

Security and global cities: Madrid, a new concept of security in the framework of the SDGs

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ENG Abstract. The concept of security has currently evolved towards concepts of individual protection of a humanistic nature, that is to say, security acquires two basic elements. On the one hand, a social concept of security, policies aimed at a group that we could relate to citizen security policies; and on the other hand, an individual concept of global protection of people against all elements that could endanger their integral development, which we would identify with human security. Demographic evolution provides increasingly convincing evidence that these global concepts are found in urban environments with global characteristics, and in these cases it is not possible to apply generalist policies of a state nature or cities with their own environmental demographic conditions and structures. The global security model must evolve and begin to look after citizen and human security in urban environments as a specific model of action. This global urban security determines a 21st century security intervention model, which is intrinsically related to the model of sustainable development objectives, many of which are aimed at achieving an environment of freedom and legal security. Therefore, we must move towards models of public policies on global security centralised on urban risks and implemented by the administrations closest to the citizen.

Keywords: Local security policies, global cities, global risks, sustainable development

Summary: 1. Introduction. 2. Global cities. 3. Madrid: A global city. 4. New challenges for security policies in Madrid. 5. A global approach. The applicability of “SDGs” to public security in Madrid. 6. Conclusions. 7. Bibliography.

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1.Introduction

The health crisis that we are currently experiencing has brought with it an abrupt and widespread change in the behavior of all the inhabitants of our planet, from smallest localities to global cities, and it is in the latter where these new structures of social behavior are most visible due to the large number of people living in them.

The COVID 19 health crisis has drawn attention to the general behavior and temporal policies. We cannot decide in the long or medium term, on the contrary, we must take short term measures, which are derived from the behavior of the disease in our citizens, and in indicators such as the number of cases of infection, the number of hospital resources, the rates of concentration of cases and ratios per population. In a word, a new planning framework is created that implies the objectification of the policies of public institutions, the State, the Regions or Autonomous Communities and, obviously, the local entities, which are the ones that immediately have to provide solutions to the population and to the administration that demands these solutions, with the added aspect that they are of great significance and importance for the life, not only social, but also personal and of survival to the society that they serve.

This pandemic, which has been ravaging the world since last year and which particularly affects our behavior, from universal to individual characteristics, is reflected in the consequences of the fight against it, since a pandemic of viral origin with a scientific solution has a short and medium-term solution in terms of safety.

If we observe the general battle that all countries are going through to try to prevent and mitigate the effects of COVID 19, this shares a common solution: restricting the movement of people. From China, where at the end of 2019 the alarm bells began to ring about this unknown disease from the symptomatological and epidemiological point of view, and without cure to the day, the measures to prevent the disease and palliate the effects as well as to prevent its spread have been to restrict the movement of people, so that the virus does not move, either sooner or later, in the so-called first wave or in what it is currently described as the second wave. Administrations have restricted the individual rights of citizens through different measures that in a colloquial way and in my opinion are inaccurately described as confinements, curfews, etc., which have a much more restrictive root and a clear warmongering essence related to that of the first half of the 20th century.

These institutional policies that have restricted individual and social movements have undergone a significant evolution, from very specific restrictions of movements in homes, with few exceptions, to the restriction of social activities with the indirect purpose of not only controlling the movements of citizens, but also of preserving as far as possible the balance between productivity and work.

The first effect of this type of health policies, focused on social behavior and its control, leads directly to security policies that are the active embodiment of the measures that public administrations must make effective and efficient, hence the argument that a health problem is related to safety and public order, which becomes more important at this time.

These security policies are the consequence of the measures of prevention and palliation of the effects of the disease. However, there are other consequences of vital importance in our society, such as those of an economic nature, especially in the service sector, and our country is a clear example of an economy based mainly on services. The limitation of movements, and the collective and individual restrictions bring with them a drop in the demand for this type of products, which means that companies in sectors directly and indirectly associated with social consumption are affected and must drastically stop their productive and business activity. This brings with it a reduction in job offers and a large number of people who lose their jobs and, except for structural or temporary aid from public administrations, have no resources for their daily lives, which is also results in a safety problem, in this case, a more global problem, which can be restricted to the response of civil protection as an institution to provide coverage and repair the consequences of a major disaster.

It is obvious that urgency becomes emergent in these times of global pandemic, but in the face of this emergency life goes on, and therefore the development of general policy planning must coexist with emergency policies and it is a hard and difficult balance for public policies, especially, for security policies, since the control solutions of health safety measures are juxtaposed with those of citizen and administrative safety that continue to occur. On top of that, we must continue to control crimes against property, squatting and encroachment, intellectual property, crimes against public health and measures against occupational and road accidents, especially in large cities.

2.Global cities

According to some of the most recent demographic studies, by the year 2050, the population of cities will be around 68% of the world's population, absorbing in this new sociological spectrum the typical elements of the current states, which some authors have described as a return to the City-States of the Middle Ages, but of course with a technological advance never experienced before.

This globalization has an eminently technological element and it will be the activity in this field that will allow

cities to develop more potently in the coming years, especially with the design of the so-called Smart-Cities. But, we must not overlook the fact that in this new empowerment of cities, from the technological point of view, the institutions that govern us must never forget the citizen factor, the human over the machine or the technology associated with it. The center of public policies has been and must be in this century the global care of the inhabitants of each city with the particularities that present each one of them depending on the society in which they are framed.

At present, the existence of global metropolises brings with it that several authors begin to consider that global cities (emphasizing the sense of glocalization in global risks) have a web of infrastructures and digitalization that makes them stand above the very notion of "national community", defining them as a border zone between the traditionally understood cities and the States that in the opinion of Professor Sassen

"are reconfigured as a partially denationalized area that allows sub-national and transnational policies. Political aspects are implanted and reinvented from a wide spectrum of interests, and part of the political aspects in each city begins to be oriented towards an inter-urban network that goes beyond each city (multi-sited-network) ... Cities become a strategic area for an important set of conflicts and contradictions (...) and global cities are once again the place where strategic dynamics, both economic and political, materialize" (Sassen, 2017).

