is assumed that the definition of the members of Afro-descendant communities cannot be based exclusively on criteria such as skin color or the location of the members in a specific place in the territory, but on "1) an "objective" element, namely, the existence of cultural and social traits shared by the members of the group, which differentiate them from other social sectors, and (2) a "subjective" element, that is, the existence of a group identity that leads individuals to assume themselves as members of the collectivity in question. (Constitutional Court, 2009, p. 9).

According to the studies and research consulted, it is worrisome to find information that indicates in statistics a very serious situation in this regard:

90.5% of the inhabitants of the rural areas of the District maintain intolerable levels of extreme poverty. The Afro-Caribbean localities have acquired health benefits of 20% with the Sisbén and 30% with the subsidized regime. In addition, they have received training, health promotion and prevention, in accordance with Law 100 (Maya Maqueta (n.d.), p. 268).

It is important to point out that the authorities have made an effort to understand this reality, however, there is still an enormous deficit with respect to the fulfillment of the constitutional mandate, according to the health coverage for the population, giving the common people to understand that this is the solution to the problem, when the reality is different, for these bureaucrats Universalization is synonymous with quality and solution to the problem and dissatisfaction that these communities present in health services, such is the hypocrisy and lack of humanity that they dare to publish:

At present, health coverage is close to universalization (97%). There are 21'267,181 affiliates

in the contributory regime, 23'224,765 in the subsidized regime and it is estimated that there are 2'402,307 affiliates under the exception regime. It should be noted that, in order to recognize territorial and population differences and needs, for the 2014-2015 period, special increases were made to the Capitation Payment Units -UPC-, which is the value recognized by the system to each Health Provider Company to guarantee the provision of services. For this period, it is worth noting that in 5 years coverage has increased by nearly 10%. Only 3% is missing to reach the universalization of health. On average, one million citizens have been affiliated to the health system per year since 2010 (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p.43).

They boast that the management is the best, to the point of elaborating statistical bars that only show what they want, and which are only understandable by those who build these dream stories, in the same sense, we can see how the statistics indicate what refers to the program called:

Psychosocial Care and Comprehensive Health Care for Victims - PAPSIVI - addresses the psychosocial impacts and damage to the physical and mental health of victims caused by or related to the armed conflict. During the 2014-2015 period, the following advances stand out (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p.44).

**Figura 1.**  
*Atención en Salud Física- Mental y Psicosocial.*



*Fuente:* (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p.44)

A detailed and analytical look at Graph 1 shows some efforts aimed at hiring human resources that are very necessary to meet the needs felt, but which at times become insufficient:

This shows the hiring of 580 professionals and 214 psychosocial promoters who provide assistance in accompanying people and communities who are victims of the armed conflict, i.e. in the context of violence, which makes this approach an ethical and methodological guide for the attention of such social situation and for the relationship with individuals, groups and communities whose rights have been violated in the context of such conflict, being attended 118,732 victims. (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p. 44).

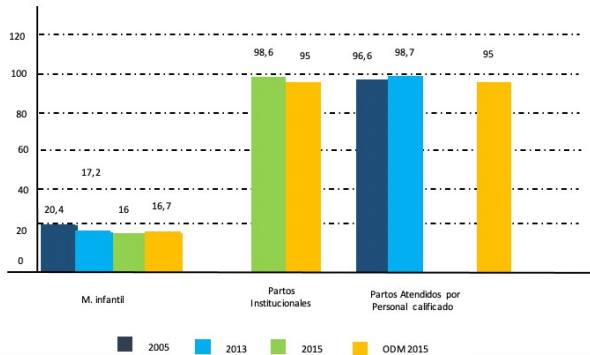
The progress they are talking about is sufficient to face the problems in psycho-social health faced by the most unprotected, the poorest and the most marginalized, it will dawn and we will see, then we will find graph 2 which has caused astonishment, indignation and even helplessness for researchers, how is it possible that statistics indicate a reduction in infant mortality when every day it is news that Afro-descendant and indigenous children continue to die of hunger and lack of health security; To illustrate the above, let's look at what the report indicates:

The systematic reduction of infant mortality, from 20.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 17.2 in 2013. Colombia will meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2015 target (16.7%). Likewise, the percentage of live births with four or more prenatal check-ups has been growing from 80.9% in 2005 to 87.9% in 2014. The percentage of institutional deliveries today is 98.6%, surpassing the target established by the MDG 2015 (95.0%). The indicator for the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel went from 96.6% in 2005 to



98.7% in 2013, also placing it above the MDG 2015 target (95.0%). (Consejería Pre-sidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p.44).

**Figura 2.**  
*Avances de la ODM 2015 en Salud*



*Fuente:* (Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos, 2015, p.45)

In view of the above, it could be concluded, directly and correctly, that although the information provided by the responsible authorities shows that the situation for the communities in question is the best, upon verifying the true reality, the real context in which these communities are developing, it can be concluded without fear of misunderstanding that there are still many activities to be carried out to improve health in general. It can be concluded without fear of misunderstanding that there is a lack of many activities to develop that would allow to give a part of satisfaction in the improvement of health aspects in general, a matter that could be achieved if the state entities and all those public servants were committed and understood that this is not about statistics, this is about humanity, about respect for universal rights, transcribed in international treaties ratified by Colombia.

