

### Chapter 1 : United States “ Executive Order Imposes Travel Ban on Citizens of Seven Nations ” Emig

*The Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape is located within the globally significant Coral Triangle, an area considered the center of the world's marine biodiversity. The seascape spans , square kilometers ( , square miles) across the waters between Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.*

Sulu Sulawesi Sea spreads in large areas in southeast Asia and makes beautiful and rich marine locations between Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, where the indigenous ethnic group of the Bajau spent most of their lives on the sea until the last decades. The following lines are about this sea, the Bajau people and the affects of global warming in the area. If you have more information about this topic, please use the form at the bottom of the page to write it. You will receive some gifts for your contribution to this page. Those gifts are good for knowledge and they could benefit you. The beauty and richness of Sulu Sulawesi Sea favour the Bajau people. For most of the history, the Bajau people have lived a nomadic seafaring life in the tropical monsoon climate in the Sulu Sulawesi Sea, where more than species of coral and thousands of sea species live in an area of more than 81, acres. This sea is home to five species of sea turtles such as loggerhead, leatherback, green sea turtle, olive ridley and green sea turtle. There are also more than species of algae, species of reef fish, and many species of marine mammals, dolphins, massive manta rays and whale sharks. The entire area of the Sulu Sulawesi Sea spreads to almost one million square kilometres where 35 million people live. It covers a very special geopolitical location between three countries, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. The Malaysian portion of the Sulawesi Seas includes: The Bajau came from the southwestern coastal areas of the Philippines, but today they spread out over the triangle between the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. That indigenous ethnic group is well known in the area as nomadic seafaring people. Those nomadic seafaring people fish, eat and sleep in their homemade Lipa-Lipa-boats equipped with roofed living residential areas made of mats and poles, where meals are prepared on portable clay hearths. They fish with spears and hand-held lines, and they use lanterns to light up the sea on moonless nights. Special hunt for sea cucumber, as in many Asian countries deemed to be a great delicacy, certainly for the Bajau whereabouts. So, their movements are largely determined by the sea cucumber. Bajau divers can reach depths down to 30 meters in the Sulu Sulawesi Sea searching for sea cucumber. Although the Bajau people are declared Sunni Muslims, but many of them still perform other older spiritual ceremonies, such as casting spirit boats into the high seas to prevent hostile ghost and to ward off offending apparitions. Over fishing and illegal methods of fishing such as blasting and poison fishing are damaging the coral reefs and destroying the natural habitats of fish and sea cucumbers alike. In the future, the expected increase in sea surface temperature and the increasing acidification of the sea because of climate change are likely to accelerate coral death. This could ultimately herald the end of the traditional Bajau way of life and affect the habitat of the Sulu Sulawesi Sea species. To do this, please use the following form and contribute to this page. It is good idea to leave your email address so you can receive any reply to your comments. It is only that the system that will send you notifications about replies to your comments, as this process is automated. I have some gifts for you too for sharing your words about any beautiful location on the Sulu Sulawesi Sea and the affects of global warming on those locations. Do you have a great story about any beautiful site in the world?

**Chapter 2 : PEER Focus Area: RDMA/ Rapid Assessment of Fish Stocks in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea**

*The Sulu-Sulawesi Seas are not only important to facilitate cross border movement between people living in the southern part of the Philippines and northern part of Sulawesi, Indonesia, but also for international navigation.*

