

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265733036>

A fresh approach to corporate social responsibility (CSR): Partnerships between businesses and...

Article in *Corporate Governance International Journal of Business in Society* · May 2014

DOI: 10.1108/CG-01-2013-0011

CITATIONS

3

READS

65

2 authors:



[Niveen Eid](#)

Birzeit University

5 PUBLICATIONS 3 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



[Anton Robert Sabella](#)

Birzeit University

10 PUBLICATIONS 13 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

A fresh approach to corporate social responsibility (CSR): partnerships between businesses and non-profit sectors

Niveen Labib Eid and Anton Robert Sabella

Niveen Labib Eid is a Business Lecturer and Anton Robert Sabella is an Instructor, both at Department of Business Administration and Marketing, Birzeit University, West Bank, Palestine.

Abstract

Purpose – *The aim of this paper is to offer a new conceptualisation on partnership emergence and dynamism between the business sector and the non-governmental organization (NGO) sector from a corporate social responsibility perspective. More specifically, the paper intends to examine partnering behaviour and management from a socio-political standpoint.*

Design/methodology/approach – *The case study approach used in the study utilised data from eight in-depth, semi-structured interviews, with managers from the business and NGO sectors engaged in a large-scale partnership between a Palestinian Cellular Corporation and an NGO. Interview transcripts were analysed using content and narrative analyses. Findings to be presented include reciprocity, corporate constitutionalism and utilitarianism.*

Findings – *The results found in this paper show that partnership has social, political, and ethical dimensions in support of the theoretical framework developed for this paper. More specifically, the results show that the studied partnership is an emergent process, fundamentally concerned with self-efficacy over community welfare, as well as being driven by individual organisational goals.*

Originality/value – *This paper sheds light on certain aspects of partnership that are often overlooked in mainstream research. It does not only highlight the multifaceted dimensions of partnering but also discusses how partnership can be envisioned and practised as inter-organisational relationships. It stimulates a pragmatic understanding of partnership nature and management showing that partnership emergence, direction and sustainability are conditioned by the stakeholders' socio-political and ethical practices.*

Keywords *Social responsibility, Partnership, Business enterprises, Non-governmental organisation*

Paper type *Research paper*

Introduction

Social partnerships are believed to be a remedy for several maladies in communities around the world. Community development can become more sustainable with further social partnerships being formed and implemented based on the mutual benefit of partners. Businesses are becoming more attracted to forging partnerships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), as opposed to public institutions, for the direct impact these partnerships can produce ([Ashman, 2001](#)).

Business–NGO partnerships are perceived as a mechanism to fulfil corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda as well as aiding NGOs in meeting their promises towards the community. An alternative term for business–NGO partnerships are CSR partnerships which are best defined as a strategic collaboration among businesses and not-for-profit organisations in which risks, resources and skills are shared in projects that benefit each partner as well as the community ([Austin, 2000](#)). CSR partnerships as a field of study has been extensively studied in Western countries, but less so in developing countries. The assumption that business engagement in social partnerships would create value may not

Received 24 January 2013
Revised 24 January 2013
Accepted 14 May 2013

hold true depending on the context (Raynard and Cohen, 2003). Jamali and Keshishian (2008) argue that in some developing countries, business engagement with NGOs was driven by self-interest under the business-case paradigm. Palestine attests some initiatives towards the emergence of business–NGO partnerships. A study by the NGO Development Center (NGO, 2009) showed that 62 per cent of surveyed Palestinian businesses engaged in CSR activities with partners including NGOs. However, the sustainability of these activities is yet to be tested.

This study examines partnerships as “inter-organisational relationships” (IORs) (Austin, 2000, p. 70), with the CSR as a context. Contrary to a broad research that examined “why” these IORs arise (motives), this study examines the “how” aspect of these relationships, as they emerge and develop. The paper also highlights a lack of a developed critical conceptualisation about CSR partnerships, except for some few critical studies that described CSR partnerships as political arenas that can be interpreted through the societal reaction of actors involved in the process (Ungericht and Hirt, 2010; Matten and Moon, 2005). The study adopts this latter view, as the paper intends to shed a light on some practical considerations which have not been given sufficient accord in the CSR partnership management literature.

The following section explores three dynamics that influence and shape the behaviours of partners social, political and ethical.

