

**Visiting Practitioners Lectures  
University of Sussex –Spring 2013**

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**Dr. Jamie Shea**  
**NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Emerging Security Challenges**  
**&**  
**Mr. Henry Smith**  
**Former Director, Saferworld (Conflict Prevention & Reconciliation NGO)**

**Dr. Jamie Shea Lectures: 12:00-13:00**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>
Defence policy in an age of scarcity: what should be kept; what should be scrapped?	Thurs 31 Jan 2013	Fulton B
How realistic is a nuclear free world and how could we get there?	Thurs 14 Feb 2013	Fulton B

- 1. Defence policy in an age of scarcity: what should be kept; what should be scrapped?**
  - How are Europe and the US coping with budget cuts?
  - Are they making rational choices or just salami slicing?
  - Should the emphasis be on present or future conflicts?
  
- 2. How realistic is a nuclear free world and how could we get there?**
  - What are the current trends in proliferation
  - How effective are existing arms control regimes?
  - How to move towards global zero, but would it make for a safer world?

**Mr. Henry Smith Lectures: 14:00-15:00**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>
Is there value in a concept of security sector stabilisation?	Fri 8 March 2013	Fulton A
How to ensure that control of small arms and light weapons (SALW) supports peacebuilding goals	Fri 12 April 2013	Fulton B

**1) Is there value in a concept of security sector stabilisation?**

The context in environments still experiencing significant violent conflict and in the immediate period following the formal end to war is not conducive to accepted approaches to security and justice sector development which place significant premium on governance and institution building. Consequently much effort is invested in short term activities often termed as ‘train and equip’. Whilst this is an important contribution, for it to make a difference in the medium and long term to how citizens experience security and justice it needs to be integrated within broader programmes that include a focus on policy, governance and service delivery.

**2) How to ensure that control of small arms and light weapons (SALW) supports peacebuilding goals**

There’s an assumption that efforts to reduce the numbers of weapons in a post-war society is always a contribution to peace. It is certainly the case that reducing access to weapons and addressing their misuse is an important element of conflict prevention and post war peacebuilding. But efforts to control SALW can if not context sensitive make peace harder to find and reconstruction efforts less successful. South Sudan and Kosovo provide good examples for how SALW control could be coordinated or integrated with peace-building efforts for them to make a positive contribution to peace, through examining in each case what went wrong in translating policy commitments into practical programmes.