# Resilience-based approach and management of human trafficking at the regions of natural disasters in Africa[1]

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## Abstract:

The exploitation of minor victims of human traffickers can be defined as one of the greatest security risks of our time which is an extraordinary global challenge and the intensity of it is significantly multiplied in the context of natural disasters and human trafficking, that affects the regions of Africa, mainly the area of Somalia. Due to the even more frequent disasters caused by climate change, human traffickers are exploiting the potential for huge economic gains that arise in disaster-stricken areas, which mainly affecting orphaned minors. As a result of the chaotic situation in these areas, environmental migration is emerging, which can concern all ages. As the effects of climate change are threatening both our natural values and our populations in the coming decades, I consider the resilient-based approach extremely important in order to draw attention to the links between human trafficking and natural disasters.

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## Introduction

Climate change, one of the greatest challenges of our time is leading to more and more unexpected and unprecedented disasters. During these emergencies, the so-called domino effect often prevails, which aggravates the consequences of the catastrophe that occurred. For instance, this domino effect is clearly visible in the case of children orphaned during disasters, who can thus easily fall victim to human traffickers. As a result, the challenge of human trafficking is compounded by the climate change disaster and the challenges it poses, and in addition to tackling the devastation caused by the disaster, it raises a long-term social challenge. In this context, it is extremely important to clarify the significance of resilience in a psychosocial context and to apply it in practice by appropriate methods. In addition to psychosocial assistance for resilience, the steps to be taken by mostly humanitarian organizations could be the following: providing adequate health care; identifying orphaned children and, if possible, reuniting them with their families; protection against exploitation by human traffickers; providing education as soon as possible.

Consideration and implementation of these recommendations could make a significant contribution to developing rehabilitation needs because of the disaster and to curbing the process of human trafficking in human beings. Defining and building the protection of the population against the threats posed by climate change is a matter of great urgency, whereas it affects an extremely large number of minors who may disappear from the eyes of the world.

## Environmental migration in Somalia

Most natural disasters have been caused by climate change and extreme weather over the past ten years. In four out of five cases, floods, storms and heat waves can be traced back to the consequences of the climate crisis. More than 410,000 people have died from natural disasters since 2010, and some 1.7 billion people have lost their homes, animals, farmland or livelihoods because of these disasters. The number of weather-related natural disasters has risen by nearly 35 percent every decade since the 1990s. Due to warming up, the ice caps are melting, because of this (and due to the thermal expansion of the oceans) sea levels are rising which threatens to overflood coastal areas and the habitats of billions of people (IFRC, 2019). Biodiversity and the species diversity are declining with the increase of temperatures, extreme weather events (heat waves, droughts; heavy rains, changes in rainfall distribution, more and more hectic rainfall; more frequent forest fires, storms and hurricanes) become more and more typical. As a result, much more unpredictable weather becomes the new norm - making life more difficult to plan. In some areas, water shortages are becoming permanent, which is radically changing, eliminating the possibility of growing food in many places. Diseases that were previously unknown appear in those areas. Because of all this, it is inevitable that large masses of people will leave their homes that have become uninhabitable and begin to migrate to where still there are or at least better living conditions (IFCR, 2020). This can be helped by

human traffickers, whose presence is constant in these developing countries, but their presence is multiplying in a hopeless situation caused by unexpected natural disasters.

The practical experience shows that the international community does not protect the most vulnerable groups from human traffickers, although this would be its primary responsibility. Furthermore, these countries, which are hardest hit by natural disasters, do not receive a sufficient share of the financial funds that the world spends to offset climate change. Somalia is most at risk from the adverse effects of climate change: in the form of droughts, floods, tropical storms and climate-related diseases and because of these the dangers of human trafficking are emerging as a consequence of the environmental migration (IFCR, 2018).

Nevertheless, Somalia does not benefit from most of the resources that could be devoted to tackling climate change, in the global list of beneficiaries, the African country ranks only 71st (IFCR, 2020).