The social dynamism in partnering behaviour

Organisations do not operate in vacuum; they are considered integral members in social networks wherein they influence and are influenced by other members in their respective social networks (Renouard, 2011). Austin (2000) emulsifies the interaction among network members in his “collaboration continuum” where he shows that the developmental stage of the partnership advances based upon the partners’ quality of interaction. He expresses the partnership development in a linear progression moving from one stage to the other, with emphasis on the social aspect of the relationship. According to Austin (2000), there are three stages through which the relationship evolves: philanthropic, transactional and integrative. The partners’ relationship is found to be weaker at the philanthropic stage, but tends to become conditional at the transactional phase as partners exchange instrumental benefits. However, at the integrative stage, it becomes advanced as partners collaborate based on moral rather than economic drivers. In the three stages, it is the partners’ ability to minimise gaps in their relationship that contributes to effectiveness and sustainability.

Austin’s continuum coincides with what Habermas (1987) and Wadham (2009) have suggested. They both emphasised the voluntary aspect of partnership at the formation stage based on communicative action under an “ideal speech situation” (Wadham, 2009, p. 58). Reuer *et al.* (2002) highlight the development of roles and behaviours of partners in a more pragmatic context which normally takes place at the post-formation stage. In addition, the theory of “cooperation based upon reciprocity” (Axelrod, 1984) and the theory of “social exchange” (Oliver, 1990) demonstrate the interaction characteristic of partnerships; the behaviour and strategy of one partner is dependent on those of the other partners.

This far, viewing partnerships as organising mechanisms and social networks suggest that the partnership has a social dimension. However, the social construction of partnerships is usually affected by negotiated social norms of the partners themselves and some external stakeholders, leading the partnership to deal with the power, politics and ethics of social actors. This assumption establishes the basis for the critical perspective of partnership management.

The political dynamism in partnering behaviour

Partnerships have a political nature. Politics is simply the social relations of people within and outside the organisation (Clegg *et al.*, 2008). Wherever a social process like a CSR partnership is evident, it encounters political games. The CSR partnership itself can be a political pastime called an “alliance building game” to gain reciprocal support and social acceptance (Bennis and Nanus, 1985). Generally, politics emerges over the life of a partnership. The partnership process changes when power rests in the hands of those who control resources. The political process either solves or causes tensions when one party needs to change the priorities of the other by mandate or coercion (Bennet and McCoshan, 1993). Similarly, networking with outsiders affects the operations and the nature of the partnership, as it creates new social and political ties that induce change (Berger *et al.*, 2004).

Two main theories are addressed here to describe the political dimension of partnerships: the resource-based view (RBV) and the strategic contingency theory; yet other theories made similar attempts to explain the political process enacted in partnerships, e.g. the constitutionalism theory (Murray *et al.*, 2010) and the legitimacy theory (Davis, 1973). Under the RBV theory, partners considered the most resourceful in a partnership will dictate and influence the flow of the relationship. As such, Pettigrew (1975) and Beer (1976) identified resources like competence, expertise, political access, credibility, sponsorship, resource management and group support (lobbying) as sources of power – the power asymmetry between partners encourage the partner with the most resources to use illegitimate power (internal politics) to achieve illegitimate ends. According to the strategic contingency theory, a situation where the power of NGOs tends to be outmanoeuvred at a point when businesses take precedence to determine the future strategies (Salancik and Pfeffer, 1977; Korhonen, 2002; Smith, 2003). This theory explains how the mobilisation of power in the hands of one partner leads to what Habermas (1987) called “strategic action”; a situation in which goals and decisions are controlled by the powerful partner. In other situations, NGOs sometimes respond by making businesses dependent on their social knowledge using “expertise games” (Bennis and Nanus, 1985).

The ethical dynamism in partnering behaviour

Partnerships in general are assumed to have an ethical side based on the relations of social actors (Buchanan and Badham, 1999). The sustainability of CSR partnerships was found to be influenced by the partners’ ethical orientation. The “integrative” model developed by Nijhof *et al.* (2008) had the advantage of revealing the ethical and strategic stance of the business and NGO sectors when they come together to engage in social partnerships. The model presents three ethical orientations that are similar to those proposed by Windsor (2006); these include:

1. outside-in (business case) orientation which is based on economic incentives;
2. inside-out (identity/social value-led) orientation rooted in altruistic incentives; and
3. open system (stewardship) orientation based on political incentives.

According to a number of studies (Renouard, 2011; Selsky and Parker, 2010; Galbreath, 2010; Nijhof *et al.*, 2008; Secchi, 2007; Windsor, 2006; Garriga and Mele, 2004; Lister, 2003; Belou *et al.*, 2003; Wood and Gray, 1991), business ethics was a major driver for businesses partnering with NGOs within a context of social responsibility. Table I below classifies these three ethical orientations in which business–NGO partnerships take place.

