

Headline: CHR to look into suing int'l firms over climate change

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PARIS—Responding to a complaint filed by typhoon victims, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) of the Philippines agreed on Friday to look into whether large international fossil fuel companies were violating the human rights of the country's citizens by driving climate change.

Holding oil, gas and coal companies responsible for deaths and financial losses in the Philippines "will be an uphill climb," admitted Roberto Cadiz, a CHR commissioner.

But he said he felt bound by duty to take on the case, both because losses from extreme weather were mounting so rapidly and because other efforts to curb climate-changing emissions were "moving very slowly, if at all," providing the impetus to explore other avenues.

Cadiz said the commission would launch an inquiry in the first quarter of 2016.

Activists called the complaint one of a first wave of legal challenges seeking redress for human rights violations from climate change. It joins a string of recent legal filings, in countries from Germany to Pakistan to the Netherlands, seeking to force faster action to address climate change and its impact, or claiming damages from energy companies.

"These cases are coming. There are many in the pipeline," said Alyssa Johl, a senior attorney at the Washington-based Center for International Environmental Law.

Legal experts at United Nations climate change negotiations in Paris, which aim to seal a new global deal next week to curb climate change and deal with its impact, compared the fledgling legal push to seek damages from oil, gas and coal companies to early efforts to take on tobacco companies over the health damage caused by smoking.

Winning compensation could take decades, or ultimately fail, they admitted. But simply filing suits can put pressure on fossil fuel companies and potentially drive away investors, they said.

"Companies fear nothing more than a lawsuit. The best way to get their attention is to say we have a legal basis for a claim and we're going to bring a lawsuit," said Gregory Regaignon, a lawyer and research director of the UK-based Business and Human Rights Resource Center, which looks at the human rights implications of company action.

Target assets

The aim is to "reach companies where their assets are," he said. "That's what they care about most, and how we're going to reach remedies."

The Philippine complaint, brought with the support of organizations, including Greenpeace Southeast Asia, Amnesty International and the Union of Concerned Scientists, asks the CHR to look at the responsibility of 50 big investor-owned fossil fuel companies in causing climate-change related human rights violations.

The companies, including giants Chevron, ExxonMobil, BP, Royal Dutch Shell and ConocoPhillips, have contributed a large share of the carbon dioxide and methane emissions now driving climate change, according to a 2014 study commissioned by the Climate Justice Program and Greenpeace International.

"It is only fair and just that the companies that have extracted and profited the most from fossil fuels account for the resulting harm and take measures to prevent more harm, to protect the rights of people in the context of climate change," said Zelda Soriano, an attorney with Greenpeace Southeast Asia.

"Yes, it's going to be a difficult investigation, a very complicated investigation. But the petitioners believe it is not impossible," she said.

The storm-vulnerable Philippines is widely ranked as one of the countries most severely impacted by extreme weather driven by climate change. Super typhoon "Yolanda" (international name: Haiyan), in 2013, killed more than 6,000 people and caused an estimated \$13 billion in damage.

Veronica "Derek" Cabe, one of the petitioners in the complaint, said she spent Typhoon Ondoy (Ketsana) in 2009 huddling in wet clothes with her two-year-old niece and other family members in her home's attic for 12 hours as floods surged through Manila.

"We saw floating people, floating animals, floating coffins. We could not do anything, we could not help them. It was like watching a horror movie and the cruel part is we could not turn it off," she said.

As such storms become more frequent, "should we just accept this as a matter of our fate?" the 42-year-old community organizer asked. "I believe something is wrong that we cannot live like this forever, that there should be accountability."

Greenpeace support

Creating a case to bring fossil fuel companies to task for human rights violations clearly will be an immense challenge for the CHR which Soriano described as "a small human rights agency in a developing country."

But Kumi Naidoo, the executive director of Greenpeace International, said his organization had been approached by foundations and trusts that may be able to provide financial and capacity support for the effort.

Anna Abad, a climate justice campaigner for Greenpeace Southeast Asia, called the Philippine complaint a first step toward justice for those hit by climate-linked disasters in the country.

"For the longest time since they started their business, these carbon polluters have been invincible. Nobody has challenged their social license and their role in climate change," she said.

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"This is one step in a whole legal strategy of making sure those complicit in climate change are held accountable." Thomson Reuters Foundation