The Pearl gypsies of the sea No one understands the ancient nature of pearls quite like the Badjao, sea gypsies who sail the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas across three nations and who make their living from its aquatic bounty. The gentle Badjaos brave staggering depths using the simplest tools to retrieve wild oysters and natural pearls nestled within. Historically, Palawan is also part of an ancient trade route called the Pearl Road where Chinese merchants traded with the Badjao, sea-faring nomads for pearls. Palawan provenance For over two generations, Jewelmer has coaxed the finest South Sea pearls into existence at its state-of-the-art pearl farms in Southern Palawan. It is a jewel sustained by respect for nature and harmony with the world. Through decades of research and biotechnology, Jewelmer has perfected the breeding process that produces gold-lipped *Pinctada maxima* pearl oysters capable of growing large, lustrous, golden pearls. This deep gold color is characteristic of the South Sea pearls produced in the Philippines. This deep gold color characteristic of the South Sea pearls only produced in the Philippines. The final quality of each pearl, however, is dependent on the indulgence of Mother Nature. Upon its lustrous surface, every typhoon, every change in water temperature, every current caused by a dynamite blast, and every nuance in the cleanliness of the water is recorded. It falls on the highly-skilled pearl farmer to act as a steward of creation. Parent oysters with the right qualities are carefully selected and chosen to breed the perfect golden pearl-producing oyster. As time passes, the mantle will become a pearl sac that encapsulates the nucleus and deposit layers of crystals that will become the pearl. During this period, oysters are placed in baskets, which are regularly turned and cleaned to ensure the health of the mollusk. A lustrous pearl is extracted from the oyster and a living gem is born. The master grafter then decides if the oyster is suitable for a second operation before the next grafting begins. Those crystals will arrange beside each other in multiple concentric layers. The arrangement of those layers will create a unique optical effect. Shape Shape is one of the distinguishing characteristics of pearls. Philippine South Sea pearls come in different shapes including drop, oval, button, baroque, semi-baroque or circled, with round being the rarest. Keshis are non-nucleated, irregularly shaped pearls that are produced serendipitously during the culturing process in the same oyster with the South Sea pearl. Size Philippine South Sea pearls are the largest in the world with their diameter ranging from 10mm to 12mm on average and as big as 16mm and up, on very rare occasions. Skin Purity A gem created by nature, the surface of the Philippine South Sea pearl sometimes possesses irregularities on its surface. Luster A Philippine South Sea pearl possesses a rich luster that is created by a combination of its outer sheen and surface brilliance, which enhances the inner glow of the wearer. For pearl experts, another more prized quality of the Palawan South Sea pearl is its unique Orient, or the inner glow of the pearl. The Orient is created by a refraction of light as it penetrates through regular layers of aragonite crystals reflected from the core and bounced back to its surface, giving it a fiery rainbow-like effect. The Ultimate Orient biography With expressive detail, Jacques Branellec shares with the reader his more than four-decade long physical and spiritual journey from the occident to the orient, where he finally discovers the Ultimate Orient. Golden Book The Miracle of the Golden Pearl posits this living gem as the centerpiece of collections from storied jewelry houses around the world. It also takes readers on a journey back to its exotic provenance in the crystal blue waters of Palawan, Philippines. Learn more about Pearls.

**Chapter 3 : Sulu Sulawesi Seas - | Jürgen Freund Photography**

*The Sulu Sea (Filipino: Dagat Sulu, Malay: Laut Sulu, Spanish: Mar de Joló<sup>3</sup>) is a body of water in the southwestern area of the Philippines, separated from the South China Sea in the northwest by Palawan and from the Celebes Sea in the southeast by the Sulu Archipelago.*

Securing the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas: As a result, lack of adequate cooperation in this area has raised some concerns over the safety and security of navigation in the waterways. This article focuses on Indonesia and the Philippines role in securing the waters and the behaviour of these two countries when it comes to cooperation. It investigates why they have joined a number of cooperation arrangements while rejecting others. Most scholarly works point at sovereignty concern as the main reason underpinning their decision. Indonesia, the Philippines, maritime terrorism, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Introduction The Sulu-Sulawesi Seas are not only important to facilitate cross border movement between people living in the southern part of the Philippines and northern part of Sulawesi, Indonesia, but also for international navigation. The Sulu-Sulawesi Seas that border the two countries are considered a safer route for super tankers. Bigger tankers navigating to and from East Asia and the Middle East have to divert through this waterway due to the depth constraints of the Straits of Malacca. Acts of maritime terrorism in this area generated international concern. Members of the Jamaah Islamiyah, a Southeast Asian terrorist group, and other Islamic militant groups from Indonesia use this route to travel to training camps in the Philippines. External powers, particularly the United States, have pressed for greater security cooperation in this waterway. Although sovereignty costs can have some bearing on understanding states behaviour towards cooperation, a more comprehensive analysis on the reasons underlying their disposition is required. Marines were not part of the cooperation activities that Washington offered to Indonesia. Many analyses point to the issue of sovereignty as the primary cause of limited cooperation. The evidence shows that control over the course of negotiations and the calculation of costs and benefits play important roles in shaping cooperation by Indonesia and the Philippines. This article makes an empirical contribution to the literature by analysing how Indonesia and the Philippines secure borderless areas in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas. Most scholarly works on maritime cooperation in Southeast Asia tends to focus on management of security in the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea; as such there is a lack of attention given to study cooperation to address maritime terrorism in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas. The article begins by explaining the concept of legalisation, its relations to the calculation of costs and benefits in the International Relations IR literature, and the method used to assess these variables in this article. It then expands the analysis by exploring the institutional designs of cooperation initiatives in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, gaps in cooperation practices and ways to remedy the situation. This article then concludes with the key points to take away from the analysis presented. Given the transnational nature of maritime terrorism cooperation between states that share common borders is very important. Neoliberal institutionalism points out that the degree of legalisation associated with an international institution informs the calculation of gains and therefore, the cooperation outcome. Neoliberal institutionalism argues that state behaviour towards cooperation is informed by the calculation of absolute gains. The costs of cooperation are constituted by the sovereignty and implementation costs. Legalisation is defined by a set of characteristics that a cooperation institution may or may not possess. A high level of obligation invokes mandatory requirements for the contracting party and calls for the traditional legal formalities of signature, ratification and comes into force. A high level of precision shows the presence of determinate rules that only leave narrow possibilities for contested interpretations to arise. Under this condition an agreement provides a specific intended objective and means of achieving it. A high level of delegation implies that a state is granted authority to implement, interpret, and apply the rules, resolve disputes and make further rules to external authority. The level of sovereignty costs corresponds with the strength or weakness of these three dimensions of legalisation. Sovereignty costs make states hesitate to accept hard legalisation of international cooperation particularly when it involves significant degree of delegation. Sovereignty costs are high when a cooperation arrangement reveals a high degree of obligation, precision and delegation. Under the condition of high sovereignty costs, states have to accept