It can be surmised from Table I that partnerships which subscribe to the outside-in orientation are founded on utilitarian ethics with an over-reliance on individual rather than social interests. As for partnerships that fall under the inside-out orientation, they tend to be initiatives stemming from managerial values and organisational culture that ensure social welfare and partnership sustainability. Finally, partnerships being forged with an

Table I Ethical orientations of businesses partnering with NGOs in CSR context

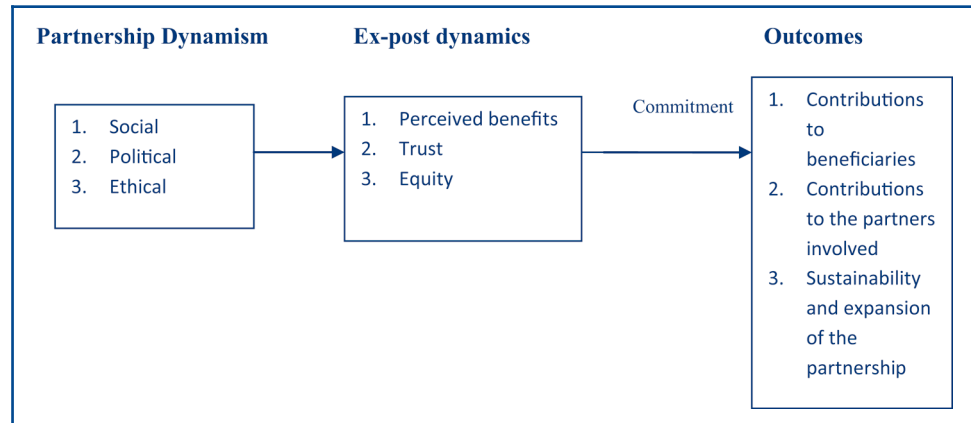
<i>Ethical orientation</i>	<i>Business motives</i>	<i>Ethical theory</i>	<i>Ethical platform (cross-sectional social partnerships)</i>
Outside-in (business case) orientation	Economic motives: either to control market risk or to obtain commercial opportunities (e.g. direct impact CSR where self-interest hinders partnership sustainability)	Economic theories (utilitarian)	Resource-dependence platform
Inside-out (identity/social value-led) orientation	Altruistic/ ethical and social motives: societal welfare	Theories of managerial ethics	Social issue platform
Open system (stewardship) orientation	Political motives: businesses involve NGOs with the aim of enlarging the company's social legitimacy and responsibility vacuum	Political and social theories (e.g. relational contracting theory; legitimacy theory)	Societal-sector platform

open-system orientation tend to have political intentions which stress their responsibility as good corporate citizens. This being said, when comparing the three orientations, the inside-out orientation prevails because partners have a tendency to downplay political games and successfully manage conflicts as social welfare being the main driver for partners involved. Partnerships of this kind tend to have a prolonged life cycle with the possibility of becoming independent entities supported by the partners.

This far, and in line with the aim of this research which is to address one of cross-sectional partnerships that of business and not-for-profit (NGOs). Two camps for conceptualising partnerships can be contrasted. One camp places emphasis on visualising the development of partnerships in stages: a mainstream perspective (Van Tulder and Kostwinder, 2007 cited in Kolk *et al.*, 2008; Seitani and Crane, 2009; Zajac and Olsen, 1993). The key limitation is that it offers rational and mechanistic approaches to the dynamic nature of partnerships. The processual quality cannot be explored by restricting partnerships in stages; rather, it is better characterised by fluidity (Shaw and Allen, 2006). This is the essence of the opposite perspective that is backed by the roots of the critical research in project management (Lindgren and Packendorff, 2009; Cicmil *et al.*, 2009; Nocker, 2006), hereafter, coined by the authors as the “critical perspective of partnership management”. According to this perspective, the flow of interrelationships is affected by the actors’ behaviours, the timing and the context of the partnership, all of which keep it in a continuous flux (Lowndes and Skelcher, 1998). It visualises the partnership as an emergent process characterised by change. This implies that partnerships are not fixed units, but relationships where all stages overlap when it comes to analysing the process. The emerging nature of projects and thus partnerships is assumed to arise from the social, ethical and political dimensions which were explained previously.

Figure 1 represents the theoretical framework as developed by the authors of this study to help in explaining the behaviour of partners within a CSR context. The framework is founded on the premise that social, ethical and political dimensions are interrelated and interdependent on which the behaviour of partnerships emerges. It is believed, at this point, that partnerships and their consequent economic and social sustainability are the result of how well these dimensions work together. Partnerships, according to the framework, are not assumed to be static; they are dynamic relationships which tend to evolve and change over time as a result of the sociopolitical and ethical interaction. A good match and integration between the three aforementioned dimensions of partners are expected to produce equity, trust and commitment, which in their turn are viewed as the main drivers for the sustainability of partnerships. Although this framework captures the “context” to be a factor in determining the outcome of partnerships, it does not explain explicitly how it influences partnerships, as the study focus is on understanding the behaviour of partnerships within an inter-organisational ontology.