## *The concept of human trafficking*

Concerning the protection and rehabilitation of victims at the region of Somalia, it is important to separate the concepts of human trafficking and human smuggling, whereas in most cases, due to misidentification, victims of human trafficking are defined by the authorities as prostitutes who voluntarily choose this way of life. Human traffickers forcibly remove their victims from their homeland or they are sold by their own parents but there are many cases too in which they flee from poverty in search of reliable work, much of which unfortunately proves to have been only a false promise. Of course, in this case, we are no longer talking about human smuggling, but human trafficking.

In contrast, the main point of human smuggling is that people who want to emigrate pay the human smugglers for the transportation to the desired destination country (Herman et al., 2004).

Most emigrants become indebted from for the rest of their lives to pay for the cost of the ouptrip, in the hope of a new, free life while remaining slaves forever. This gr of migrants works as a slave for their smugglers and in case of women the most common form of exploitation is prostitution. Many young girls are being seduced by false promises from their country, encouraging them to be able to support their families in this way, but in reality, this work means only and exclusively prostituted work (Czine, 2011).

The methods of human traffickers are various. Due to the complexity of the concept of human trafficking and the different perceptions of the countries, it is difficult to define the concept of human trafficking precisely.

Pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation 55/25 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, concluded in Palermo on 12 December 2000, the following definitions apply to human

trafficking: victim collection-recruitment, transportation, hiding, coercion, restraint, seduction, physical abuse (UNODOC, 2000, p.42.).

Human trafficking can be interpreted as a crime where victims for prostitution are mostly women and children.

However, the scope of subsequent conventions already extends to both sexes – therefore, both women and men can be victims of human trafficking. However, political statements and research emphasize that most victims are women and girls of human trafficking for material sexual exploitation (UNODC, 2020).

Since the countries have different criminal laws and cultural traditions, many cases are not recognized as human trafficking, but instead, the exploited victims are treated as criminals.

Due to globalization and the differences between fast-developing and slow-developing countries, different industrial environments and labor requirements are emerging.

This creates a higher standard of living and produces increased labor demand in some places. In contrast, it results a significant free supply of labor in poor regions flowing in organized or unorganized, legal or illegal ways into key and attractive labor markets, which is intensified by natural disasters due to climate change (Póczik, 2008).

In this sense, we can state emphatically that the problem of human trafficking is a synthesis of many problems.

One such problem is environmental migration, which is part of the concept of illegal migration and which arises in the event of a hopeless situation resulting from natural disasters. In other words, many people leaving the disaster-stricken area become victims of human trafficking, as they find themselves in a vulnerable position where they can no longer shape their own destiny, their lives depend on the decisions of the traffickers.

The solution would be a degree of prevention in which countries adopt a uniform criterion treating the perpetrators to the same extent in all countries. A good example of this is convention of the European Commission of 2011 with the title" Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings", which lays down the same criteria for each Member State for the tracing and conviction of the perpetrator and the rehabilitation of the victim, which was completed in 2016 with further additions (COM (2016) 267 final, 2016).

It is estimated that more than one million children are placed on the sex market worldwide each year, mainly from developing countries that are inflicted by unexpected natural disasters triggered by climate crisis. The same proportion of human traffickers exploit children as factory and farm workers. According to accurate data, 170 million minors perform forced labor by human traffickers in unworthy conditions (Holt, 2018).

We must mention the participation of children in armed struggles and their active role in drug trafficking, which is also operated and controlled by human trafficking networks

(Tiefenbrun, 2007). In addition, it is extremely common to train children from areas affected by environmental migration to be pickpockets in western, more developed countries such as the United Kingdom. It is also not uncommon for children to be considered domestic servants later (Jones, 2012, pp. 77-94).