### Housing Issues.

When we refer to this subject, different questions arise, among which we will mention the following: Would a home of their own alleviate the current situation of these communities, some would say no, because it would create an additional burden for these families, which will be reflected in tax payments to the state, payment of public services to private companies among other burdens, this is something to reflect on,

However, in the development of the respective literature verification, and taking into account the official information contained in the

In the 2005 Census, municipalities with a majority Afro-descendant population have a lower rate of housing deficit than the rest of the municipalities in the country (see Figure 3). This good indicator should be interpreted with reservation: the housing deficit is more of an urban than a rural phenomenon (Ministry of Culture, 2008, p.43).

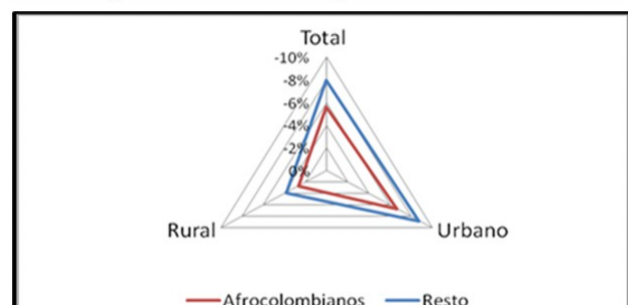
It is pertinent to clarify that, with respect to the quality of housing, many factors have an influence, such as socioeconomic factors, it is no secret that the quality of life of the population is an aspect that influences and that is why we cannot ignore that:

More than the housing deficit, the relevant question would then be about the quality of housing; especially in rural areas where housing standards are lower than in urban areas. The quality of housing is best reflected in the basic needs indices described below. (Ministry of Culture, 2008, p.43)

According to what was consulted, it is surprising to find such revealing reports, which generate great concern, to the point of indicating that:

the regions in which Afro-Colombians are located have a higher incidence of unsatisfied basic needs than the national total

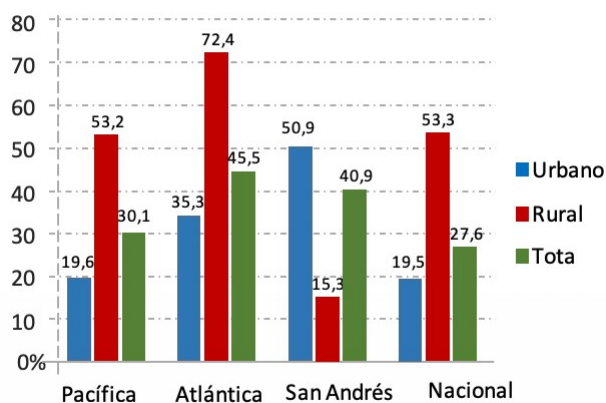
**Figura 3.**  
*Tasa de déficit de vivienda municipal*



*Fuente:* (Censo 2005. Sistema de consulta REDATAM, DANE.)

(see Graph 3). However, the regional indices of unsatisfied basic needs (UBNI) probably underestimate the incidence of poverty among Afro-Colombians, and the differential between them and the non-Afro-descendant population. The regional average of UBN often hides disparities between urban and rural areas: at the national level, the UBN is systematically lower in departments with greater urban dynamics. For example, Cali, the third largest urban center in the country, makes the results for the Pacific Region similar to the national figure. The Afro-Colombian population is more rural than the non-Afro-Colombian population; a higher incidence of poverty among Afro-Colombian households could explain the higher incidence of poverty in rural areas. (Uribe & Jaramillo, 2008, p.44).

**Figura 4:**  
 Porcentaje de personas en NBI según región y zona



Fuente: (Censo 2005. Sistema de consulta REDATAM, DANE)

There are documents that illustrate this issue, indicating and talking about the achievements to be reached and what is projected in the development plans, however, it is a matter that does not convince, and that generates doubts, since it can be seen how:

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Black and Afro-Colombian communities face a variety of problems that affect them, either in their own territory or in the cities to which they move. In the first case, there is a limited access to

The first is the lack of access to sustainable development models, conditions of extreme poverty, loss of territory due to the armed conflict, growth of illicit markets such as drug trafficking, mining, and the expansion of megacrops, among others. In the second, there is evidence of the persistence of racial discrimination and marginalization in accessing "equal access to educational opportunities, health, housing, public services and labor markets. (Ministry of the Interior, n.d., p. 10).

Consequently, and after all that has been illustrated, and verified in official documents and sources, it was found that as indicated in the MDG development objectives:

The strategy's approach to housing is twofold. The line of action is aimed at reducing the housing deficit and improving the stock of housing in accordance with the MDG millennium goals, for which environmental, cultural and regional elements must be included in housing regulations, especially in the application of subsidies and the use of materials indigenous to the regions in the construction of housing and in the design of the spaces within them, on the one hand, and the generation of employment and the stimulation of local economies, on the other. In relation to the MDG challenge, the line is oriented to the relocation of housing in areas safe from hazards, construction of sewage and wastewater management systems, and renovation of structural material and design in accordance with regional and cultural determinants. Finally, linked to the reduction of morbidity rates and the housing problem, the urgent attention, assistance and construction of unitary systems for the integral management of water in homes constitutes the priority line of action to mitigate the lack of the public sanitary services network, especially sewage and aqueducts, and thus contribute to the reduction of gastrointestinal diseases.

economic development plays a key role in boosting local economies (Study Commission, 2014, p.108).