One of the elements to be taken into account in the field of safety in global cities is the human factor and its global problems. State parameters cannot be applied to respond to safety as an old concept of public order or citizen safety in the protection of public rights and freedoms, but rather safety must have a more global horizon from the individual point of view and be centered on the person and respond to their safety needs. Cities must become the center of that safety response.

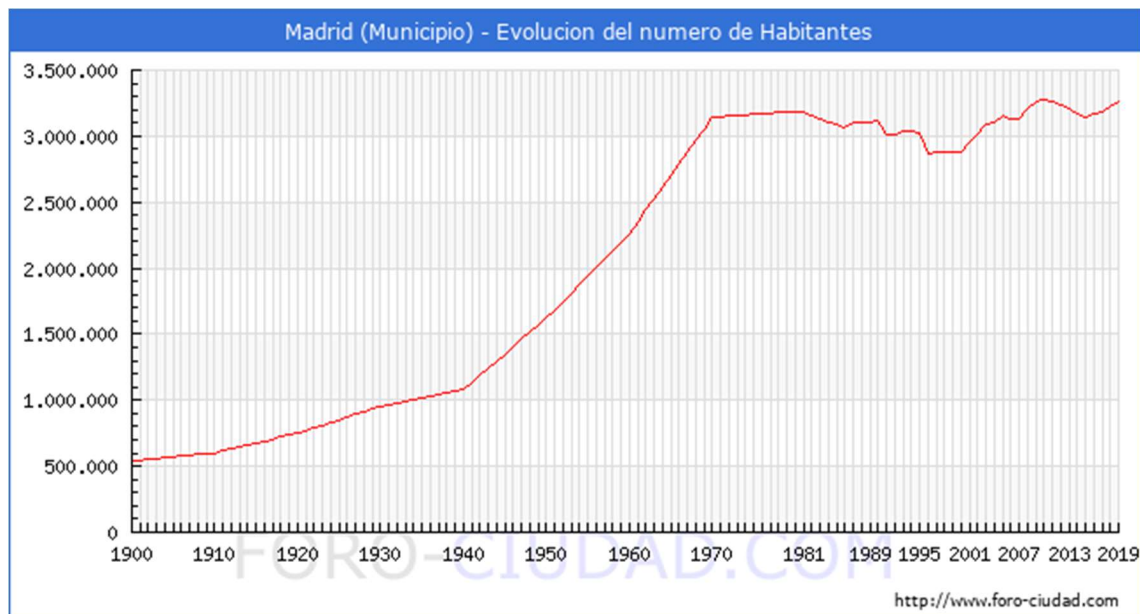
Currently, security policies are set by the States and it is from these that the primary institutions are articulated to provide an adequate response to the needs of citizens, with more emphasis on large cities, but I believe that in the coming years the States must transfer their executive competence, focusing on global security policies in global cities and the coordination of information and analysis of safety parameters in the States.

If we look at the field of Spanish safety, in my opinion, it is based on sociological situations very different from the current ones. The 1986 law responds to political and sociological conditions that are very different from today's, it is very centralized and shows clear signs of pleasing very specific autonomous communities that manifest a global development that does not occur nowadays. We cannot compare the urban societies of 1986 with the urban and technological societies of the year 2020, we could point out that the safety that compromises the 1986 law is a public order safety type of centralized character with autonomous features, whereas the current safety is municipal with autonomous characteristics. Concepts of global cities, Smart-Cities, technological advances (5G) and globalization 4.0 mark an abysmal distance in a technological society that is beginning to develop, and where the interconnections between people used to be technologically rudimentary.

Global security models must change, and the proposed ideas must be executed. In addition, laws must reflect society and not the interests of political agendas or operators. We must start talking about the safety of global cities in a direct way, where, in my opinion, the city councilors of these cities must be involved in the security designs and where the local security operators must be taken into account.

When we speak of "Empty Spain" as an example, it is because in one way or another there is a "Full Spain" (allow me the semantic antinomy), and this does not occur in other places than in cities or in their metropolitan areas, where the tendency is to gradually increase in population, which leads directly to the recognition of the importance that in a few years this urban safety sector will represent the public policies of the competent administrations and the shift, in my opinion increasingly necessary, that should be made to the distribution of matters in safety.

Graphic 1. The evolution of the number of inhabitants in the municipality of Madrid



If we were to apply the terms of the “risk theory” of the last century, which so accurately predicted a change in the ideas of safety related to the concept of “glocalization”, this term now acquires a new meaning by placing more emphasis on the local; since more and more often a response must be given to citizens from the local administration closest to them.

From this perspective, it is necessary to change the legal rules on safety from both the public and private perspective (we have been waiting for more than 5 years for a private security regulation). This regulatory change should emphasize global cities as a decisive element in the implementation of security policies, and mayors should be given the authority to implement these policies through their own institutions. We have been able to observe, and we are currently observing with the COVID 19 health crisis how the mayors are the main responsible for providing a global solution to the needs of their neighbors, the human needs, which connected us directly to the concept of human safety over citizen safety and public order, more typical of centralist state regulations that are not aware of the differences between societies and the social plan for which they act.

The State must have the capacity to coordinate and inform the general objectives of security policies, with global cities and alternatively provincial entities, being the ones to implement these security policies, taking into account the increasing international interconnections of states with states (European Union) and cities with global cities, with the political connections necessary to give effectiveness to their own economic and service policies.

Taking into account the criteria associated with large populations, the solutions to the problems of the citizens residing in them are demanded to the closest administration and with interconnections to different services, which is the local administration. This administration provides the solution to different types of problems that are in one way or another linked to the field of human safety through health, citizen, environmental, and economic security.

Human safety is constituted as a new element of the big cities and as a factor of public safety and civil protection policies that determine the interconnection to the response of factors, not only of public order, but also focused on safety.

