



LINGREEN SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNITY PUBLISHER, NIGER DELTA
SUPPORTED BY UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION INTEGRITY ON CLIMATE CHANGE.



CORPORATE CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY (CCAH) IN THE DIGITAL

**ABUSE OF INFORMATION-INTEGRITY IN THE
NIGER DELTA V. SHELL PLC ENVIRONMENTAL
AND HUMAN RIGHTS CASE.**



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HOW TO CITE OUR REPORT

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SUMMARY

This report is prepared under the auspices of the United Nation Information Integrity on Climate Change “Call to Action”, in collaboration with Linc Green Sustainability Community Publishing and global digital experts, advocating for a global consortium of Indigenous civil society stakeholders, supported by Civil Society NGOs with special and general consultations with UN ECOSOC. This is a holistic global consultation between civil society Sustainability digital leaderships in the Global North and South. It examines how severe dis-information, climate obfuscation, digital hate speech and digitally facilitated abuse against Indigenous communities could be filed as evidence of future “technology facilitated” Corporate Crimes against Humanity (CCAHA) after the International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered its learned advisory opinions to the United Nation (2025). This report brings a specific focus on the actions of fossil fuel multinational enterprises (MNEs) in the Niger Delta (Pan-Africa) case and was informed by the UNEP supported CCAHA cases in Amazonia (South America) from the Pachamama Alliance.

The Niger Delta case in Pan-Africa, highlights over a decade of disinformation and abuse of Indigenous Communities digital rights, regarding exploitation. Beyond oil spills, gas flaring, systemic coverup of environmental degradation and human rights violations perpetrated against Indigenous communities, the tangible and intangible cultural heritage (TCH & ICH), as well as the infrastructure of the Indigenous communities were systematically and methodically decimated trans-generationally under the abuse of extractivists MNE practices. These communities, including but not limited to those from Otuabagi, were the first sites of oil discovery in Nigeria. They are living amidst environmental ruins, economic impoverishments, and cultural fragmentations. Traditional livelihoods such as fishing and farming, once the economic backbone of the region, are irreparably destroyed by pollution and toxic contamination.

The resulting denial of access to clean water, safe food, and a habitable environment constituted a callous disregard for the fundamental human rights to life, health, and cultural continuity. At the same time many corporate billions in Public Relations (PR) and Marketing were and are invested towards systemic epistemological erasures of Indigenous civil society and their proactive media contents within and across all global platforms to “Greenwash” the crisis reality, using “weaponised” ai and other digital platform censorship technologies.

This report finds that the actions and omissions of Fossil Fuel MNEs constitute a systematic and proactive abuse of Indigenous human cultural rights. Destruction of Indigenous TCH and ICH, over generations, arguably constitute “ecocides” committed against the biodiversity of earth’s land and sea, as well as “cultural genocides” against our planet’s indigenous custodians of the land and sea. Decades of science-informed evidenced the disruptive and abusive global MNEs culpability in Corporate Crimes against Humanity (CCAHA). This report relates verbatim the eleven points of strategic recommendations from the afflicted indigenous communities of our representative case, to begin the process of reparation. The community identified eleven pressing and urgent crisis management strategies in the community leaders’ own words, with some explanation where needed. Such reasoned “demands for climate justice” deserve the consideration and the will to act upon established Human Rights and ICJ Laws, thus safeguarding both the Anthropocene and affirming the founding values of the United Nations.