In this sense, the information allows for greater clarity in this regard, indicating that it is not a voluntary matter for the national and local government, it is an unavoidable commitment to comply with what is agreed, otherwise there would be no sense in committing oneself if one does not take into account that with:

In accordance with the strategic objective of mobilizing financial capital resources for municipalities with a predominantly Afro-Colombian population, the housing policy is structured along five lines of preferential housing subsidies for Afro-Colombians, the following programs are proposed, the first of which is aimed at improving and structurally reinforcing the housing of Afro-Colombian owners in rural and urban areas. That contemplates: a) Subsidy for construction and/or renovation of the unitary system of water supply and/or storage and treatment; b) Subsidy for structural reinforcement and/or relocation of housing due to natural threat or threat of ruin; c) Subsidy for housing (design and construction) that preserves identity, culture and environment. (Study Commission, 2014, p.108).

These programs are of vital importance, as they reflect the true commitment of the State to these communities, other projected programs are the:

Improvement of neighborhoods of Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero populations, which include projects for the legalization and normalization of land in Afro-Colombian communities. And sanitation projects or rectification of canals that affect the development of neighborhoods or sectors, especially the Yesca in Quibdó, low tide areas in Buenaventura, and Tumaco. (Comisión de estudios, 2014, pp.108-109). It cannot be ignored, and according to what they reflect

development plans, that the National Government has been including amounts of money, directed to the improvement of social interest housing for these communities, among which we find the "social interest housing program for Afro-Colombians in rural and urban areas" (Comisión de estudios, 2014, p.109).

It is important to emphasize that this program has a structural component consisting of four lines:

- Increase in the subsidy for the purchase of low-income housing and allocation of additional points for being Afro-Colombian in the subsidy formula.
- Subsidy for construction on own lot.
- Increase in the percentage of the subsidy for the purchase of low-income housing. Also increase in the subsidy coverage time.
- Incentive project for universities to advance study programs for the valuation and/or redesign of housing and traditional urban and rural developments of the Afro-Colombian population. (Comisión de estudios, 2014, p.109).

Looking at the problems that exist for these communities with respect to housing, it can be concluded that despite government efforts to solve the phenomenon, it is clear that much more needs to be done, in the table below it is clear which municipalities in Córdoba are considered Afro-Colombian, This is a statistic that can be useful for the entities in charge of organizing social housing programs to know which are the social conglomerates to intervene, and in this way be able to provide a solution, if not a total solution, at least in proportion to the case under study.

**Tabla 1**

*Estadísticas de la Población Afrocolombiana en el departamento de Córdoba*

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO	POBLACION		
		Total	Afro	% Afro
Córdoba	Montería	327.249	166.89	51%
	Canalete	13.940	10.931	78%
	Cereté	80.631	40.908	51%
	Ciénaga de Oro	133.460	67.673	51%
	Faltan Ayapel,	40.165	26.122	65%
	Buenavista, Cotorra,	44.544	26.708	60%
	Chimá, La Apartada,	60.671	28.557	47%
	Los Córdoba,	12.173	10.956	90%
	Momil, Moñitos,	127.510	96.787	76%
	Purísima, San	53.022	37.810	71%
Antero, San Bernardo	23.297	28.332	74%	
del Viento, San				
Carlos y Tierralta.	San Pelayo		?	
	Valencia	27.693	18.659	67%

*Fuente:* (Pastoral de las negritudes, 2019, p.5)

Looking at the existing information, it can be identified that, in 2014, The Minister of Housing, Luis Felipe Henao Cardona indicated that:

in Montería the National Government builds 4,924 houses, 448 in Cereté, 274 in Loricá, 149 in Purísima and 275 more in Momil, indicates that in Córdoba 1,908 one hundred percent subsidized houses have been delivered: in Montería 1,600 in the urbanization La Gloria, 190 in the urbanization Finzenú and 118 in Cereté in the urbanization Altos de las Acacias. (Ministerio de Vivienda, 2014, párrs.6-7).

The question that remains to be asked is: How many Afro-Colombian families benefited; will it be that on this occasion the need for housing for these communities was reduced to a certain extent? For all the above mentioned, verifying documents in consultation, and existing official information provided by spoken and written media:

It was found that on Thursday, July 7, 2016, a day of signing of agreements with the alcaldes for the construction of free housing of the second phase is realized, in this opportunity "the vice president of the Republic, Germán Vargas Lleras: in the morning in the Córdoba municipality of Montelíbano, where he committed to the realization of 1,430 units. The municipalities of Córdoba where the 1,430 free housing units will be built, with an investment of 69 billion pesos, will be located.

There will be six: Chima, with 200; Chinú, with 300; Ciénaga de Oro, with 300; La Apartada, with 140; Sahagún, with 300; and Tierralta, with 190. (La lengua Caribe, 2016, paras.2-3-4).