This new concept of human safety was coined since the Millennium Security Summit, held under the protection of the UN in 2005 (General Assembly resolution 60/1), which consequent conclusions led to the signing of the human safety report in 2010 by the Secretary General. This report highlights all the current problems from the security perspective of the 21st century. There are multiple definitions that have been established for human safety, in international and regional committees, such as “protecting the vital core of all human life in a way that improves basic freedoms and human relations” or “protect the vital core of all human lives in a way that enhances human freedom¹.”

In this way, and following the development of the text of the Secretary General of United Nations, human safety has based on its different definitions three essential concepts:

- a. Human safety is a response to current and emerging challenges.
- b. Human safety requires a large understanding of safety, where the protection and empowerment of the people, who are the foundations and progress of society, is formed.
- c. Human safety does not involve the use of force and it aims to integrate all citizens.

¹ Unit Nations. General Assembly. Human Security. Report of the Secretary General. Sixty-fourth Session. 8 March 2010. A/64/701.

In the same way the principles underlying human safety are²:

- a. Focused on the people. For human safety, people are the focus of the analysis and consequently the conditions that threaten the survival, livelihoods and dignity of people are considered.
- b. Multisectoral. Human safety is based on a multisectoral understanding of threats. Thus, in addition to national safety, human safety implies the understanding of a wide range of threats and their different possible causes related to economy, diet, health, environment, personal, communal and political safety.
- c. Integral. Human safety involves comprehensive approaches that emphasize the need for comprehensive and multisectoral responses in order to connect the agendas related to safety, development and human rights.
- d. Contextualized. Human safety recognizes that threats vary considerably in different contexts and therefore promotes the search for contextualized solutions that respond appropriately to each particular situation.
- e. Pre-emptive. By addressing the causes and the manifestation of threats, human safety focuses on prevention and introduces its protection and empowerment strategies.

Consequently, we must take into account three concepts that are currently interrelated mainly in the field of global cities: First, cities are the new paradigm of the twenty-first century as the models of social behavior of countries and therefore must have public policies associated with their own characteristics. Second, threats to society and, especially, in global cities are interconnected or derived from each other, thus the current pandemic resulting from COVID 19 has brought with it an economic crisis and in turn a food crisis³ to some sectors of the population. Third and most important, the institutional policies of local governments must provide a response to all these threats that are presented as the first political and social response, and therefore this global response leads us to a concept of safety that has been previously described, but not specified, which is that of global response safety defined as human safety.

On a more "regional" level, the European Union is currently setting the limits of the strategy for the "Safety Union"⁴, which shows in its preamble that "security is not only the foundation of personal safety, but also protects fundamental rights and provides the basis for trust and dynamism in our economy, our society, and our democracy. This reminds us of a broader concept of citizen safety that focuses on a type of safety of extensive and global nature that represents citizens, the social environment that surrounds them and their relationship with it. It also highlights that "globalization, free movement and digital transformation continue to bring prosperity, making our lives easier and encouraging innovation and growth. But these benefits come with inherent risks and costs."

The European strategy refers constantly to the COVID 19 crisis, which has represented a paradigm shift in the basic concepts that we had of safety and response to threats; and these have created new opportunities for crime, whose consequences could have jeopardized the institutional system of response of the administrations committed to the alleviation and prevention of this pandemic, especially in a context of social divisions and vulnerability in certain sectors of the population in terms of human safety.

The European safety system and its strategy for 2020 to 2025 is based on the following objectives for its development:

- a. Developing the capabilities and means for early detection, prevention and rapid response to crises.
- b. Focus on results.
- c. Connecting all characters of the public and private sectors in a common effort.

These objectives are realized through a series of functional priorities that are based on the freedom and fundamental rights of citizens: a safety environment with a future guarantee, addressing evolving threats, protecting Europeans from terrorism and organized crime, and lastly a strong European safety ecosystem⁵.

Human safety is the main focus of the entire strategy of the European Union, but in my opinion, it lacks sufficient encouragement to become a safety referent to European global cities, taking into account that the European continent is home to more than 10 of the 20 global cities in the world, particularly of two of the top three global cities such as London and Paris. I consider that the strategic security of the European Union must have an explicit reference to the large metropolitan areas led by global cities. It is obvious that the national character must be the fundamental strategic environment of the European Union, but we must point out that these types of cities have a social plan that goes beyond national security itself and makes them worthy of a derived, if not their own, strategy.

² Unit Nations. General Assembly. Human Security. Report of the Secretary General. P. 7.

³ The UK is the world's fifth largest economy, with a GDP per capita four times the global average. Yet UNICEF figures show that 19% of children under 15 in the UK live with adults who struggle to buy food, among the worst rates in Europe, but on a par with the United States. Children are so hungry in one British city that they are eating out of garbage cans. Desperate times, desperate measures. Simon Dawson. 07 de febrero de 2019. World Economics Forum Events.

⁴ EU Security Union Strategy 2020 - 2025. Brussels 24 July 2020. COM (2020)

⁵ EU Safety Union Strategy 2020 - 2025. Brussels July 24, 2020. COM (2020)

As we have seen recently, terrorist attacks are taking place, or in the process of taking place, in European global cities, such as Madrid, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Barcelona. In addition, large "criminal" companies tend to be located in business centers with large communications and communications transfer services, for the formation of groups or organizations dedicated to crime that launder the products of their criminal acts.

In general terms, Lloyd's analysis examines important trends in global cities:

- a. Emerging economies will bear a higher proportion of risk-related financial losses as a result of their economic growth.
- b. Man-made threats are becoming increasingly relevant, including stock market crashes, cyber-attacks, nuclear accidents. These account for a quarter of the potential losses of all cities.
- c. The impact of new or emerging risks (cyber-attacks, pandemics) is increasing.
- d. The population in the cities is increasing and is moving away from rural areas.
- e. Threats are a changing thing but increasingly man-made threats are gaining as companies are expanding into new markets and territories.
- f. The total figure in which the risks (threats and trends) are calculated in the study is 4.56 trillion dollars, with the economic concept of risk (the study of cities coincides with that of Davos) and specifically the collapse of economies and stock markets being the most important with a cost of 1.05 trillion dollars. The threats that represent 91% of the quantification of risk costs can be classified (following the Davos classification) as follows: environmental, social (safety), economic and technological. They are specified in the following examples: droughts, floods, earthquakes, windstorms, terrorism, pandemics, cyber-attacks, debt defaults, oil price crisis, collapse of emerging economies⁶.