LEGAL JURISPRUDENCE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY (CAH)

Using a standard UN mechanism of a representative case, our Global South digital community leaders provided comprehensive strategies and recommendations to address “digitally facilitated” CCAH. The indigenous people of Niger Delta established a pattern of human rights and environmental rights violations supported by decades of legal evidence provided in numerous Indigenous CCAH lawsuits against Fossil Fuel MNEs (see Appendix I for our concise list of Indigenous Stakeholders v. CCAH fossil fuel MNEs 1993-2025)

For the purpose of this report, “corporate crimes against humanity” are understood in accordance with the definitions enshrined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), in particular, article 6, 7 “crimes against humanity” and 8 as an interdependent safeguard against human rights violations by all actors, organisation entities and any subsidiaries, regional, national and/or trading blocks, inclusive of all outsourced global agents. Specifically, such crimes are recognized when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population. The relevant acts include, but are not limited to:

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- **Murder, extermination, enslavement, and deportation** of foreign and domestic environmental and human rights advocates.
 - **Forcible transfer of population**, including environmental displacement resulting in the creation of environmental refugees.
 - **Imprisonment or severe deprivation of physical liberty**, such as through the use of paramilitary or military forces to sequester areas, establishing de facto “Indigenous-free zones”.
 - **Torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization**, and other forms of sexual violence of comparable gravity, e.g. using Rape as a Weapon of Conflict to control and abuse local populations thus intimidating them into surrendering to the profit-driven interests of mining MNEs and the para-military forces bribed to protect corporate interests e.g. when Inditex had to answer anti-terrorism charges within the EU, because its Head of Security in Europe at one point had para-military anti-terrorism training, allegedly used against textile workers unions, protesting to end textile slavery in the South America.
 - **Persecution against identifiable groups**, in our context, Indigenous tribes who are the victims of CCAH landgrabs.
 - **Enforced disappearance**, including through the targeted abduction or intimidation of environmental defenders, legal advocates, journalists, UN observers, and citizen journalists.
 - **The crime of apartheid**, particularly race-based exclusion of Indigenous communities from their cultural and territorial rights by creating “White and/or MNE staff only” compounds defending by hired military like many Shell mining compounds worldwide.
 - **Other inhumane acts** that cause serious injury or suffering, whether physical or mental, including ecocide, culture-based genocides, and irreversible environmental destruction.

STATE CLIMATE OBLIGATIONS AND INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN THE ICJ 2025 ADVISORY OPINIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

On 23 July 2025, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion clarifying the legal responsibilities of States concerning climate change. The Court concluded that States have obligations under international law to protect the climate system. These obligations arise from treaties, customary international law, and international human rights law. This opinion was requested by the United Nations General Assembly.

While International Court of Justice (ICJ, 2025) did not explicitly mention Indigenous peoples or corporate accountability, it articulated several principles of international law that have clear environmental human rights implications for both. There are obligations under international human rights law, customary environmental law, and multilateral environmental agreements, which together form a rigorous legal framework safeguarding Indigenous communities from harm, including harm caused by corporate activities facilitated or tolerated by states, up to and including what is described by Far Eastern Digital Regulators as Technology Facilitated Gender or Race based violence (TFGBV and TFRBV).

The 2025 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) marks a defining moment in the intersection between climate justice, member state responsibility, and the universal protection of human and environmental rights, especially legal principles relating to customary international law, *erga omnes* obligations, and human rights protections that imposed legal obligations for how States must address environmental harms that disproportionately affect Indigenous communities. The ICJ affirmed that States have binding obligations to prevent significant environmental harm. This includes a duty of due diligence to ensure that activities under a state's jurisdiction or control, including those by private entities such as corporations, do not result in transboundary harm to other States or to the global commons (ICJ, 2025, para. 457(3)(B)(a)). The Court highlighted that this duty applies regardless of whether the actor is public or private, provided the State has regulatory control.

The Court reasoned that international human rights law imposes obligations on States to protect individuals from foreseeable harm caused by environmental degradation. This includes the obligation to take preventive measures, establish effective legal frameworks, and provide access to justice and remedies for victims (ICJ, 2025, paras. 369–374). While the Court did name Indigenous peoples as a special interest group, it cited the scientific evidence of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2023 Synthesis Report, whose climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable and marginalised populations, which is inclusive of Indigenous communities with historic stewardships of the natural environment for cultural, spiritual and economic survival. The ICJ also referred to *erga omnes* obligations, referencing the obligations owed by States to the international community.