Figure 1 Research theoretical framework



Methodology

Case study approach is used to achieve the objectives of this study. The study reports on the results of a case study characterised as a CSR partnership between a large-scale Palestinian Cellular Corporation and an NGO specialised in offering training and capacity development programmes to Palestinian youth. Although case studies encounter major limitations in generalising results, they still can generate practical and theoretical insights about the partnership phenomenon and can explore the partnership process in-depth while retaining its holistic and meaningful characteristics (Yin, 2009; Flick, 1998; Stake, 1995). The case consists of eight in-depth semi-structured interviews with the aim of obtaining judgmental viewpoints about the partnership as a social process or a behavioural event. Six interviews were held face-to-face with key managers in both the business and the NGO organisations. Three managers from each organisation were identified based on their level of engagement in initiating and implementing the partnership. Two additional interviews were held with external evaluators, as they were extensively involved in managing CSR projects and social partnerships. Given the scope of the study, which is to explore the dynamic nature of the partnership as the unit of analysis, data collected were restricted to those participants involved in the partnership.

The studied case was purposefully selected on the basis of being identified as the most original (seven years old) and formal strategic partnership in the Palestinian market as well as comprising two large organisations representing two different sectors (business and NGO) that serve the Palestinian youth.

Collected data were analysed using NVivo to come up with common themes that formed a basis for identifying the social, political and ethical dimensions of the partnership. In addition, validity was enhanced by applying Creswell's validity criteria; the trustworthiness of the findings was compared with those of previous studies. Finally, quotes made by participants were marked with the type of the organisation (business or NGO) for confidentiality purposes and to safeguard the anonymity of participants.

A critique of the partnership

Emerging as a socio-political process with embedded ambiguity, the findings of the study revealed three main themes in explaining the partnership and how it evolved: *reciprocity*, *corporate constitutionalism* and *utilitarianism*. Respectively, the themes represent the social, political and ethical dimensions.

Reciprocity

In line with what [Axelrod \(1984\)](#) called “cooperation based-upon reciprocity”, both partners, the NGO and the business, had mutual expectations on which the relationship was formed; the “NGO” was interested in implementing its programme for enhancing employability, requiring the engagement of a local business partner, and the “business” interested in direct-impact CSR projects. Reciprocity among partners was based on a change in social actors, partnership alchemy and sense-making communication.

The replacement of the old management team of the business with a new team had somehow negative consequences on the partnership: change in social actors. This is in line with [Austin's \(2000\)](#) argument that leadership style and strategic orientation of the top management are key in strategic collaborations, especially at the transactional stage. Managers of the NGO had unenthusiastic attitude towards the replacement of the old management of the business partner which was found to have a long-term strategic CSR orientation as opposed to the new management. According to two NGO managers, the change in social actors resulted in diluting synergy of the partnership, confirming to [Battisti \(2009\)](#) proposition that unconscious psychological processes affect partners' relationship. Their comments were:

[. . .] the most influential change was when the top management of the business partner has changed [. . .] the former senior directors supported our ideas but the current leaders ceased this support (NGO 2).

[. . .] the former leadership viewed our partnership as a future investment (NGO 1).

Alchemy which explains how partners relate to each other was also found to be a major driver in the partnership. Similar to [Nelson and Zadek's \(2000\)](#) “partnership alchemy” and [Huxham's \(1996\)](#) “collaborative advantage”, reciprocal collaboration is based on the assumption that certain outcomes are best achieved collectively in a fashion characterised by complementarity and compatibility. For example, managers in both organisations have developed expectations of reaping anticipated benefits from partnering. The business expectations were to attract and select good performing candidates and enhance its corporate image and visibility. On the other hand, the NGO wanted to achieve credibility and outreach as one business manager commented:

This partnership served us in training and hiring; it also benefited our NGO Partner build a name [. . .] to show donors a real work on the ground (Business 4).

The actors have also elaborated on how the partnership as an organising instrument managed to fill each others' gaps serving the same group of beneficiaries – youth. [Gray \(1989\)](#) called this strategic compatibility. In this respect, comments from managers in both organisations were as follows:

We completed each other in roles and resources (Business 4).

Our business partner performs our complementary role, they deliver the training and we do logistical services; we depend on each other (NGO 1).