3. Madrid: A global city

Madrid is a global city, taking into account the criteria that we have pointed out in the previous sections, and we can point out as characteristics: its territory, its population, that it is a leader in national and international economic activities and it is the image of the country's⁷ global services.

There are many different sociological and statistical studies to quantify the position and quality of cities in the world and the importance of each one of them. Thus, for example, the one carried out by the Urban Strategies Institute of the Japanese MORI Foundation published the Global Power Cities Index 1019⁸ ranking, which shows that Madrid is in 13th place among the most powerful cities in the world, holding 5th place among European cities, only behind London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin, measuring aspects as important as business activities, human capital, information exchange and telecommunications, cultural activities and political commitment to the city.

Another important study on global cities is the one conducted by the Globalization and World Cities Study Group, better known by its acronym GAWC⁹, which classifies cities into three categories: Alpha, Beta and Gamma, placing Madrid in the Alpha group, and in the 5th position as a global city in Europe.

The Madrid City Council, published in December 2019, the global positioning of Madrid in the world¹⁰ with reference to the criteria of globality that we have been analyzing in this analysis of safety in global cities, assessing a series of criteria such as positioning in the international environment, quality of life, accessibility, talent, business and the power of attraction of Madrid, innovation as a result of this new challenge for the city, its sustainability and its interconnections.

In terms of the most powerful cities in the world, Madrid is the 13th global city with the greatest power to attract people, capitals, and companies from all over the world, and the 5th in Europe. It is important to note the exponential increase that Madrid has achieved in terms of livability, where it climbs to the third position worldwide since last year and where there is a measure of factors linked to the concept of human safety, that is, the welfare of citizens living in it, life expectancy, cost of living, working environment and the objective and subjective safety. In this concept of security, Madrid also climbs positions (5 in particular) as a global city with greater projection for the future.

⁶ City Risk Indexes.2015-2025. Executive Summary. P. 1 Conducted in cooperation with the University of Cambridge and Lloyds Business School.

⁷ WEF. Muggan, Robert. The most fragile cities. "The expansion of cities are reshaping global politics and economics....Today, global supply chains pass through them...creating innovative new forms of international cooperation, coming together to demand stronger commitments on climate change, support for migrant groups, and resources to combat extremism. Today there are approximately 200 intercity networks, more than the number of interstate associations." Report date 7/02/2016.

⁸ In: www. Mori-m-foundation's GPDI 2019. Refers that Madrid has risen in 5 years from 17th to 13th place due to its GDP growth and traffic congestion control. Page 2.

⁹ The ontology of the global city-region: a critique of statehood.P. Perulli Europe's world urban regions are constantly involved in European strategies. However, their role in European policy-making is limited, if not irrelevant. This apparent paradox will be explained by the self-interested role of nation-states to be considered the representative bodies of "their" global urban regions. www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb415.

¹⁰ Madrid in the World. Global Positioning Report 2020. Madrid City Council. Government Area of Economy, Innovation and Employment. December 2019

In reference to the welfare of citizens as an intrinsic factor of human safety, taking into account the factors of global safety strategy and the resilience of global cities in terms of the different threats and risks and their way of dealing with them, Madrid as a global city stands out in this chapter of the study. Madrid is ranked as the city with the highest life expectancy in Europe, according to the statistical survey conducted by the Eurostat agency (1st out of 367 cities)¹¹ with a life expectancy of 84.9 years, which gives us a very important element when establishing interdisciplinary human safety strategies due to the difference in subjective criteria of the age groups targeted by prevention policies and access to current information networks (e.g. Internet and cybercrime in these vulnerable sectors).

Madrid is a safe city, according to the aforementioned study of the Madrid City Council and the reference indexes used in it. The Economist publishes the "Safe Cities Index"¹² which analyzes the safety level of 60 cities around the world. This study analyzes: cybersecurity, healthcare security, infrastructure security and personal safety. In this ranking, Madrid stands out in infrastructure security taking the 5th place worldwide, and in personal safety taking the 18th place (in terms of healthcare, it is in the 20th place and its worst result, in 2019, is the 28th place in cybersecurity), always above the world average.

The referred study indicates that "urban management will play a fundamental role in defining the quality of life of most human beings in the coming years. A key element of this will be the ability of cities to provide safety for their residents, businesses and visitors".

As indicated above, The Economics Report also claims that "urban resilience" is a key factor for the future. The report notes that "the ability of cities to absorb and recover from shocks has had an increasing influence on planning of urban safety over the past decade, especially as policymakers worry about the implications of climate change". For this reason, the report also assesses the policies developed for disaster risk.

This positioning gives us an idea of the situation of Madrid in the world and, especially, in comparison with other cities, which shows its very positive position, although there are areas for improvement that should guide the safety objectives within the global policies of transversality that should be carried out in our capital.

4. The new challenges for security policies in Madrid. A global approach.

Currently, these areas of improvement of a structural nature are contemplated in the framework of the 2030¹³ Agenda, which originates in the United Nations Paris Convention on Climate Change of December 12, 2015¹⁴; in which it is established that the contributions of the parties be reported every 5 years until the time frame of 2030.

In this new urban agenda, it is argued that cities are the essential element in the fulfillment of the protocols against climate change and, therefore, are aligned with the general policies, as thus established in the objective 11 of the Paris Treaty; that must be carried out in countries and especially in large cities. It is important to note that the New Urban Agenda in its preamble indicates that "... the New Urban Agenda¹⁵ presents a paradigm shift based on the science of cities; it establishes norms and principles for the planning, construction, development, management and improvement of urban areas in its five main implementation pillars: national urban policies, urban legislation and regulations, urban planning and design, local economy and municipal finance, and local¹⁶ implementation".