The court reasoned that the protection of global commons, such as the climate system, falls within *erga omnes* as an entrenched legal principle. These obligations entitle any State, not just an injured one, to invoke responsibility when breaches occur (ICJ, 2025, paras. 439–443). In the Barcelona Traction case, the Court previously recognised that the prohibition of acts such as slavery, genocide, and racial discrimination constitutes *erga omnes* obligations (ICJ, 1970, p. 32, para. 33). More recently, in *The Gambia v. Myanmar*, the Court reaffirmed that treaties protecting common interests create obligations *erga omnes partes*, which may be invoked by all parties to the treaty (ICJ, 2022, pp. 515–516, para. 107). These doctrines are relevant to Indigenous communities because many of their rights are embedded in broader obligations related to human rights, non-discrimination, and environmental protection.

Also, the Court emphasised that treaty obligations under instruments such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement include duties to mitigate emissions, cooperate internationally, and act with due diligence in accordance with each State's capabilities (ICJ, 2025, para. 457(3)(A)). The Paris Agreement specifically frames climate change as a "common concern of humankind". States are therefore required to regulate domestic activities, including corporate conduct, to meet their treaty obligations. The ICJ reasoned that legal consequences for such breaches include cessation of the wrongful conduct, assurances of non-repetition, and full reparation in the form of restitution, compensation, or satisfaction (ICJ, 2025, paras. 444–455). The Court noted that in the case of environmental damage, reparation may involve restoring ecosystems or compensating for cultural and ecological loss, which is particularly relevant where Indigenous peoples are affected. It also recognised that such damage may often involve scientific uncertainty or multiple contributing causes, but that this does not negate the State's duty to respond under the law of State responsibility (ICJ, 2025, para. 454).

In this Climate Obligations context, the responsibility of governments to prevent corporate-related harm becomes legally significant. Under international law, States are not only required to avoid direct violations but also to ensure that non-State actors within their jurisdiction do not violate the rights of others. This principle is especially critical in the context of extractive industries, agribusiness, infrastructure development, and other corporate operations that have historically caused harm to Indigenous peoples and their lands.

Therefore, ICJ validated the legal principles that provide strong basis for interpreting State obligations to include the protection of Indigenous rights from environmentally and culturally harmful corporate practices. States must regulate corporate actors, enforce environmental and human rights laws, and ensure access to reparative remedies for affected Indigenous communities under both treaty law and customary international law.

Observations

The following destructions were independently observed in the Niger Delta Case:

- Widespread oil pollution and toxic contamination have adversely affected fisheries and agriculture, historically primary sources of livelihood for affected communities.
- Communities report diminished access to safe drinking water and contamination of soils and food chains, with associated risks to health.
- Cultural practices linked to land and waterways are being eroded due to the loss of safe, habitable environments.

Human Rights Implicated

The independently observed conditions triggered the safeguarding of multiple internationally recognized rights, including:

- the rights to life and to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
- the rights to water, food, and an adequate standard of living.
- cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples, including rights related to lands, territories, and resources.
- the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.
- the rights to continue the practice and transmission of Tangible and Intangible cultural heritage and the right to its diversifications through teaching, practice, education and development.
- the rights of all future generations to the rights enjoyed by current and past generations, connected to nature, social and economic development, education and culture.

The reported destructive impacts raise concerns regarding State obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil these rights, and the responsibilities of business enterprises to respect human rights and remediate adverse impacts consistent with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Information Integrity in an Environment of Corporate funded targeted Disinformation

Received and corroborated evidence demonstrates a systemic pattern whereby substantial corporate expenditures on public relations and marketing were used to greenwash harmful practices and to distort Information Integrity by skewing public discourse. “Targeted Disinformation” included the marginalization of Indigenous civil society across global media platforms. These actions have the predictable effect of restricting access to information, skewing informed discourse, undermining freedom of expressions, and obstructed effective, inclusive participation in environmental decision-making; thereby “whitewashing” accountability for environmental and human rights harms which disproportionately afflicted Indigenous Peoples. Such conduct is incompatible with States’ obligations and corporate responsibilities under international human rights law and requires urgent remedial action.