It is difficult to find a uniform definition of the exploitation of vulnerable children, which is present in all cultures and social conditions and is of equal importance, as the practices of child labor vary from culture to culture. A good example of this is the fate of children in the third world who, despite their minority, regularly do heavy, strenuous physical work. Nevertheless, this does not cause outrage in local communities and authorities, as it has long been a common practice for children to participate in work (Bhalotra and Tzannatos, 2003). Forced child labor can be defined as a process that results in a significant deterioration in a child's performance at school, which work is done in the child's spare time or is degrading to the child (ILO, 2012). From these clear signs it is easy to deduce the forced labor done with children. According to the ILO, child prostitution and pornography are among the worst forms of forced labor required by traffickers, which, due to its complex nature, is the most horrific form of human trafficking (ILO, 2009). That is, children are repeatedly injured both physically and mentally, as in many cases, in addition to working around the house or in agriculture, they are also required to provide sexual services (Fehér et al., 2004, p. 91). In defining the concepts of human trafficking in minors, it is essential to define the types of sexual exploitation, which are: sex tourism, forced marriage, prostitution, sexual exploitation of children through intermediary's pornography, production, distribution of pornographic video, film, photo or sound recordings of children (UN, 2017, pp. 4-7). The commercial exploitation of children knows no borders, especially in areas where there is a particular demand for this terrible business and where this is ensured by the economic, social and legal situation. It is an unfortunate fact that we do not always know for sure the exact age and number of children exploited, which makes it fundamentally difficult to define the problem. Due to natural disasters, human traffickers in the area do not always export children to more developed countries, but many clients also travel to these less developed regions (Southeast Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean) to take advantage of child traffickers. The younger a child is, the more easily he or she is mentally impaired, as he or she does not yet have adequate mental protective and intellectual functions. In this sense, the younger a child underwent sexual exploitation, the more difficult it is to heal his or her mental wounds. Or, it can be said that the rehabilitation of a child with a more stable mental state is a much easier process (UNODC, 2020).

Clearly, the fact that the child has had to endure exploitation also matters a lot in terms of prevention. It is also an interesting fact that girls experience greater trauma as a result of sexual exploitation than boys. The relationship between the perpetrator and the child is also an important factor (Kovács, 1997). Regarding the "success" of offenders, it is important to note organized businesses, which, with their well-coordinated operation, can handle their "turnover" smoothly. Organized networks acquire marketable children in two ways. One such

method is the false promise given to families that they will offer the child homework that can be done in appropriate conditions. Of course, in many cases, parents are aware of sexual exploitation and pass it on to their child. And in the case of children orphaned by natural disasters and war events, the most common means is the already mentioned tempting promise and abduction without consent (Vermeulen, 2005).

## *Acculturation*

The exploited victims escaping from the areas devastated by natural disasters, mainly at the region of Africa, are facing with demanding acculturation, which can cause a harmful, life-long distress. Theses factors can be defined as the main features of the challenging integration into the new surrounding. Developing a successful resilience- based program requires the determination of this process.

Acculturation was first addressed in 1936 by American anthropologists Redfield, Linton, and Herskovits. The details of the acculturation process have been defined, where groups of individuals from different cultures come into constant contact with each other, resulting in changes in the original cultural background of one or both groups. (Redfield et al., 1936, pp. 149-152). Based on this initial idea, the researchers created and further developed the theory of acculturation. The concept of acculturation coined by Kim (1976) has also become publicly accepted in the new field of research in which "phenomena have been addressed where groups of people had different cultures and were directly related to changes in patterns in one or both groups". Van de Vijver and his fellow workers (1999, pp.149-162) defined acculturation as "the process of cultural change that results from the long-term, continuous, direct contact of individuals from different cultural backgrounds". The history of acculturation typologies came to a halt in 1983 when Berry and colleagues developed the current classification of assimilation, separation, integration, and marginalization. The number of researches on acculturation has grown rapidly Since 1983, new typologies have been born continuously (Bourhis et al., 1997, pp. 369-386). Berry (2001) argued that this 'direct relationship' results in changes at both the individual and group levels. The individual level refers to values, attitudes, beliefs, and identities, whereas the group level refers to the social cultural system. Kim (1976) also proposed a review of these studies at individual levels, which aimed to understand the experiences of individuals who:

- used to socialize in one culture and find themselves in a foreign and different culture;
- although a little, but depend on the host environment in terms of their personal and community needs;
- to some extent rely on direct contact and communication with their environment.