The only thing we can hope for in this occasion is that many families of African descent will benefit from a house that will allow them to alleviate to a great extent the suffering they have been subjected to for many years, although it will take many more years and many governments to overcome so much discrimination and rejection by an indolent society that is unaware of the rights that these ethnic groups have as people.

For all these reasons, it only remains to ask our high national and international courts not to falter in their attempts to protect and continue to defend the causes of the most vulnerable; and governments to please comply with their government programs and all policies aimed at the welfare of these communities, which in the XXI century are still submerged in the state's total oblivion.

### Problems in education

The right to education is enshrined in the Political Constitution of Colombia as a fundamental and public right that is connected to others of vital importance:

It is an intrinsic human right and an indispensable means of realizing other human rights. As a right within the realm of individual autonomy, education is the principal means by which economically and socially marginalized adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully in their communities. Education plays a critical role in the emancipation of women, the protection of children from exploitative labor, hazardous work and sexual exploitation, the promotion of human rights, and the empowerment of women and children.

It is increasingly accepted that education is one of the best financial investments that States can make, but its importance is not only practical, for an educated, intelligent and active mind, with freedom and breadth of thought, is one of the pleasures and rewards of human existence. (International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, n.d., para. 1).

To address such an important issue as education in the world and in the Afrodescendant community in the Department of Córdoba-Colombia, we will have to look at multiple documents that will allow us to verify the situation under study:

The EFA Global Monitoring Report has monitored progress towards the EFA goals and the two education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on an almost annual basis. The 2015 Report provides a comprehensive assessment of progress from 2000 to the target date for achieving the goals set out in the Dakar Framework. The report assesses whether the world has achieved these goals and whether stakeholders have met their commitments. It explains the factors that are likely to have influenced the rate of progress. Finally, it identifies key lessons for shaping the post-2015 global education agenda. (UNESCO, 2015, p. 1)

Since it is vitally important to know what each of these objectives refers to, it is pertinent to reference them one by one in this document:

**Early childhood care and education:** In relation to this topic, it should be noted that this is an important part of its mission, because it makes it clear that this objective consists of:

Expanding and improving early childhood protection and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. Progress has been made in the number of children worldwide benefiting from ECCE services in a number of sectors. Pre-primary education is expanding 2 and its enrollment has increased by 64% since 1999 to reach almost 184 million children worldwide in 2012. However, large numbers of children still lack access to early learning experiences and support for their socio-emotional development. A common thread running through this chapter is that the poorest and most vulnerable children stand to gain the most from good quality ECCE services and that achieving equitable access to them can reduce inequalities in society. (UNESCO, 2015, p. 57)

It should be taken into account that there should also be an education and training in the area of sexual and responsibility to engender when one has the appropriate means to bring minors into the world, education should also be fundamental in this aspect, since aid alone will not solve the problem, since it generates costs and resources are limited due to their temporary production to extract and transform them. This point is important with respect to education in the general population and with respect to these populations, in the sense of vulnerability or vulnerability.

Official reports indicate that "although infant mortality decreased considerably by almost half, the report states that in 2013 the deaths of 6.3 million children under five years of age could have been avoided" (Universia Colombia, 2015, para. 6).

With respect to this objective, the reflection starts from the report submitted by UNESCO on April 13, 2015, in which it reveals the progress made in the last 15 years, at present it is observed that in many educational establishments there is still talk of the lack of places for young infants, problems that have arisen in the past 15 years.

It is no secret that if we make a tour of our Colombian geography we find at this point the existence of infants who receive their education in subhuman conditions by many education professionals, providing an education without quality due to the lack of state guarantees; In the same sense, reference is made to the nutritional part, finding infants who do not have access to food with nutritional quality to the point of malnutrition by consuming food that does not meet the hygienic conditions that are required and others is that not even a piece of bread can ingest because it is time and in our nation infants die of hunger and malnutrition. It is likely that the issue of quality of life has been equated with the tranquility of a new experience devoid of the risks of clandestine activity (Hundek Pichón, 2016).

**Universal primary education this section is intended for:**

Ensuring that by 2015 all children, especially girls and children in difficult circumstances, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality", is the aim of this second objective. UNESCO, in its report of April 13, 2015, estimates that 93% enrollment in this stage of education has been reached today, with an increase of 9% since 1999. Despite this progress, however, in 2012 there were still around 58 million children out of school (UNESCO, 2015, pp. 1-2).

The call for these international organizations is for the direct intervention of the states parties, so that the information they provide on the subject and the information they receive is truthful and effective and does not lead to misunderstandings, so that the culture of making up statistics is extinguished, yes progress has been seen, but much more commitment is needed from the governments; in the case of Colombia we find how the bureaucracy and the bureaucracy of the governments are not always able to provide the information they need.

In order to achieve universalization and quality in education for children, investments aimed at quality are required. Likewise, it should be noted that education for peace is a process in which many agents and symbolic roles interfere (Sánchez, Pérez and Rebolledo, 2019).