Accordingly, States and companies should: (I) cease and prevent misleading communications and opaque influence operations; (ii) adopt and enforce due-diligence, disclosure, and platform-governance measures that protect Indigenous media and pluralism; (iii) ensure accessible, timely, and culturally appropriate information on environmental risks; and (iv) provide effective remedies where rights have been impaired.

Independent Observer Summary: Climate Crisis and Digital Disinformation

The actions and omissions of Fossil Fuel MNEs constitute a systematic deprivation of Indigenous peoples' rights to livelihood, cultural rights to their tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and the quiet enjoyment of their ancestral lands, as well as other natural resources. These acts may constitute prosecutable crimes under international law, and they warrant urgent attention and redress by our UN international community.

Therefore, mere digital interventions in terms of “soft style” governance and other interventions that offer “all carrots and no sticks” inflict grave climate injustices when the current global reality is decades of science-informed global quantitative and qualitative Sustainability research evidencing the “planet wrecking” of MNEs who profit from Corporate Crimes against Humanity (CCAH).

In our representative case, digital technologies facilitated Shell’s CCAH committed against our representative indigenous people of the Niger Delta. These CCAH were committed by preying on the inter-regional firewalls and other algorithmic manipulations to destroy direct consultations between Sustainability champions from the Global North and the Global South.

At UNFCCC COP, year on year, participants experienced targeted hacking attempts to obstruct Climate Negotiations at the highest level of United Nations Climate Crisis conference, even when the member state representing the Indigenous people of the Niger Delta brought the case into the African Pavillion at UNFCCC COP.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS CLIMATE VICTIMS OF CCAH

For decades, fossil fuel corporations strategically obscured global climate realities while simultaneously suppressing indigenous resistance through disinformation, digital censorship, and paid media platforms manipulation. After extensive UN systems consultation, it was agreed that in the current report, the demands for climate justice of the Niger Delta community, will be reported without any editing or deletions, marked by “_”.

The following are community “asks” i.e. grassroot demands for climate justice in the face of an information war waged against information integrity and indigenous survival:



01 — “Reclaiming Youth Climate Advocacy Voices Silenced by Digital Disinformation: Commitment

We demand investment in youth training and digital literacy programs to counter PR-driven climate denial and enable youth-led climate advocacy. We need investments, job opportunities and state-of-the-art technologies to DEFEND, EMPOWER and ADVANCE our future generations against ai-enabled manipulation campaigns that lead to human rights abuse, thus killing and will continue to kill our livelihoods, culture and intangible trans-generational knowledge which were at peace with nature for over 8000 years prior to such environmental, economic, and cultural genocides.” In our representative case, the afflicted student’s youth community deserve full UN systems support. Student’s unions such as the National Union of Ogoni Students, National Union of Kalabari Students, and their equivalents in Bayelsa, Delta, and Akwa Ibom States, were systemically targeted so restrict their reach. There were threats to physical and emotional harm made against students and their families. There is no other term to describe such actions powered by the profits from Corporate Crimes against Humanity at the macro-National and Pan-African regional level.



02 — “Truth-Based Environmental Assessment to Counteract Data Suppression:

Corporations concealed the scale of environmental destruction using biased reports, withholding data and data fraud, all the way to WEF, WHO, IMF and UN-level via corporate funded PR-driven NGOs. We demand an independent, community-led damage assessment systems, for example: training our community using Open-source Scientific Hyperspectral Observations for Environmental Quality Monitoring from International Space Station (ISS) is within easy access via the digital medium!” This community education strategy will expose the true cost, in nano-cellular level of environmental pollutions and the scale of digital climate coverups by many truant fossil fuel extraction projects. We demand a transparent, participatory eighty-years recovery strategies to restore our lost biodiversity, tangible and intangible cultural wealth, and holistic wellbeing for all indigenous people.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS CLIMATE VICTIMS OF CCAH



03 — “Clean Water as an immutable Right, not as a PR Narrative

Fossil Fuel MNEs used slick PR to deny water contamination even as communities like Ogale drank poison. We call for immediate nature-based, green renewable support such as solar or wind-powered clean water solutions in a minimum 500,000 poisoned tribal communities year on year within the targeted reparation period (inclusive of all those affected by spillovers into other countries and continents through ocean pollutions).”