According to Berry (2001, pp. 615-631), inclusion is not equal to acculturation, inclusion is actually a consequence of acculturation. Nevertheless, the terms acculturation and

assimilation are sometimes used interchangeably (Gordon, 1964). Kim (1976) viewed intercultural inclusion as a process that takes place takes place during communication and lasts as long as the individual remains in interaction with the receiving environment. About the relationship between cultures, Kim wrote (1976) that this occurs in individuals after enculturation (or socialization) in childhood, when they become recognized members of a given cultural community. In the process of enculturation, individuals socialize as a particular childhood cultural community. By the time an individual manages to enter a new or unfamiliar culture, he or she is going through a cultural learning process such as mastering the specifics of eating habits and holidays specific to that culture. Learning resocialization activities is like acquiring native cultural practice on a large scale. Therefore, it often seems that the individual begins the enculturation process again when he or she enters a new culture as he or she encounters newly arriving situations that are different from the original culture.

Deculturation, acculturation, and assimilation are considered intercultural inclusion because of the continuous process of intercultural interaction. Based on this, acculturation is the process that is usually defined in terms of some, but not all, aspects of the host cultural elements. The primary goal is to adapt to the host society that the individual must deal with. Besides learning the new, the old cultural elements are at least partially forgotten. Deculturation (or forgetting what has been learned) means that the individual learns new responses to specific situations and inevitably ignores old cultural rules. The fact that the individual loses something from the original culture is clear as something is re-acquired in cultural practice. That is, in a new cultural environment, the old is forgotten. Minimal contact with members of an ethnic community and those outside the community leads to deculturation because the individual does not apply his or her cultural practices.

Acculturation, and to some extent deculturation, occurs when an individual lives in a new culture where the elements learned in childhood are no longer used. The newly arriving individual makes internal transformations in the direction of assimilation, as the interaction of acculturation and deculturation is a strong indicator of the process. Assimilation expresses the individual's acceptance of the most important cultural elements of the host society. Under conditions related to intercultural inclusion, assimilation can be seen as the ultimate goal and motivate some immigrants for maximum adaptation. Some move between minimal acculturation and deculturation while retaining their own ethnic identity. Although individuals may vary in the level of overall adaptation, immigrants must face the stress of adaptive change (Kim, 1976).

Concerning the exploited victims, another key element of the integration has to be clarified. Acculturation Psychology is named after Hall (1904), who also studied acculturation as a recognized psychologist at Clark University. He argues that "first and second culture adoption" means the same learning process. In this sense, the natives assimilating to European settlers are relatives of youthful settlers who are still learning their own culture. He further described that shortly after their arrival in Plymouth, the settlers tried to assimilate the natives, even though the settlers were the immigrant minority. A good example of this is

that Harvard University was originally founded as an Indian University in 1636 (Hall, 1904). The first major psychological theory of acculturation was developed by social psychologists Thomas and Znanecki (1918/2002) in 1918. Empirical studies of Chicago immigrants have hypothesized that the culture of a minority group is made up of shared behaviors and habits called schemas, a definition applied to individuals 'families, ethnic communities, and occupations.

Bartlett (1923/1970), an English psychologist, also professed the theory that psychological dimensions are decisive in acculturation processes. Thomas and Znaniecki stressed that unresolved acculturational tensions can lead to "pathological development of social life" (Bartlett, 1923/1970, pp. 144–145). Bartlett was among the first to argue that the attitude of the minority towards the dominant culture is extremely important. If none of the cultures is dominant, this results in a mixture of cultures, and the dominance that appears during the phenomenon can lead to the complete cultural assimilation of one group or the formation of a permanent "compromise". The other dimensional statement is whether the minority intends to save its culture or tends to change it, which is ultimately what determines the battery outcome. Furthermore, Bartlett found that cultural similarity can facilitate assimilation, especially when emotional meanings can be easily transferred from the old practice to the new. Bartlett stressed that there are unique differences in personalities that are important to consider. In this sense, it can be predicted that the rebellious spirit will cause cultural change and assimilation. Despite the interest of the dominant society in acculturation to the minority group and the initial arguments that acculturation takes place along a hostile attitude, that is, most acculturation researchers assumed, as did Bartlett (1923/1970), that the minority group was assimilated to the majority, which significantly determines and influences the process of acculturation, because of which there is a high probability that the minority may become ill in a sociological sense. This is also supported by the theory of Thomas and Znaniecki (1918/1958) that minority culture can be maintained or abandoned, which leads to theories that acculturation is a matter of adding and subtracting cultures.