As part of the Sustainable Urban Development program, the representatives commit themselves, among other issues, to:

"(ii) Strengthening urban governance with strong institutions and mechanisms that empower and include urban stakeholders, as well as appropriate control mechanisms, that facilitate greater predictability and coherence in urban development plans to promote social inclusion, a sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and environmental protection."

In this sense, a series of commitments are structured by the parties, all linked to the concept of human safety, although in criterion 30 it specifically states the following regarding the conceptual safety of citizens:

¹¹ Madrid in the World. Global Positioning Report 2020. Madrid City Council. Government Area of Economy, Innovation and Employment. December 2019. P. 22.

¹² - In www.safecities.economist.com/safe-cities-index-2019.

¹³ New Urban Agenda at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held in Quito from October 17 to 20, 2016, which was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 23, 2016.

¹⁴ Conference of the Parties Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015. Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.

¹⁵ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015. 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Seventieth session Agenda items 15 and 116. General Assembly.

¹⁶ . Antonio Samparrio. Research associate for safety and development, international institute for strategic studies. 10/11/2016 weforum.org. It signals a significant change from previous documents, as it directly links urban development to the need to pay "special attention" to countries in post-conflict transitions.

"We commit to promote a safe, healthy and inclusive environment in cities and human settlements that allows everyone to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into account that women and girls, children and youth, and people in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected. We will also work towards the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls, such as children forced marriage and female genital mutilation."

Regionally, Eurostat has considered 100 indicators at the level of Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter SDGs).

Consequently, to the Treaty of Paris and in the urban Habitat field, the Spanish Government, in 2018, publishes in reference to the 2017 United Nations monitoring indicators, a monitoring system that has as its framework the 232 global monitoring indicators that according to its own words "are designed to allow the monitoring of progress on a global scale, while allowing the comparative situation to be analyzed and serving as a stimulus to the progress of each country".

In reference to this implementation process and especially with respect to local entities the Spanish Government on July 18, 2018¹⁷, established the Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 agenda ("Towards a Spanish Strategy for Sustainable Development", in which epigraph 5, points out the commitment of the local entities)¹⁸.

It should be noted that these commitments make reference to a new meaning of the term "localization"¹⁹ when they state that "...These objectives cannot be achieved without taking into account the need to strengthen the capacities of local governments, including the development of participatory, innovative and sustainable tools that guarantee citizen ownership". It is essential to categorize this new empowerment of cities in consideration of a future in which they will support 68% of the planet's population. It is imperative and it would be a fatal mistake if the empowerment of cities, in terms of human safety and their capacity to develop policies to eradicate violent processes and prevent any attack on fundamental rights and freedoms, were to take place abruptly or as a palliative tool for a social situation that is difficult to contain (compare the current situation with some situations experienced at a lower level with the COVID 19 pandemic in large cities). This categorization must begin in the short term, stressing the importance of the local implementation of security policies in legal contexts coordinated by the State.

The Executive Director of Local Engagement will have the role of municipal executors in planning, implementation and accountability in accordance with the SDGs. In this sense, the text emphasizes something fundamental if important goals are to be achieved in the future. I emphasized that the goal of cities of a global nature, or soon to be global, is to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". It is stated that "SDG 11 represents a major step forward in recognizing the transformative power of urbanization for development, and the role of city leaders in driving global change from the ground up".

It is important to point out the dichotomy that currently exists between the actual Spanish normative²⁰ and the one reflected in the development agenda of the 2030 Agenda. Especially in municipal safety (from the human safety view) it is specified in the development of policies aimed at mitigating the effects of new urbanization, population increase and population polarization, when it expresses that "Spanish GLL are located in the optimal territorial scope for the promotion of sustainable development through different areas: - Through the implementation of local actions linked to SDGs, such as sustainable urban mobility plans, territorial planning, local sustainable development strategies, the promotion of equality and citizen security policies, local pacts for employment and training, or cooperation policies". Likewise, and based on the assumption that local entities play a key role in the achievement of the SDGs I at the State level, it emphasizes those related to essential public services, whose role is divided into three levels: "institutional, political incidence and alliances."

But can local governments legislate? Obviously, in a generic sense "yes", through their municipal norms, but if we refer to legislating from the juridical plane of the term, it is obvious that "no". They cannot make laws in which powers are attributed to be able to execute and ensure compliance with this tangible reality, which is the increase in the transfer of power from the state to the big cities.

Cities should be given more importance and municipal authorities should have a delegated power from the state to implement future policies. This direction is followed by some of the measures of the Action Plan, which in my opinion have not been reflected at present in any normative activity and I am afraid that they will not be effectively developed, especially those aimed at empowering the municipal administration. As example, I highlight:

- a. Making advances in the institutional recognition of local authorities as a level of government with

¹⁷ In: www.agenda2030.gob.es

¹⁸ Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. "Hacia una Estrategia Española de Desarrollo Sostenible. In: www.agenda2030.gob.es

¹⁹ Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Page 118.

²⁰ In this case, I would like to mention the Law on Safety Forces and Corps. It is a law that has not undergone any significant modification, especially in the local scope, since its publication and entry into force in 1986, almost 35 years ago, with the social and technological differences that currently exist in our society.

- complete political autonomy that allows the necessary reforms to improve the country's level of decentralization.
- b. Promote action plans for the prevention of urban violence. This means increasing collaboration and information sharing between different administrations, by promoting monitoring and enforcing international treaties, laws and other mechanisms to protect human rights that help prevent urban violence."
- c. Promoting the local dimension of the lever policies²¹ arranged in the plan, both in their design and in their implementation and follow-up".