04 — “Justice Must NOT be Denied Through Legal Obfuscation:

Multinational oil companies used complex legal tactics and digital media campaigns to discredit victims and avoid civil and criminal liabilities. We demand legal and media advocacy support for holding corporations accountable, beyond the Petroleum Industry Act, towards United Nations gold standards for Human Rights and Environmental rights, in short, a laser sharp focus on holistic legal policy interventions that do not allow CCAH actors to simply divest of their business and “run-away & hide” within the protection of biased jurisdictions by simply forum shopping.”



05 — Empowering Regulators Undermined by Fossil Monetary and soft-style Lobby Influence so they are swayed by attempts to “redefine” or “water down” clear definitions of “human rights”,

“environment rights” and other entrenched safeguarding principles based on the UN International Charter of Human Rights.” - Civil society watchdogs were weakened by technology facilitated CCAH resulting in physical and online harassment campaigns. We call for urgent technology and education enrichment programs for all relevant regional and national CSOs, along with environmental regulators to vitiate Fossil Fuel MNEs influence and uphold enforcement. In the ideal world, regulations and enforcement would end such technology facilitated CCAH, however we must accept the cunning and ever evolving new formats of digital enabled TFGBV (Technology facilitated Gender based Violence) and TFRBV (Technology facilitated Race based Violence) because of corporate resources placed into R&D, especially in the age of ai-enabled “deep fakes”.

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS CLIMATE VICTIMS OF CCAH



06 — “Rebuilding Education Systems Forgotten by PR Campaigns:

While oil companies sponsor global PR climate obfuscation conferences and “greenwashing” campaigns, local schools lie in ruins. We demand remedies that rebuild schools destroyed by CCAH with tech access, green energy, and knowledge and teaching-orientated Education systems, as opposed to the suppression of Sustainability research and overall academic freedom in corporatised and often Fossil Fuel sponsored Higher Education curriculums. All this is especially important as many Higher education Global North institutions deliver their Fossil Fuel sponsored lab-based “frameworks” to silence the academic research in the Global South and offered dubious monetary incentives to mine for indigenous biological data (such as DNA and reproductive data of indigenous women) to further exploit the dignity of CCAH-afflicted tribes.”



07 — “Restoring Unity in Communities Divided by Corporate Propaganda

Some National “formerly Colonialists” Fossil Fuel MNEs (Shell, BP, Agip, Chevron, Oando) intentionally fuelled local conflicts and division to weaken community-led resistance. We seek community activism and peacebuilding through cultural, artistic, and sporting events that rebuild our Tangible and Intangible cultural lineage and tribal heritage, fractured by divide-and-rule tactics of those who commit CCAH, predominantly in the MNEs owned by the citizens from the Global North.”



08 — “Empowering Women Against the Epistemological Erasure of Indigenous Knowledge. :

Corporate media marginalizes Indigenous women’s voices and devalues their craft. We call for vocational programs in tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the arts and traditional rituals to reclaim cultural identity and economic agency.”

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS CLIMATE VICTIMS OF CCAH



09 — “Rebuilding Education Systems Forgotten by PR Campaigns:

Disinformation and manipulation campaigns often erase gender-based violence in oil zones. We demand a Pro bono Legal Aid support, mobile clinics, and gender justice education, to amplify silenced voices.”

While many indigenous communities lack functional schools. In our representative case for example: In Nembe (Bayelsa), nine oil-rich communities share one dilapidated school, with no teachers, no electricity, and no boats for student transportation. Oyokotoro in Andoni, once West Africa's busiest seaport, now has a single abandoned school. Indigenous Lobbyists had to become self-taught digital PR media experts to continue their warrior-like battle for climate justice, while Fossil Fuels MNEs invest in global north universities, embedding their labs to distort digital research and development; weaponizing all current and future innovations against our indigenous civilians!