**Youth and adult competencies.**

It consisted of:

to ensure that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programs. With regard to this objective, it is concluded that inequalities still persist in the transition from primary to secondary education. It should be noted that since 1999, the legislation in force in most of the 94 low- and middle-income countries ensures free lower secondary education. (Universia Colombia, 2015, paras. 9-10).

With respect to this point, looking at it from our Colombia, we find that education for the Afro-descendant population is very difficult to achieve, it cannot be forgotten that in this nation education at this level is considered a very lucrative business, to the point that even though many young people and adults would like to enter higher education that would allow them to prepare themselves to be competitive, they cannot, some because they do not have sufficient economic resources to pay for this education, Many young people and adults would like to enter a higher education that would allow them to prepare themselves to be competitive, but they cannot, some because they do not have sufficient economic resources to afford the costs of this education, and those who suddenly have a job, the salaries are not the best to allow them to enter a higher education; Although the national government has entities that finance this education at low interest rates, many of the nationals are afraid to go into debt.

Establishing the adult literacy and gender equality rationale as reflections of the

problem of access to education for Afro-descendant communities in Córdoba, according to this goal, was due to:

to increase the number of literate adults by 50% by 2015, particularly women, and to provide equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults. Although the illiteracy rate has fallen by 4% in the last five years, some 781 million adults still do not know how to read and write, which shows that the Dakar Forum's goal in this regard has not been met. Therefore, although progress has been made in achieving gender equality in this area, UNES- CO believes that it is not enough. (UNES- CO, 2015, pp. 2-3).

With respect to Gender Equality this is a topic that in the world and in Colombia has given much to talk about to the point of finding many scholars in favor and others against, however, on this occasion the pursued goal aims to:

to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to achieve gender equality in education by 2015, in particular by ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. The report emphasizes that steps have been taken to eliminate gender inequality. In light of this, between 1999 and 2012, the number of countries with fewer than 90 girls enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys fell from 33 to 16. In the case of secondary education, progress is slower. It is also concluded that women have more difficulty in accessing basic studies but that once enrolled they are more likely to pursue higher education. (Universia Colombia, 2015, para. 13-14).

It is found that in many municipalities in the department of Córdoba, violent machismo persists, causing women to be seen as objects that can be used as objects of violence.

In Colombia this point is very marked, we have many communities in which women were only pro-created for household chores, to the point of finding statistics that show that on many occasions when these women in terms of rejection of these treatments, flee their homes, exposing themselves to danger, and macho mistreatment.

After looking at all of the above, there is a point that cannot be ignored or left aside, such as the quality of education. This last objective proposed:

improve all qualitative aspects of education, guaranteeing the highest parameters to achieve recognized and measurable learning results, especially in reading, writing, arithmetic and practical skills". One of the great difficulties visualized in the Forum was the large number of students per teacher (Universia Colombia, 2015, paras.15-16-17).

One question that arises is: Do we want quality? Another point that is of vital importance to achieve this quality is that the rulers lose their fear of governing prepared and competent societies that allow people to have access to education; In Colombia we find that one teacher is in charge of providing instruction in a classroom attended by 80 infants; moreover, in many regions of our geography there are only two or three teachers to provide primary education, not to mention that when we look at the quality of the guarantees for these teachers they are not the best, in terms of salaries, benefits and health. If we want quality, we must invest and put an end to the corrupt bureaucracy of the states.

### **Recognition of intercultural education in the Colombian Caribbean (ECLAC. (2012).**

As the subject is approached, it can be inferred that the above is a very marked problem in

Colombia in general and specifically in some areas of the geography where it is even more visible if it is taken into account that:

It is the result of a historical process in which various actors interested in promoting respect for and appreciation of cultural diversity have participated. A process that in some regions would have greater repercussions given the characteristics of its population and the presence of ethnic groups, as is the case of the Caribbean region, which has a high presence of indigenous population, equivalent to 42.8% of this population in the country; that is, a total of 596,190 indigenous people, to which are added 1,380,000 Afro-Caribbeans, equivalent to 32% of the Afro population at the national level. (Economic Commission for America, 2012, p.17).

As can be seen, these are data from scholars and scientists who have dedicated themselves to scrutinizing the above, concluding that:

This means that nearly two million inhabitants of the region are recognized by the author as members of a particular ethnic group. That is to say, of the total population of the region, 15.7% consider themselves Afro-descendants, 6.8% indigenous and 77.5% say they have no ethnic affiliation. (Economic Commission for the Americas, 2012, p.17).

The statistics taken for the realization of this work are from research carried out by authors and scholars of the subject, who for years have been judiciously showing a significant increase in the number of people who have been working in this field:

The marked presence of ethnic communities, equivalent to 22.5%, makes it increasingly necessary in regions such as ours to develop a continuous process of training and intercultural sensitivity, aimed at generating intercultural pedagogical competencies in teachers. This is an issue that in other countries has become a concern for specialists, who consider teacher training as the real key to achieve true intercultural education. (Castro, 2014, p.181).

It is important to be able to understand all of the above, in order to clarify how big and complicated the problem being addressed is and that:

It must start from the recognition of cultural diversity, as well as the social and educational inequalities present in a region that has the lowest socioeconomic conditions in the country, as evidenced by its 56.7% poverty index, which is above the national average estimated at 49.7%. Certainly, of the eight coastal departments, Atlántico is the only one with a percentage of income poor people (48.8%) below the national average, while the department of Córdoba has one of the highest percentages of poverty (66.3%). (Castro, 2014, p.181).