The applicability of the Sustainable Development Goals is currently being projected in the city of Madrid according to the implementation documents of our country and as we have previously pointed out in Goal 11, which in my opinion should mark a before and after in the conception of policies and competencies of local administrations, but more specifically in the global cities and large cities of our country.

Madrid must be the leader of the proposal of municipalities and local administrations in the consolidation of the SDGs, and its programmatic plans must be aligned with international policies in this area and develop its ideas around five fundamental pillars which are people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships with third parties.

In this sense, the Madrid Municipal government team has effectively promoted the necessary progress aimed at achieving the SDGs in Madrid. As a result, the session of September 25, 2019, at the Madrid city council, unanimously approved the following:

- "The elaboration and approval by the Governing Board of an updated strategy for the localization, implementation and monitoring of the sustainable development goals of the 2030 agenda at the level of the municipality of Madrid, which takes into account the draft strategy and other relevant documents already developed previously.
- The establishment of mechanisms that take into account the comments of the strategies of other political parties and other relevant agents and executors in the city, such as the representative of the Madrid Solidarity Forum.
- The development of the necessary actions for the dissemination and communication of the content and range of the 2030 Agenda among the citizens of Madrid.

With an interdisciplinary character and being a true reflection of the cooperation between all the executors (political, institutional, private sector) within the public policies of the administrations, especially the administrations closest to the citizens, the so-called Pactos de la Villa were approved on July 7, 2020, the first and only of its kind to be approved unanimously by all the political groups, since the pandemic situation requires an effective response for the residents of the city of Madrid.

This approach of the Municipal Plenary (Pactos de la Villa) and the future and upcoming implementation strategy of the 2030 Agenda make Madrid an important example of the new concept of "localization" of public policies, which in a general sense was already established in the term "Glocality" of the Risk Theory more than 50 years ago, especially in the idea that global problems are reflected at the local level.

5. The applicability of "SDGs" to Madrid's public safety

Of all the SDGs that can be assessed in Madrid's municipal strategic policy, SDG 11, which has already been mentioned on multiple occasions in this text, stands out as it is the most relevant from the point of view of human safety in global cities. In the project to achieve SDG 11, its fulfillment has been measured through 109 actions, 9 targets and 15 indicators; being quantitatively qualified as the most important.

Safety in Madrid has an interdisciplinary nature in order to be applicable and effective to the fulfillment of all objectives. A safe city gives confidence to investment and sustainability over time. The Madrid Security Investment and Development Policy also establishes operational and achievable objectives for the effective fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda.

It is worth highlighting the analysis that the General Directorate of Municipal Police has proposed for the inclusion of safety in the sustainable development objectives, from a perspective of global human safety and subjective safety, where the Municipal Police Force stands out as an instrument of public policy that brings together the implementation of specific goals, which in some cases gives visibility to the compliance project.

The intervention is planned in the following SDGs:

²¹ Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Lever policy refers to those programs or policies with the capacity to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, promote coherent sustainable development and achieve a more rapid and sustained impact on key aspects for progress in the 2030 Agenda as a whole. Leveraging policies must be understood as interdisciplinary instruments to break down rigid sectoral compartments and address sustainable development that connects different actors, sectors and policy in a common integrated vision." P. 130

a. SDG 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere:*

Local goal: Reduction of people with feelings of loneliness:

Actions are performed by the General Directorate of Municipal Police related to the detection of this type of situations within the city of Madrid, with the possibility of interventions required in homes through the Integral District Units, through the Citizen Attention Offices (OAC), and the Unit for Attention and Protection of Women, the Elderly and Minors; as well as the participation in the "Cities friendly to the elderly" motor group could help the achievement of this goal.

It must not be forgotten that in many cases this isolation brings with it psychiatric pathologies that lead to provoked or unprovoked, but assumed, deaths. It is important to take care of this vulnerable sector of the population that is prone to indirect victimization by social circumstances (tertiary victim).

It is necessary to reinforce the habits of the elderly since, in their case, the reassurance of their behavior brings about a reduction of the feeling of insecurity and therefore we can make them freer with respect to their position in society.

b. SDG 3: *Health and well-being*

Goal 3.5 UN 2030 Agenda: Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

In relation to this goal, a local table aimed at prevention in the field of minors could be created, which would be framed within our scope of action and specifically within the program "Participate in your safety", which we have been developing from the Municipal Police Corps. Continuing also with the collaboration protocols for the prevention of this type of consumption with Madrid Salud (Institute of addictions) related to the Fifth Additional Provision of the law of citizen security of 2015: Suspension of pecuniary sanctions imposed for infractions in matters of consumption of toxic drugs, narcotics or psychotropic substances committed by minors.

In addition, in order to achieve this goal, we will participate with the operational actions established as a commitment to the public in the Service Charter of the Madrid Municipal Police Force.

Commitments / trend:

To inform families about the content of the provision and cases referred to the ADCs in relation to the complaints filed by the components of the Municipal Police Corps.

To establish contacts and follow-ups with the families of the reported minors and of those cases reported by the Institute of Addictions to the Municipal Police Guardianship Service.

Goal 3.6. Reduce by 50% the number of deaths and serious injuries in traffic accidents.

To achieve this goal, the Municipal Police Force is currently developing a Road Safety Plan 2021-2030, aligned with the Sustainable Mobility Plan Madrid 360, which includes among its strategic axes, "Moving towards Safe Mobility", the objective of reducing by 50% the number of deaths and serious casualties in traffic accidents in the next decade, for this we have the following indicators that can be reference of the achievement of this goal:

- Indicators associated with the Commitment.
- Fatalities due to traffic accidents.
- Seriously injured in traffic accidents.
- Percentage of accidents with victims in which the scene of the incident is reached in eight minutes or less.

c. SDG 4: *Quality education*

Goal 4.7 2030 Agenda UN: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

Local goals:

Promoting the training of the population of Madrid in global citizenship, gender equality, environmental education and sustainable consumption, as well as equalizing the proportion by gender.

Encouraging the participation of public schools in municipal environmental education programs and activities.