We demand a modern 21st century Digital and Media Literacy for all, but specifically for women and children through:

- Refurbishment of schools with proper roofing, furniture, and sanitation.
- Provision of solar energy and internet access (uncensored).
- Establishment of teachers' lodges to facilitate future digital technology knowledge transfer between the global north and south.
- A " Digital Media Teachers without Borders" initiative to engage and train youth corps members to fill generational teaching gaps.

Promote creative and vocational training in indigenous tangible (TCH) and intangible cultural heritage (ICH) from fine arts to fashion design, local community arts, rituals and their material support such as bead-making, ritual costumes, ritual musical composition etc. which are all ICH rooted in community building culture, safeguarded by UNESCO since 2003. Yet our indigenous communities have not enjoyed the results of such safeguarding when our ICH are irreparably destroyed through the CCAH of Fossil Fuels and other global MNEs!”

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIGENOUS CLIMATE VICTIMS OF CCAH



10 — “We demand an Authentic Green & Blue Economy that serve the needs of grassroot Sustainable SMEs. We reject #Greenwash Economy powered by PR Digital manipulation with dangerous Fossil Fuel funded ESG Risk assessment silos designed to exclude Global South and Indigenous Innovators.

Fossil corporations monopolized the climate discourse while burying stories of Indigenous innovation through centuries of epistemological erasures and copyrights plagiarism. While less obvious, the ESG risk assessment funding silo created by Fossil Fuel Bankers like Blackrock and others are much more economically predatory and insidious.

We seek vocational hubs for renewable energy, micro-grants that work beyond the silo-ed funding accreditations such as the ESG accreditation by MNEs such as Blackrock which accredited Fossil Fuels MNEs with higher green-investment certification than well-tested renewable green energy SMEs rooted in Global South context-based climate solutions. with heavy investments in Fossil Fuels, Arms, Tobaccos, and overall Sustainable Economic knowledge and expert support to build resilience against the investment economic silo in past IMF strategies in our Global South indigenous stakeholders, which are essentially systematically exclusionary for many indigenous small and medium size enterprise (SMEs). These exploitative investment models are currently repeated in the Green and Blue economic investment models and their methods of accreditation delivered by digital silos to exclude local stakeholders from access to micro-crediting.”



10 — ““Stop hiding our Health Crises Behind Corporate PR and Marketing Optics

By funding misleading health impact studies on delimited and data-fraudulent climate change obfuscation “impact” research via Fossil fuel labs in Global North institutions, Fossil Fuel CCAH are masked in manipulated data and the real cost of pollution obliterated from any official research and higher-level climate reports. We demand urgent Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) revitalization, mobile health units, and partnerships with global health agencies to address the real consequences of toxic exposure. Many of these supports can be delivered via pro-social Digital technologies to impact assess and address the most urgent of medical problems such as:

- Absence or collapse of PHC infrastructure in communities such as Ayuba-Ama (Bayelsa) and Iyorokoto (Andoni LGA, Rivers State)
 - Chronic shortages of essential drugs, including malaria treatment, antibiotics, and
 - HIV/AIDS screening and medications—exacerbated by recent USAID cuts.
 - No staff quarters or trained personnel for maternal, child, and emergency care
 - Vulnerability to waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, and skin infections due to polluted water sources.”
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Conclusions

Many Indigenous populations like our representative case of CCAH in the Niger Delta were targeted by Fossil Fuel CCAH, also suffered a war on truth. Fossil fuel-backed digital disinformation, censorship, and paid narratives erased suffering, disrupted organizing, and muted resistance.

The eleven demands set out by the representative Indigenous communities are calls to reclaim human dignity, nature space, truthful information, and humanitarian survival. It's time for the world to stand with Indigenous communities who are victims of CCAH, such as our representative case of the Niger Delta communities, against the disinformation CCAH PR machine that kept international community in the dark, about the full extent of such corporate crimes against humanity (CCA).