external authority over significant decision making or, in more extreme conditions, an external authority interfering in the relations between the state and its citizens or territory. Under the conditions of low sovereignty costs, Indonesia and the Philippines are not required to make significant legal and governance changes at domestic level or accept external authority in its decision making process. High implementation costs occur when a state needs to carry out extensive policy changes, make substantial adjustments at domestic level and therefore, spend economic resources to meet cooperation requirements. Low implementation costs takes place under a circumstance where an international commitment is already compatible with current practice. The aggregate benefits of cooperation are categorised into two groups: In contrast, low benefits occur when there are no identifiable benefits or if the benefits of cooperation are available elsewhere. This article argues that another plausible explanation for the Philippines and Indonesia behaviour is the degree of control that the two countries have in shaping cooperation institutions. The level of control is high when both countries have the ability to influence the negotiations and shape the term of agreement to meet its own concerns. In cases where Indonesia and the Philippines have control over the negotiation process, the benefits of cooperation will likely exceed the costs. The level of control is low when the two countries were not involved in designing the terms of agreement and primarily face with the two options: The calculation of gains and the degree of legalisation associated with it, as well as the level of control that Indonesia and the Philippines have over cooperation outcomes shape their behaviour. S embarked on a global campaign against terrorism. Identifying and intercepting maritime terrorist threats before they reach the U. The Philippines government treated maritime terrorism and armed robbery against ships as intertwined issues. These groups conducted attacks against vessels plying through the Sulu waters. The government carefully differentiated the two issues in order to avoid any form of internationalisation of terrorism issues that may invite foreign intervention to secure its waters. Officials also deny the presence of a maritime terrorism threat to Indonesian waterways. The Philippines, on the one hand, is an ally of the U. An initiative aimed to improve international cooperation to prevent and interdict the smuggling of WMD materials. As part of the Philippines bilateral cooperation with the U. Nevertheless, at bilateral level Indonesia cooperates closely with Washington. To formalise the bilateral defence cooperation, the two states signed the U. The defence arrangement requires Indonesia and the U. From to , through the defence cooperation, Indonesia received U. However, as an Indonesian former high government official explained, the government felt that it was important to maintain a careful balance between halting terrorism and cooperating with foreign countries without going against the will of the Indonesian public. Some of the perpetrators of terrorism have received training in terrorist camps in Mindanao and weapons used for training and attacks in Indonesia were smuggled from the Philippines. There is a growing uneasiness among the international community regarding the lack of cooperation in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas. The real politics in the region has been pointed as one of the reasons underpinning this condition. Up until now Indonesia and the Philippines have not settled their maritime boundaries in this area. The act promulgated straight baselines connecting outermost points of the outermost islands in its archipelago. Nevertheless, no part of the sea reaches more than nm from the nearest coast. Despite the absence of open confrontation over the waters between the two governments, in February , the issue concerning Miangas became the centre of attention during a coordination meeting held by the National Central Bureau and the Interpol Indonesia, at the National Police Headquarters in Jakarta, on February 11th. Despite the absence of maritime boundaries arrangement Indonesia and the Philippines have embarked on a series of cooperation agreements to address maritime terrorism. These include a defence agreement, two sub-regional arrangements and a regional convention to counter terrorism. It requires parties to carry out joint and combined military training and exercises, border patrol operations, and exchange of information. Assessment of the obligation, precision and delegation of this agreement highlights the low level of sovereignty costs. Despite the high degree of precision, this agreement only has low degrees of obligation and delegation. Based on the cooperation requirements it is argued that the agreement has non intrusive obligations. In addition, the agreement has escape clauses that enable parties to avoid their legal responsibility. Under the agreement participants are allowed to review and amend the agreement at any time through mutual consent. The bilateral agreement between Indonesia and the Philippines also enables states to file their withdrawal after giving the