The goals related to the promotion of peace culture and non-violence through the actions carried out by the Municipal Police Force will be channeled through the Mentoring Agents Service, the Diversity Management Unit and those related to environmental matters through the Environment Unit.

To do this, the awareness and prevention actions to be developed will be included in the "Participate in your safety" program, which is currently being developed by the Municipal Police Force.

In this sense, the commitment, as with the rest of the requests received in terms of training and information, would be:

Commitment: To give all the talks and preventive lectures on civility and respect for coexistence that are requested.

Indicators associated with the Commitment: Strengthen and, if necessary, expand the number of talks and lectures given.

d. *SDG 5: Gender equality*

Goal 5.2 UN Agenda: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation.

Local Goal:

To steadily reduce the number of victims of gender-based violence.

The Municipal Police Force acts in a proactive way on the basis of prevention, as well as in a reactive way in all those situations that require it, such as participation and collaboration in programs of other Madrid City Council Services, as well as in its own programs in which the Support and Protection Unit for Women, Minors and the Elderly (hereinafter UAPMMM), Guardianship Agents, OAC would participate. These aspects will allow the achievement of this goal.

Commitment: To support and provide protection to victims of gender violence, we monitor and protect all assigned victims, according to the VIOGEN System.

Indicators associated to the Commitment:

- Percentage of victims of gender-based violence monitored and protected by the Municipal Police.

There is also a Conciliation Plan within the Municipal Police Force, which establishes internal conciliation measures for situations related to violence against women, in addition to achieving the general goal in a proactive manner.

e. *SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy*

Goal 7.3 UN 2030 Agenda: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Local Goal:

- To Increase the use of zero-emission vehicles.
- To ensure that the energy consumed in the residential buildings to be constructed is mostly renewable.
- Increasing energy production based on renewables within the general objective of energy self-sufficiency of the Madrid City Council.

In the commitment related to the increase of zero emission vehicles, this General Directorate participates with the gradual incorporation of eco, zero emission vehicles, etc., to the current fleet.

Likewise, this Directorate General will prioritize the implementation of energy production methods based on renewable energies in the new building projects of the new police headquarters, in line with the general objective of energy self-sufficiency of the Madrid City Council, an aspect that adds to the achievement of local goals.

f. *SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities*

Goal 11.2. By 2030, access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all should be provided, and road safety should be improved through the expansion of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of persons with vulnerabilities, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Local goal:

Increase the use of bicycles as a means of transportation by enhancing the BiciMad public service.

In order to achieve this objective, actions are currently being developed by the Municipal Police Force, specifically the program "En Bici con la Policía Municipal", participation in the Stars project in schools that request it, encouraging their participation and the participation in the development of programs related to the Safe School Route to School, carrying out comprehensive safety plans in school environments, which promote sustainable school mobility and the creation of safe school pedestrian routes.

Likewise, preventive campaigns and controls related to road safety are carried out in the preventive field, such as controls and campaigns with data that add to the City's commitment.

Commitment: To carry out all activities and conferences requested in this area.

In order to improve the quality of life of citizens and contribute to the achievement of Goal 11 "to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", a Comprehensive Plan for Safety, Coexistence and Recovery of the District will be developed.

In this sense, it will be initially projected in the neighborhoods identified in the municipal districts of Villa de Vallecas and Villaverde, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan of Government and Agreements of the Villa.

Commitment: the approval of an Integral Plan for Safety, Coexistence and Recovery of particularly degraded neighborhoods.

Goal 11.4 Redouble efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The Municipal Police Force, aligned with the Plan of Government and Agreements of the City and in order to enhance the fight against vandalism graffiti on buildings in Madrid, will launch a graffiti or anti-graffiti Plan.

g. SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.

Local Goal: 16.1 To significantly reduce all forms of violence and the corresponding mortality rates worldwide. The General Directorate of Municipal Police is responsible for maintaining the levels of safety and interaction in the street, responding to the public through security actions, in order to improve the indices and perception of public safety. For this purpose, the following indicators are established, which participate in the achievement of the local goal.

Within the Government Plan there are also two actions that will be developed related to this commitment, such as the promotion of a new Coordination Protocol on Judicial Police matters together with the Judicial Bodies and other Security Forces and Corps and the Approval of an Integral Plan to fight against "illegal squatting".

Associated indicators:

- Persons brought before the courts in connection with the offenses.
- Weapons and dangerous objects related to violations of Law 4/2015 removed from public roads.
- Percentage of urgent incidents in which the scene is reached in 8 minutes or less from the time of the call.
- Rate of safety perception in the city.

In addition, actions and programs will be developed through the service provided by the Guardian Agents, in the plans: "Participate in your Safety", "Bullying Free Zones", "Mediating Agent Program" and "Comprehensive School Safety Plan".

Commitments: Improving protection and coexistence in the school environment and leisure areas.

Indicators associated with commitment:

- Percentage of preventive talks and/or lectures on civility and respect for coexistence given by the Municipal Police.

Actions

- To encourage schools to join the commitment to eradicate bullying and any type of violence in the classroom through the "Bullying Free Zones" program.
- To respond to the requests for training in conflict management and peer mediation aimed at underage students and young people.
- To promote the implementation of the police mediation service of the Madrid City Council; as well as the centers and institutions adhered to the police mediation program "Mediating Agent".

Associated indicators

- Number of actions to disseminate and promote mediation as an alternative tool for conflict management and prevention.
- Percentage of requests attended.
- Monitoring those active cases that may involve some kind of risk for minors in the field of protection and reform, activating, if necessary, other institutions, for a minimum period of 2 months.

Associated indicators

- Percentage of cases of minors followed up by the Municipal Police.
- Improving comprehensive security in school environments and centers.

Associated indicators

- Surveillance of school entrances, exits and recesses by the Municipal Police.
- Improving the protection and relations of people over 65 years of age. We conducted 60 studies following the methodology of the PISE Plan in the environments of the centers usually frequented by senior citizens. We gave all the preventive talks and lectures on safety, civic-mindedness and respect for coexistence requested.