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APPENDIX I: A BRIEF (NOT EXHAUSTIVE) LIST OF FOSSIL FUEL COMPANIES SUED FOR POLLUTION AND CRIMES AGAINST INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (1993-2025)



CHEVRON (TEXACO)

- *Aguinda v. Texaco, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 470 (2d Cir. 2002). *Ecuadorian Indigenous plaintiffs sued Texaco (later Chevron) for oil pollution in the Amazon rainforest.*
- *Maria Aguinda Salazar v. ChevronTexaco Corp.*, Provincial Court of Sucumbíos, Ecuador (2011). *\$9.5 billion judgment issued for environmental damage and health impacts caused by oil operations in Ecuador.*



ROYAL DUTCH SHELL

- *Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 226 F.3d 88 (2d Cir. 2000). *Ogoni plaintiffs, including relatives of Ken Saro-Wiwa, brought a suit for complicity in torture and execution of activists.*
- *Friends of the Earth Netherlands v. Royal Dutch Shell plc*, District Court of The Hague, C/09/571932 / HA ZA 19-379 (2021). *Court ruled Shell must reduce global carbon emissions, recognizing the link to human rights and climate harm, particularly in vulnerable communities.*



EXXONMOBIL

- *Kivalina v. ExxonMobil Corp.*, 663 F. Supp. 2d 863 (N.D. Cal. 2009), *aff'd*, 696 F.3d 849 (9th Cir. 2012). *Inuit community in Alaska sued over climate change-related loss of land due to emissions.*
- *Makah Tribe & Shoalwater Bay Tribe v. ExxonMobil Corp.*, Washington State Superior Court (2023–present). *Washington tribes allege deception and environmental harm tied to climate change.*



OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

- *Maynas Carijano v. Occidental Petroleum Corp.*, 667 F.3d 774 (9th Cir. 2012). *Achuar Indigenous groups in Peru sued for oil contamination and environmental harm in the Amazon.*
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APPENDIX I: A BRIEF (NOT EXHAUSTIVE) LIST OF FOSSIL FUEL COMPANIES SUED FOR POLLUTION AND CRIMES AGAINST INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (1993-2025)



PETROORIENTAL (CNPC/SINOPEC)

- *Woorani Communities v. PetroOriental S.A., Ecuadorian Constitutional Court (2020).*

Woorani sued over gas flaring, air pollution, and harm to health and sacred territories.



ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS

- *Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. v. Greenpeace International et al., Case No. 1:17-cv-00173 (D.N.D. 2017).*

SLAPP suit filed against environmental and Indigenous rights defenders after Standing Rock protests.



BP (BRITISH PETROLEUM)

- *Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe v. BP Exploration & Production Inc. (post-2010).*

Louisiana tribe sued BP for destruction of cultural sites and fisheries following Deepwater Horizon.

- *Greenpeace Inc. v. BP Amoco (NorthStar Project), Environmental Impact Review Challenge, Alaska (1999–2001).*

Inupiat plaintiffs joined Greenpeace in opposing offshore Arctic drilling impacting subsistence rights.

- *United States v. BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc., 3:07-cr-00134-JWS (D. Alaska 2007).*

BP pled guilty to Clean Water Act violations after Prudhoe Bay oil spill affected Indigenous communities.



VALE S.A.

- *Indigenous Communities v. Vale S.A., Federal Court of Pará, Brazil (2024–2025).*

Amazonian tribes brought a suit over toxic metal contamination of rivers and traditional food sources.

APPENDIX II: UN REPRESENTATION CASE METHODS FOR PUBLIC ACCESS:

When the United Nations investigates serious violations of human rights, environmental destruction, or crimes against Indigenous peoples, it often relies on what is known as the representative case method. This approach does not attempt to document every incident. Instead, it focuses on a smaller number of emblematic cases that illustrate broader systemic patterns of abuse.