other 90 days notice. The agreement was drafted with a high degree of precision. It articulates mandatory duties for each state, the forms of cooperation that states can perform under the bilateral cooperation, procedures regarding exchange of intelligence information, methods to exchange classified information and equipment, and measures to solve disputes and publications to the media. This agreement explains courses of action that governments cannot take. The level of delegation of the agreement is low. Although it establishes a Joint Defence and Security Cooperation Committee to deal with any matter arising from the interpretation, application or implementation of the agreement, this committee does not operate independently from the two governments. A group of individuals that form the committee are nominated by concerned states. The tasks of the committee are limited only to identifying potential cooperation activities, recommending policies and procedures, implementing mutually agreed policies, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate policies and activities to improve future programs. Settlement of any dispute arising from interpretation and implementation of the agreement is managed through consultation and negotiation between the participating governments. The agreement also poses low implementation costs. Most activities governed by the defence agreement are not new to Indonesia and the Philippines. The JBC cooperation forum covers a broad range of issues including armed robbery against ships, smuggling, illegal fishing and illegal immigration. When the agreement was introduced in communal and sectarian conflicts had flared up in a number of locations in Indonesia. The Philippines military has identified that a number of Indonesian JI leaders have assisted the ASG members in creating security disturbances in western part of Mindanao and trained them, particularly in making explosive devices. The bilateral agreement was discussed exclusively among these countries. Governments of the two countries specifically shaped the terms of cooperation to add value to their counter terrorism and sea robbery operations and efforts in dealing with undocumented migration and smuggling. The Sea Linkages MoU requires parties to: It requires member states to ensure that vehicles engaged in cross-border traffic are registered in their home country, bear identification marks, carry a valid certificate and comply with safety and equipment requirements of transit and host countries. The two EAGA initiatives brought low sovereignty costs. The two MoUs allow parties to withdraw from these agreements after a six month notice period. Neither MoU includes a responsibility to compensate others when one party breaches the agreement, bringing injury or loss to other parties. These agreements articulate regulations on designation of EAGA ports in great detail. They stipulate implementing arrangements for contracting parties in various cooperation activities. These agreements also regulate procedures to conduct consultations, reviews and amend the MoU, settle disputes and terminate cooperation. Both MoUs also display a low degree of delegation. These agreements do not delegate authority for dispute resolution arising from interpretation and implementation of the MoU to an independent third party or a tribunal. Review processes, amendments of the agreement and dispute settlement are conducted through negotiation and consultation.

### Chapter 4 : Conserving the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas | PEMSEA

*The Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, by contrast, received comparatively little scrutiny as a front in Asia's maritime space until a recent announcement by the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia about.*

### Chapter 5 : Sulu Sulawesi Sea is Home to a Nomadic Tribe of Boat Dwellers!

*The Sulu Sulawesi Seas rank among the most diverse and valuable habitats on earth. This book is a celebration of the beauty and biodiversity of this marine ecoregion.*

### Chapter 6 : sulu-sulawesi-seascape - Conservation International

*The Sulu-Sulawesi Seas rank among the most diverse and valuable habitats on earth. Home to millions of species of plants and animals, from marine mammal behemoths to minute microorganisms, this ecoregion straddles three Southeast Asian countries - the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia - and is a seat of these nations' common seafaring*

*history and traditions.*

### Chapter 7 : PEER Focus Area: Tuna Fish Stocks in South China and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas

*the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, in particular, amongst those who are residing in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippines and in Sabah, Malaysia. a scriptons, I magned d lvsions, and d lvsions.*

### Chapter 8 : Sulu Sulawesi Seas: Jurgen Freund | NHBS Book Shop

*Sulawesi Seas"; and 3) a Road Map as a way forward for the proposed Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape coordination mechanisms and the updated draft of the EAFM framework plan for Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape under CTI-CFF cooperation.*

### Chapter 9 : The Jewelmer Pearl Farm | Gold Pearl | South Sea Pearls | Jewelmer

*The Sulu and Sulawesi Seas, also known as the Sulu-Celebes Sea, have been identified as a distinct LME, ecoregion, and seascape by the United States National Oceanic and This issue of Tropical Coasts focuses on an LME within the Seas of East Asia, the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas, which is in the process of developing and implementing a tri-national.*