For no one it is a secret that in 2012 the statistics reflected that the Department of Atlántico, occupies a place, why not say privileged according to these statistics, however, for the department of Córdoba is not a privilege, because poverty is still embedded in such a way that day by day is more chaotic, continuing with the privilege of the Atlantic is indicated that this:

ranks eighth among those with the lowest poverty in the country, indicating its poverty line at 220,510 pesos (the maximum monetary income of a person in the month to be classified as poor), 18,427 pesos above the national average calculated for then at 32.7%. (Castro, 2014, p.181)

It is important to clarify that, although official information is being consulted in order to obtain the data for the Department of Córdoba, the issue is not the best, and it continues to be indicated and made visible that it is one of the departments that seems to have no patients:

According to the 2005 census, 47.2% of the people in the region have some Unsatisfied Basic Need (UBN). Here, the department of Córdoba (59.1%) and the



Guajira with a (65.2%) are the departments of the region with the highest percentage of poor people by UBN.(Castro, 2014, p.181).

We cannot be indifferent to the above, because the panorama is serious, it is not very compromising, especially when it is a minority community as is the case of Afro-descendants who "in fact, in Colombia represent 11% of the total population, face significant disadvantages in relation to the rest of the population" (Castro, 2014, p.182).

It is sad how statistics continue to be taught in these communities, it will be that those in charge of verifying the reality of the country, if they are dedicated to carrying out serious work, is not to apply surveys and thus make decisions, is to leave the comforts of an office and verify in the field what is happening, you have to forget the comfort and do a job to con- scious how is it possible that:

Afro-Colombian families, who have a per capita income that is around 20% lower than that of non-Afro-Colombian families, which could be, in part, a result of the marked differences that exist in the labor sphere. (Castro, 2014, p.182)

It is worrying how our society, and those who have the possibility of contributing to the improvement of these statistics turn a blind eye, it could be said that on many occasions there is a lack of political will:

For example, the unemployment rate among Afro-Colombians is just over 16%, compared to 11% for the rest of Colombians. This gap widens when the data is disaggregated by sex. While unemployment among the Afro-Colombian female population reaches a rate close to 20%, the rate for men is lower by about 7 percentage points. (Comisión de estudios, 2014, p.36).

In order to better illustrate the educational situation, it is necessary to

**Tabla 2:**

*Tasa de actividad, ocupación y desempleo según ascendencia étnica y sexo.*

Colombia. Tasa de actividad, tasa de ocupación y tasa de desempleo según ascendencia étnica y sexo. Año 2006 (en %)			
	Afrodescendientes	No afrodescendientes	Población total
<b>Población total</b>			
Tasa de actividad	63,9	59,8	60,1
Tasa de ocupación	53,4	53,0	53,0
Tasa de desempleo	16,4	11,4	11,7
<b>Hombres</b>			
Tasa de actividad	74,1	75,3	75,2
Tasa de ocupación	64,8	68,2	68,0
Tasa de desempleo	12,6	9,4	9,5
<b>Mujeres</b>			
Tasa de actividad	55,9	46,6	47
Tasa de ocupación	44,5	39,9	40,7
Tasa de desempleo	20,4	14,3	14

*Fuente:* Naciones Unidas (PNUD). julio del 2010)

The official information that was projected and that is referenced in:

The 2005 census shows that 6.7% of the population between 15 and 24 years of age living in the region was illiterate, 2.4 percentage points above the national average of 4.3% and 5.7 percentage points above the target set for 2015. In absolute terms, the region has 112,240 people between the ages of 15 and 24 who do not know how to read and write. In 2011, the percentage of people over 15 years of age who did not know how to read and write remained high at 9.5%. It should be noted that 47.5% of indigenous people and 18.7% of Afro-descendants aged 15 to 24 living in the Caribbean region are illiterate, which is a sign of social inequalities (Castro, 2014, p.183). (Castro, 2014, p.183).

Looking back at the 2005 census, we can see how, on occasions, the lack of state commitment and political will can influence the generation of impasses that end up generating:

The lack of access of the Afro-Colombian population to primary, secondary and high school education is a problem that aggravates the cycle of marginalization suffered by the Afro-Colombian population. At the basic primary education level, 10% of black boys and girls between 6 and 10 years of age at the national level do not have access to it. This is equivalent to a percentage

The rate of non-attendance is 27% higher than that of the country's mestizo boys and girls. In basic secondary education (ages 11-14), the lack of coverage is 12%. At the higher education level, the situation worsens significantly: 27% of Afro-Colombians aged 15 and 16 are left out and a much higher percentage does not attend university. (Castro, 2014, p.183).