Representative cases are carefully selected because they reflect recurring violations across a population. These are not isolated events. They are strategic snapshots of a larger truth. A single poisoned river in the Amazon can stand for dozens of others. In our case, one village in the Niger Delta devastated by oil extraction can speak for entire generations of cultural erasure and ecological collapse.

This method is grounded in legal and evidentiary rigor. Cases are chosen based on verifiable documentation such as eyewitness accounts, forensic evidence, environmental data, and consistency with international legal frameworks. The goal is not just to describe harm but to show how that harm is organized, systematic, and often facilitated by state or corporate actors.

It is widely used by UN Special Rapporteurs, Commissions of Inquiry and Fact-Finding Missions. These bodies deploy representative cases in situations where full access is restricted, threats to witnesses are high or where the scale of the violation is so large that mass documentation is unfeasible.

But this is not just about collecting stories. It is about accountability. The method helps establish the factual and legal foundation for international actions, including proceedings at the International Criminal Court or resolutions at the Human Rights Council. It transforms lived experience into legally actionable truth.

In recent years, the representative case method has been used to expose crimes against humanity in Libya, corporate exploitation in the Amazon, forced displacement in Myanmar, and environmental racism across global extractive zones. It is also increasingly vital in addressing climate-related violations, especially those disproportionately affecting Indigenous communities.

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APPENDIX III: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYM WITH EXPLANATIONS

Acronym	Full Form	Explanation
AI	Artificial Intelligence	AI refers to machine-based intelligence enabling automated decision-making and pattern recognition.
APIB	Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil)	APIB is a Brazilian coalition advocating for Indigenous rights and environmental justice.
BP	British Petroleum	BP is a major British oil and gas company involved in global fossil fuel extraction.
CCAH	Corporate Crimes Against Humanity	CCAH denotes serious corporate offenses amounting to crimes against humanity under international law.
CNPC	China National Petroleum Corporation	CNPC is a Chinese state-owned oil and gas corporation active globally, including in Africa.
COP	Conference of the Parties (UN Climate Summit Series)	COP is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC that meets annually to assess climate progress.
CSO	Civil Society Organization	CSO stands for non-governmental organizations that represent community or public interests.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	DNA carries genetic instructions in living organisms, often discussed in bioethics and exploitation.
EU	European Union	EU is a political and economic union of European states that often regulates corporate conduct.
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance	ESG evaluates companies based on environmental, social, and governance criteria.
HRH	His Royal Highness	HRH is an honorific for royalty, used here to refer to Indigenous kings or leaders.
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage	ICH comprises non-physical cultural elements like rituals, crafts, and oral traditions.
ICJ	International Court of Justice	The ICJ is the only international court that adjudicates general disputes between countries

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IMF	International Monetary Fund	IMF provides global financial support but is criticized for imposing harmful austerity measures.
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	United Nations body that assesses the scientific, technical, and socio-economic information on climate change.
ISS	International Space Station	ISS is a space station used here metaphorically or practically for environmental monitoring tools.
LGA	Local Government Area	LGA is a regional administrative division used for governance and development planning.
MNE(s)	Multinational Enterprise(s)	MNE(s) are large corporations with operations in multiple countries, often implicated in environmental abuse.
MOSOP	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People	MOSOP is a movement advocating for the rights of the Ogoni people in Nigeria.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	NGOs are independent groups advocating for social or environmental causes.
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR is a UN office tasked with promoting and protecting global human rights.
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre	PHC refers to local health clinics providing basic medical services.
PR	Public Relations	PR refers to strategic communication used by corporations to shape public perception.
R&D	Research and Development	R&D is a business or academic effort focused on innovation and product development.
SME(s)	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise(s)	SMEs are businesses with limited size and revenue, often vital to grassroots economies.
TFGBV	Technology Facilitated Gender-Based Violence	TFGBV refers to digital abuse targeted specifically at individuals based on gender.
TFRBV	Technology Facilitated Race-Based Violence	TFRBV indicates digitally enabled discrimination based on race.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC is a global treaty framework focused on climate change mitigation and policy.

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