Associated indicators

- Studies carried out by the Municipal Police at centers frequented by the elderly.
- Moreover, all judicialized situations of risk, vulnerability or mistreatment affecting people over 65 years of age that are reported to the Municipal Police will be monitored, with respect to those already judicialized and reported to the Municipal Police, following up on the case. The detection of these situations can be done by the Municipal Police or the municipal assistance services (SAMUR-Social, SAMUR-PC and Social Services), with which communication channels have been established through the Vulnerability Table.

Associated indicators

- Percentage of situations of risk or vulnerability affecting people over 65 years of age that are monitored by the Municipal Police.
- Situations of risk, vulnerability or mistreatment affecting people over 65 years of age detected by municipal services (Police and assistance services). Informative indicator
- Percentage increase in the number of situations detected with respect to those reported to the Municipal Police.

In relation to the Local Goal: To increase electronic administration in the Madrid City Council.

Participation with the commitment / trend of: elimination of paper procedures in internal communications and administrative management: especially traffic fines, general complaints, agreements and internal electronic procedures, and the progressive use of Tablet in police activity.

In addition, administrative management is implemented, in those relations with citizens, such as oppositions, answers through the system of suggestions and complaints, such answers are included in the Regulation of Citizen Participation of the Madrid City Council.

Likewise, and progressively, electronic management and administration is increased, in all internal relations through the use of computer tools such as CISEM, MOVIPOL, among others.

Local Goal: To respond to all complaints and suggestions submitted.

Commitment: Responding 75% of the suggestions, complaints and compliments within a maximum of 30 calendar days and in no case in a period of more than 2 months.

h. SDG 17. Partnerships to achieve the goals.

Possible Local Goal:

Achieving municipal policy coherence with the Localization Strategy 2030 and achieving it together.

Associated indicator:

Implementation plans carried out in the General Directorates.

Municipal Police Commitment: implementation plan for Agenda 2030, aligned with the Municipal Police

General Directorate Strategy.

On the other hand, the General Directorate of the Municipal Police of the Madrid City Council has been developing international institutional projects with other countries of the Union in the field of the applicability of the 2030 agenda regarding the SDGs in large cities and the field of safety in the New Urban Agenda.

The Urban Agenda for the EU represents a new multi-level working method that promotes cooperation between member state cities and other stakeholders to improve the base knowledge on urban issues. The main objective is for local and regional authorities, Member States and European Institutions to work together, to strengthen collective safety and resilience through the exchange of knowledge and best practices, in order to create a positive security culture among European citizens. New conception of safety as a shared responsibility between public and private actors at different levels. This Urban Agenda includes various topics such as energy transition, circular economy, urban mobility, and among them safety in public spaces, formed by the Partnership for Security in Public Spaces, which the Directorate General of the Municipal Police is a member of.

The proposed approach to urban safety requires a balance between repression, prevention and social cohesion. The perspective of ensuring urban safety requires broad participatory processes on the part of cities. Moreover, it is acknowledged the need to involve the community in the development of security policies and their implementation.

In this action plan developed by the Partnership in Public Spaces, 3 areas, considered as priorities, are established, consisting of different working groups, which are distributed as follows:

1. Urban Design and Planning (coordinated by EFUS).
2. Technology/Security for smart and safe cities (coordinated by Nice).
3. Security management in sharing public spaces (coordinated by Madrid).

Following the European Partnership project of which we are part, the actions are described operationally for the achievement of the proposed objectives. Specifically, Action 6 of the aforementioned project has as its mission the development of a guide for architectural and spatial design (security by design), which has obvious interrelationships with the "UrbSecurity (Urbact); From planning to safer cities" project, in which the General Directorate of the Municipal Police also participates.

UrbSecurity is a European project within the Urbact III program (2014-2020), which is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the partners and the Member States. It is framed within the "European Union Urban Agenda on Safety in Public Spaces", promulgated by the European Commission, which aims to promote innovative urban security policies in Europe.

The objective is to work on the impact of city planning on urban safety, providing the same strategies to increase the perception of safety. It aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by implementing innovative approaches to security in the urban environment.

The UrbSecurity network seeks to analyze strategies and concepts of urban design and planning, which can contribute to preventing segregation and antisocial behavior. The project also seeks to improve citizens' perception of urban safety. It is a network of 9 cities, including the City of Madrid, in which the Municipal Police is currently working to improve the safety of Puerta del Sol.

Conclusions

First: The concept of risk society is no longer just a social theory, but is the evidence that influences the constitution of all human aspects today, both in the political concepts of risk and their agendas, as well as in the structure of the new urban societies represented by global cities.

Second: The economy represents the pinnacle of global risks and has a derivative influence on other risk factors that have important consequences for the world's population, especially in global cities, such as:

- Environmental risks play an important role in the new international policies. This is mainly due to the devaluation of industrial production factors in order to achieve lower costs and higher production, considering environmental inputs as economically expensive and unprofitable factors.
- Social factors, in reference to the social imbalance between segments of the population that brings with it, especially in global cities, the formation of ghettos and marginality.
- Geopolitical movements preferably produced by policies that immediately satisfy the most deprived population against technically structured policies in the medium and long term.
- Technological risks are complementary to the previous ones and have their origin in the speed of means of production for economic purposes.

Third: We must resort to global security public policy models focused on global risks. Only through differentiated legislation in these types of cities can we provide a more effective response. International policies for urban empowerment and resilience, such as the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs, contribute to this end.

Fourth: The security model, in terms of the new challenges posed by global risks, must be a model in which the state has the legislative, coordination and intelligence competencies; and the autonomous territorial entities and global cities (especially Madrid due to its characteristics) must have the capacity of execution and "feeding" of information to the national security system.

Fifth: The municipal government of Madrid makes a firm commitment to the safety of the city through interdisciplinary policies from the areas of government, applying the concept of human security in all its actions, especially with regard to vulnerable groups.

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