For no one can be unknown that this is a problem that concerns all the strata that are part of our society, it can not be hidden that in:

In the Colombian Caribbean, the population between 15 and 24 years of age has an average of 8.7 years of education, a figure that is below the national average (nine years) and somewhat far from the 2015 target (10.6 years). Considering that it took the region nearly twelve years to increase this average by 1.3 years, it seems almost impossible to meet the 2015 target. However, the most worrying aspect is that if decisive measures are not taken now, it will fuel a cycle of poverty for the next thirty years, the estimated time required for the region's youth to reach an average of twelve years of education (Castro, 2014, pp.183-184). (Castro, 2014, pp.183-184).

It is shameful that official information currently states that only two departments:

the Department of Atlántico, followed by Bolívar, have better education indicators, as evidenced by the fact that 29.4% of the population residing in this territory has reached the basic primary level; 36.2% has reached secondary school and 15.6% has reached higher and postgraduate level; however, according to information from the 2005 census, there is still 7.6% of inhabitants without any educational level (Castro, 2014, p.184).

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It only remains to indicate that according to statistics the Caribbean region for the year 2011 coverage reached only 27.9% (compared to 40.8% nationally) among the population aged 17 to 21 years" (Castro, 2014, p.184).

Studies indicate that departments of the Atlantic coast and "Bolívar maintained a higher TCES, 38% and 29% respectively. Of the total number of students enrolled in 2010, 55% belonged to official institutions, while 44% studied in private HEIs" (Castro, 2014, p.184).

When looking at these statistics, it should be made clear that the current situation in the Department of Córdoba is not unrelated to this problem:

the dropout rate reached 46.6% in 2011 at the regional level, above the national average of 45.3%; of the coastal departments with the highest student dropout rate at the university level were Guajira with 54% and Sucre with 50% (Castro, 2014, p.184).

There are those who are not interested in knowing their history; it is said that those who do not know their history are bound to make the same mistakes of the past:

Although in the last decade there has been a significant increase in the coverage of the university population on the coast, from 11.7% in 2003 to 27.9% in 2011, an increase from which the ethnic minorities in the region have surely benefited, access to higher education for these sectors is still scarce. This is a particular challenge for official universities, which cannot continue to turn their backs on a social reality characterized by the presence of population sectors that still remain excluded from the state university system to a large extent, despite the existence of legal provisions and affirmative actions through which they have managed to improve their participation and access to education (Castro, 2014, p.184). (Castro, 2014, p.184).

According to the above, it can be concluded that: In fact, although progress has been made in opening quotas for the Afro and indigenous population, there is no State policy that regulates not only admission, but also permanence and the adequacy of the quotas for the Afro-descendant population.

The curricular conditions required to guarantee an adequate professional training and graduation of young people belonging to these minorities (Caicedo & Castillo, 2008, p.69).

It is found after this tour through all this literature as statistics that, although unreliable, indicate that for:

the case of afros reaches a graduation rate of 9.6%, while that of non-afros reaches 14.1%, researchers wonder will it be true that it is 9.6%, it could be lower that percentage if one takes into account that there are many tolerance gaps to heal, and to learn to recognize us all as equals before the law. (Castro, 2014, p.185)

When delving into the study of the subject it is common to find studies that infer that the 1991 Constitution and the enactment of Law 70/1993 was the solution to a historical problem, however, I must remind readers that this is not so, although it is true that some recognition was achieved for this community, it is also true that they are still victims of the cruel marginalization of an indo- lente society, therefore, they are still victims of the cruel marginalization of an indo- lente society:

It is common for Afro-Colombians to have greater difficulties in accessing basic education and health services, productive services, especially credit, managerial positions in institutions and companies, rental housing and social opportunities in general. (Castro, 2014, p.185).

As a result, the access of the Afro community to higher education institutions in the Caribbean coast is extremely limited. In Córdoba, for example, only 16% of the population that is able to do so is admitted" (Castro, 2014, p.185).

### III. OBJECTIVE.

The purpose of this article is to provide a

retrospective review of the situation suffered by the Afro communities, at national level and in the department of Córdoba, which will allow after this verification, the realization of a second work that will consist of taking information from 2015 onwards that will allow verifying advances of the topics addressed in this first state, in this humble and simple work is intended to make a social analysis of the conditions of health, housing, and education of the Afro-descendant community, create awareness, understand and understand certain phenomena, developing a comprehensive analytical scheme, through the reality of the praxeology that social scientists use in their work, and education of the Afro-descendant community, create awareness, understand and comprehend certain phenomena, developing a comprehensive analytical scheme, through the reality of praxeology used by social scientists, thus providing the correct theory to respond to the different stages of events in this national case of the historical fact, as has been the current situation of the Afro-descendant community of the department of Cordoba, and Colombia. This article also seeks to analyze through the methods of analysis provided by anthropology, history and political economy, in order to provide a solution to a problem of social events.

### IV.METHODOLOGY

According to this section, it is important to indicate the nature of the study under development, thus, the type of research being developed allows classifying the research as documentary, in which the information gathering technique can be implemented, among which are bibliographic works, interviews, news, and others. Once this is done, the information is classified taking into account its degree of usefulness and contribution to the structure of the document through the analysis of writings, laws, theorists. Finally, it is pertinent to mention that the method of interpretation is systemic and hermeneutic.

### V.CONCLUSIONS

In view of the current situation of the Afro-Colombian community in the Department of Córdoba, in such relevant aspects as health, education and housing, it is pertinent to indicate.