In 1983, an interesting theory came to light that linked the loss of culture to the emergence of a confused state of mind, presumably caused by this loss. This type of acculturation has been called deculturation if it is transient and marginal if it is permanent. Furthermore, it has been argued that this is "an opportunity that is difficult to define precisely, probably because it is accompanied by a high degree of collective and individual confusion and anxiety" (Berry, 1983, p. 69).

Some thinkers, including Voget (1951, pp. 220-230), emphasize that all types of acculturation imply difficulties, anxiety, or other negative consequences. Ross (1920) argued that biculturalism is a compromise that evokes anxiety about giving up what one is actually entitled to. Redfield et al. (1936, p. 152) said that this "spiritual conflict" can be traced back to the fact that we try to harmonize different social behaviors and norms, as is the case with the adoption of biculture.

Overall, behavioral changes and patterns in the transition from one culture to another significantly determine an immigrant's ability to integrate into a given society, which is significantly hampered by acculturation stress resulting from new cultural challenges.

## *Culture and identity*

In discussing this topic, it is also essential to clarify the definition of culture. According to Edward Taylor: "Culture, or civilization in the broader ethnographic sense, is a complex whole that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, morality, customs, and all other skills and behaviors that one acquires as a part of society." (Tylor, 1997, pp. 108-127.) Despite many well-founded criticisms, it is worth addressing this definition because it makes some particularly important findings. First, it states that people are not born with a particular culture but are constantly mastering it as part of society. This means that although the acquisition of culture is a universal human ability, cultural differences do not develop through genetic but through social learning. Culture is not the medium of the individual, but of the group. As for the specific nature of communication, each community creates its own communication rules and codes to reconcile the report, however, during the trial, not only the content of the information but also the identity of the interlocutors is a central issue.

Every communication process has a dual content, which concerns information on the one hand and relationship on the other. In addition, proper word choice, style, tone, emphasis are all involved in defining the relationship.  According to Goffman (2015), participants in a communication interaction behave as if they were on stage, i.e., play more or less written roles (student, husband, bank manager, unemployed, etc.), which roles may be associated with certain type of situations. During the communication process, the role of the public is to continuously monitor compliance with the norms and communication rules related to the given role. In the communication game, the greatest punishment for the individual is the loss of his symbolic capital and personality, since the primary goal of each actor in the interaction is to create a positive impression, that is, to acknowledge his or her own identity. The process may be complicated by the fact that symbolic capital is not available indefinitely, and we must constantly compete with other members of society to obtain it. On the other hand, maintaining this positive impression in the absence of cooperation is an impossible goal. That is, keeping our own identity works only and exclusively by respecting the identity of the other individual, which we try to implement by developing complex algorithms, i.e., strategies that Goffman (2015) refers to as the collective name for facade protection.

It follows from all that successful intercultural communication requires that, while protecting and shaping our own identity, we respect and acknowledge the deep layers of the other's identity. If we do not convey resentment, it will be much easier for us to convey our own message to individuals with other cultural characteristics. The subsequent reintegration of exploited minors from areas affected by natural disasters is hampered by several stressors, such as the horror of the disaster they experienced in their country, the search for security

along the way, the exploitation by human traffickers, and finally the difficulties of integrating into a new environment. Surveys of these children clearly show the emergence of mental illness due to environmental migration, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, or generalized anxiety disorder. These types of mental illness cause significant difficulties for orphaned minors, as it hinders integration within the school and other institutional frameworks. Thus, the need for mental rehabilitation is indisputable, one of the outstandingly useful media of which could be the institution of education, either following the infrastructural restoration of disaster-stricken areas or in the context of a new environment. Due to the increasing intensity of the phenomenon, ensuring the mental health of this vulnerable group is essential for host countries (Hodes, 2000).

