

POST-CONFLICT STRATEGIES

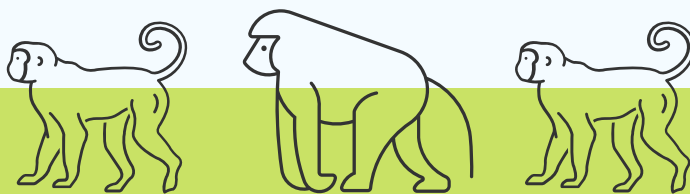
HAMADRYAS BABOONS



WHY MITIGATE CONFLICTS?



- Group-living can be helpful to defend against predators or defend valuable resources (Aureli et al. 2002).
- Intragroup competition often leads to conflicts over access to limited food resources or mates, which may threaten group cohesion (Aureli et al. 2002).
- Conflict mitigation strategies help individuals **maintain group membership and group benefits** (Aureli et al. 2002).



1

RECONCILIATION

When the first friendly post-conflict interaction is between **former opponents** (Silk 2002).

- Occurs most often between **male and females of the same harem** (Butovskaya et al. 2015)
- **Reduces stress** caused by conflict & **reduces probability of further aggression** (Romero et al. 2009).



Sorry

2

CONSOLATION

This is when the first friendly post-conflict interaction is between **one of the opponents and a third-party** (Butovskaya et al. 2015).

- Occurs most often between **male and females of the same harem** (Butovskaya et al. 2015)
- **Reduces the probability of further aggression** (Romero et al. 2009).

3

REDIRECTION

One of the former opponents, often the victim, **aggresses an uninvolved third-party** (Silk 2002).

- Aggression is typically redirected **down the hierarchy** & to **close associates of their former opponent** (Judge & Bachmann 2013)
- **Only males** redirect aggression (Butovskaya et al. 2015).



PC-MC METHOD

The post-conflict (PC) matched-control (MC) method is the standard **systematic method to study post-conflict strategies** developed by de Waal & Yoshihara in 1983.

- **PC focal:** on one of the opponents **immediately after a conflict** for ~ 10 min. All behaviours and interactions are recorded.
- **MC focal:** a similar length focal on the next possible day, at the same time, on the same individual, with special attention paid to the same individuals from the PC that acts as the **baseline for comparison**.

Interactions that occurs earlier or only in the PC are considered to be related to the conflict occurrence. (de Waal & Yoshihara 1983).



THESE STRATEGIES...

1

Require **memory of the past, individual recognition** (de Waal & Yoshihara 1983) and potentially an **understanding of others' minds** (Judge & Bachmann 2013).



2



Immediately **reduce stress** of former opponents and bystanders after conflicts by reducing likelihood of additional conflicts, and indicating to participants where relationships stand following the conflict (Aureli et al. 2002).

3

Help **repair valuable social relationships** and maintain group cohesion for all to **continue to benefit from group-living** (Aureli et al. 2002).