With regard to health problems, the outlook is not very encouraging when we continue to see cases such as the death walk, how is it possible that we continue to observe that our children, young people, adults and the elderly belonging to these communities continue to die due to lack of primary medical care, malnutrition, and epidemics that according to the World Health Organization should be eradicated from the social context; When we look at the statistics we see that they are supposedly providing quality care, but the reality is different, the call is to please the entities in charge of rendering these reports, do not limit themselves to simple statistics, remember that statistics are elements that can be organized, made up to show what is wanted at the moment; The call is for a true commitment, that the money that is destined to attend the health of these Ethnic Groups be invested with responsibility, so that it does not end up in the pockets of the inscrutable who are dedicated to fill their pockets with the pain of the most unprotected.

To this we must add that sexual education for these communities must be better attended to, the state apparatus falls short of a growing population that demands resources, that has needs and it is imperative to carry out citizen awareness and reproduction campaigns to eliminate possible future needs due to the growing number of new homeless births, without minimum conditions of stability of an institution such as the family, awareness guidelines must be proposed.

Also a call to the National Government, so that all the state machinery that is instituted to follow up on this cause is more efficient, more proactive, so that the results can send a message to the corrupt, indicating that the power of the state is breathing down their necks, and in this way be able to provide security to these communities, that the state is fulfilling its Constitutional function of Protection.

It is worth recalling the following sentences

T-1635-00, T-239-16, see, among others, Constitutional Court rulings T-514 of 2010 MP Mauricio González Cuervo, T-497 of 2010 MP Gabriel Eduardo Mendoza Martelo, T-472 of 2010 MP Jorge Iván Palacio Palacio, T-436 of 2010 MP Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva, T-177 of 2010 MP Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva, T-151 of 2010 MP Nilson Pinilla Pinilla, T-044 of 2010 MP María Victoria Calle Correa, T-755 of 2009 MP Jorge Ignacio Pretelt Chaljub, T-742 of 2009 MP Luis Ernesto Vargas Silva, T-569 of 2009 MP Nilson Pinilla Pinilla, T-064 of 2009 MP Jaime Araujo Rentería, T-585 of 2006 MP Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra, T-025 of 2004 Manuel José Cepeda Espinosa, T-602 of 2003 MP Jaime Araujo Rentería, T-1346 of 2001 MP Rodrigo Escobar Gil and SU-1150/00 MP Eduardo Cifuentes Muñoz, in which the responsibility of the State is invoked. Right to life in dignified conditions, health, personal integrity, freedom of movement, equality, decent housing, work, education, food, clothing.

With respect to education, the recommendations should be directed to exhort the national and local governments to continue presenting proposals that will allow the achievement of the objectives proposed by UNESCO, in the following objectives:

- Early Childhood Care and Education
- Universal Primary Education
- Youth and adult competencies
- Adult literacy
- Gender parity and equality
- Quality of education
- Projections in Education for All Development, and countries with incomplete or non-existent data.
- Financing (Judgment T-602, 2003, pp. 1-42).

Although statistics show progress in this regard, it is also true that more effective policies must be developed to allow greater access to intercultural education for this population.

Additionally, regarding the issue of housing, the call to government entities is to improve programs and policies that allow these communities to improve their quality of life, create alternative and affordable means that provide them with effective information on their rights, and direct accompaniment by the Colombian state, it is pertinent to remember what was indicated by our Honorable Constitutional Court in Sentence T-602 of 2003.

Another vitally important issue is to ask those responsible to advocate for things to improve:

Affirmative actions for traditionally marginalized groups and differential approaches by gender, generation, ethnicity, sexual choice, disability. Access to basic goods and services under conditions of equity and non-discrimination. Public policy of attention, participatory and population-based approach. Valuation of public policies on displacement. Socioeconomic stabilization, reestablishment and incentives for voluntary return and resettlement. Right to housing and minimum subsistence (Judgment T-602, 2003, pp. 1-42).

For all the above mentioned, I would like to invite all those experts in social research, to form a front to fight against all these injustices that occur against these communities, I want you to remember that the only way to speak out, and make visible all this accumulation of injustices is through our publications in the appropriate media available, so that the whole academic world knows and becomes aware of how unfair it is sometimes, not to keep in mind that we are referring to human beings, to our brothers who cry out for those of us who write, through our lines, to be a voice of complaint before the world that sometimes becomes unjust and inhuman:

The image that this report presents of the Afro-Colombian population demands decisive action on the part of the State. The backwardness in the development of the Afro-descendant population is not acceptable in light of the National Political Constitution and Colombian legislation, which recognizes and values the cultural and ethnic diversity of the territory. It is imperative to generate immediate action plans to eliminate the disarticulation between the different levels of government, which has impeded the progress of this population (Uribe & Jaramillo, 2008, p.82).

Finally, it is an invitation to the scientific community to multiply works such as this one, in which the national government is reminded to comply with its obligations, and to remind the community in general that works such as this one allow the communities to know the state of the matter and to think about the issue, generating citizen awareness, accompanied by a true participatory democracy, in order to defend the rights of the weakest and most unprotected of the nation.

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