***Traumatic experiences that cause mental problems for minors from disaster-stricken areas occur in the following situations:***

Traumas along the way, mostly the results of abuse by human traffickers, multiply the traumatic experiences suffered during the war. The journey, which lasts for several months, involves many dangers for the minor refugees, as most of them start their journey as orphans or are sent by her own family in the hope of a better life. Due to the chaotic situation caused by natural disasters, the border guard is unable to perform its task, which significantly facilitates the export of minors from the country (Russel, 1999). Traffickers can easily circumvent border control even in countries with well-established disaster response and border control. After crossing the border, they are forced to engage in sexual and other slave-type work using the means of exploitation and physical violence (Ayott, 2001).

It is extremely stressful for children to integrate into the new environment, where the first step is to prove the victim status of either refugees or human traffickers from environmental migration. During integration, these minors experience a so-called "secondary" trauma, as they must integrate into a community with a completely different culture than their own. As a result, the primary medium of integration, the school, also contributes to additional mental difficulties, as they must integrate and make friends in the absence of knowledge of culture and language (Richman, 1998). Risk factors that contribute to the development of mental problems among minors fleeing environmental migration:

***Parental factors*** (Pynoss, 2001):

- absence of parents;
- post-traumatic stress experienced by either parent;
- mothers with depression;
- torture of mothers;
- mourning for dead parents;
- parents' direct experience of feeling helpless;
- underestimation of stress affecting children by parents;

- parental unemployment.

***Child factors*** (Garmezy, 1994)

- experiencing traumatic events directly and indirectly;
- significant language barriers;
- post-traumatic stress, which can result in long-term vulnerability to stressful conditions;
- physical problems or malnutrition due to psychosocial symptoms.

***Environmental factors*** (Wood, 1993)

- the vicious road;
- poverty;
- the long period of determination of refugee or victim status;
- cultural isolation;
- period spent in a refugee camp or orphanage;
- the novel environment of the host country;
- school and find a peer group.

***Post-traumatic stress disorder***

- avoidance of conscious stimuli, constant stuttering, fear of loneliness, withdrawal;
- the trauma plays again and again in him, nightmares, hallucinations;
- feeling of helplessness and constant fear;
- the body is in constant "alarm", in standby mode, irritability;
- disoriented behaviour, lack of concentration;
- anxiety disorders;
- increased irritability, restlessness;
- various sleep disorders;
- physical symptoms such as headache, abdominal pain;
- depression;
- lack of interest and joy, deteriorating of school performance.

## *The importance of school environment and education*

Traumatic events affect a child's emotional and cognitive development, and consequently affect a child's definition of their own personality and the judgment and acceptance of other people.

However, it is extremely difficult to find the right treatment to process and treat the traumatic experiences of these children. I.e. the usefulness of clinical therapies can be disputed among children refugees / victims of environmental migration, whereas most clinical

practices use these therapies among children who have experienced one-off traumas (flood, school shooting), as opposed to children experiencing both natural disaster and exploitation, who experience constant anxiety due to prolonged insecurity and an orphan situation. In this sense, there is a need for a complex therapy that combines individual, family and school-based treatments. Drama and music, as well as art therapy, often used by cognitive behavioral therapy in one-off traumatic experiences, may also be useful in rehabilitating minor victims of human trafficking who have fled migration because of their environment (Lefcourt, 1984).

Overall, juvenile victims with severe mental symptoms and unstable personality may pose a potential safety risk to the host society, in this sense, it is in the interest of a given country to support integration within the school framework (Rudolph, 2001).  However, it is a much more important factor that refugee children experiencing both natural disaster and exploitation are a group of vulnerable minors who are easily forgotten by most migration policies and institutions. In this sense, the development of rehabilitation measures for them is a matter of great urgency.

## Methods – The resilience-based programs:

## Characteristics of intercultural communication

The resilience-based programs could be appropriate method in order to help the victims of trafficking from the African region. These programs contain the intercultural communication as a main tool of prevention, rehabilitation or mental featured treatments.

Intercultural communication is complex phenomenon. In this sense, the process of communication means not just the transmission of messages, but rather the interaction between different cultures. A practical examination of intercultural communication in this case means an examination of situations in which individuals with different cultural skills, codes, and abilities communicate and collaborate with each other (Földes, 2007).

Based on historical approaches, we can call the phenomenon of intercultural communication in the conventional sense, which involves the encounter, the regular or possible contact between different cultures. From the point of view of cultural history, intercultural contact gained special significance during the discoveries for the first time in history (Bitterli, 1982). It is an indisputable fact that the early connection of different cultures is a significant historical part of intercultural communication. Nevertheless, when examining the significance of intercultural communication, the historical time interval of the phenomenon is not the main research aspect, but rather in what social medium, historical environment the concept of intercultural communication, developed. Based on this principle, the process takes place between individuals from different cultures, in which individuals who communicate with each other can be defined as the products of a culture, who have patterns of behaviour and thinking specific to that culture, fixed by their own culture. According to

many theories, intercultural communication cannot be interpreted as a separate process, but as part of a cognitive perspective defined by society.

Based on this theory, it is essential to examine the concept of culture as well as theories of cultural differences.

It can be clearly stated that the theoretical basis of intercultural communication, the observable peculiarities of the attitude, i.e., the norms of characteristic of the given culture, are the manifestations of the worldview.

Hall (1987) distinguishes between context-poor and context-rich communication. In many cultures, communication takes place primarily through context, that is, the resulting messages — the distance between the communicating parties, their location in space, or their clothes and ornaments — are considered much more than messages conveyed by language or any other code. Our European societies are among the context-poor cultures compared to migrants from cultures outside Europe and North America. As a result, we have difficulty or often little ability to decode messages from the environment carried by the communication framework, while paying close attention to explicit verbal and nonverbal messages. This process is particularly important in the psychosocial, social, and educational professions, which are based on direct and easy-to-interpret interviews.

## *Resilience-based approach and management of human trafficking*

One of the effective tools for the preventive and rehabilitative solution of the exploitation of vulnerable groups can be the application of resilience in practice. Resilience is not only an *ability* for communities to respond immediately to events with a negative impact, but also an ever-changing *process*, like a process that shows the ever-changing face of human trafficking (Sáfár, 2020). Therefore, responding is also a much more complex process than dealing with the consequences of a natural disaster, and in this sense requires a comprehensive approach. Elements of a successful yet long-term approach are preparedness, relief and recovery. Resilience-based programs created for this purpose should be flexible, as both communities and circumstances are constantly changing. The problem can be interpreted as complex from a security point of view, so the existing experiences and strategies developed in different areas must be interpreted and applied in a unified and integrated way for the purpose. A preventive and rehabilitative solution to human trafficking in disaster-stricken areas can be tackled much more effectively and efficiently by setting aside resilience-based programs that use multiple perspectives and know-how in different areas, aside from traditional, disciplinary principles (IFCR, 2016).

## Discussion

During the past years it became obvious that the environmental migration process caused by sudden natural disasters, becomes even more intense in which question human trafficking means a special challenge. Due to its global nature, it is a cross- border phenomenon worldwide, so the increase in the intensity of human trafficking as a result of the current environmental migration affects the territory of Africa too. The image and characteristics of the migration phenomenon have changed in recent years significantly. This means that human trafficking that previously existed on its own, has become an integral part of migration. Human traffickers see extraordinary gains in the increasingly intensive environmental migration phenomenon and take advantage of the economic gains implied by the huge human mass. Sexual exploitation committed by human traffickers contributes to the development of mental problems. This life-long trauma makes the integration into the target country more difficult. The targets of the human traffickers are mostly the unprotected minors without parental supervision temporarily or permanently. Resilience-based programs that contain appropriate intercultural communication skills and psychosocial aid may contribute to the recovery and integration of the victims of Somalia.

## Conflict of interest

The author hereby declares that no competing financial interest exists for this manuscript.

## Notes on contributors

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