We both had the same views [. . .] similar visions to serve the youth sector, otherwise we wouldn't have partnered (Business 6).

Furthermore, sense-making communication was evident in the respondents' depiction of the reciprocal interaction. To maintain a healthy relationship based on transparency, conflict resolution and rational trust, most managers indicated that their communication was transparent to protect the partnership and their interests. Similar to [Ring and Van de Ven \(1994\)](#), the argument that identification of collaborative advantages tends to make communication more of a sense-making process, communication among partners involved explicit articulation of expectations, commitment and constructive criticism. It is also worth

mentioning that the less powerful partner, in this case the NGO, tends to practise “relational contracting” ([Nootboom et al., 1997](#)) to avoid tensions as one manager puts it:

We bear more sacrifices [. . .] tensions were quickly resolved as we wanted to keep a good relationship because we need them (business) (NGO 1).

Corporate constitutionalism

The political arena in which the partnership took place and by which its relationship to potential stakeholders was determined is referred to as corporate constitutionalism. According to [Murray et al. \(2010\)](#), the “business” partner did not pioneer constitutionalism, but rather ushered the NGO initiative to partner to avoid the “iron rule of responsibility” ([Davis, 1967](#)). The political nature of the partnership has two dimensions: first, solicited engagement which describes the NGO’s political efforts in inviting the business partner to adopt corporate constitutionalism by joining the partnership, as one manager commented:

We wanted citizens to notice the role played by the private sector and emphasise the contributions of their role [. . .] as such we extended our reach and allowed them to take a leading role in building the community as opposed to being criticised for not doing so (NGO 2).

The majority of the interviewees indicated that both partners assisted each other in obtaining social legitimacy. For example, NGO managers confirmed that partnering with a business partner, as in this case, has granted their organisation social legitimacy, while the business partner would enjoy an enhanced social power. This is evidenced in the following comment:

[. . .] being dependent on international aid, our partnership with a local partner –a business- have helped our organisation build trust [. . .] people judge our work by looking at who we partner with (NGO 1).

Moreover, the business partner appeared to influence the partnership at the beginning using different sources of power including legal, financial and expert (service provider) powers. This power imbalance shaped the partners’ interaction in a way that fits what [Habermas \(1987\)](#) termed “strategic action”. On part of the NGO, this was a serious concern:

Our bargaining power was in presenting and enhancing the image, public relations and visibility of our business partner after negotiating the amount of funds we wished to receive (NGO 2).

We were more dominant, we had the right to terminate and modify the agreement (Business 6).

Second is social forgiveness which by definition is a practice used by businesses more than NGOs to regain stakeholders’ trust ([Xie and Peng, 2009](#)). In this case study, both the business and the NGO were in pursuit of social forgiveness using the CSR partnership as an alliance-building game. For example, the NGO downplayed credibility gaps by partnering with a national partner—the business – to gain integrity. Likewise, the business utilised the partnership to boost its community relationships:

Our NGO partner facilitated our access to academic institutions [. . .] people in those institutions thought we are only interested in promoting products (Business 4).

The business introduced us to the local market, enhanced our credibility to build a good name; most importantly, we gained social trust (NGO 1).

The business managers also emphasised the importance of separating the partnership from national politics, a practice that was rarely found in previous studies:

Our corporations have to act diplomatically when partnering [. . .] because we want to avoid creating pictures that we support particular political parties (Business 4).

Utilitarianism

The partnership was characterised by self-interest. Instrumental motives were salient according to the answers of interviewees ascribing the partnership to the “business case orientation” (Windsor, 2006). One main theme was identified in this partnership: “value proposition”. In reference to Austin’s (2000) proposition, this partnership is functioning at the transactional stage (e.g. exchange of instrumental benefits) where partners are concerned with value proposition than value creation. From the business managers’ perspective, the partnership constituted an opportunity to achieve business results with little attention to community welfare. Almost all comments made by business managers stressed the argument made by Porter and Kramer (2002) regarding specific values sought by the business which include visibility, employee attraction, social capital and knowledge transfer:

Our purpose from this partnership was to train and select an elite group of students to join our company, at a cost advantage [. . .] the NGO was truly our bridge to reach and access universities (Business 5).

Frankly, this partnership was a political practice by the business to enhance its visibility [. . .] the business utilised our expertise about the urgent social needs (NGO 1).

This far, the above concise investigation into a partnership between an NGO and a business represents an analysis of the social, ethical and political dimensions that elucidate the basic assumptions underlying partnership thought and practice. Given the complexities ranging from culture-specific factors to individual characteristics, which is beyond the scope of this research, and given the three dimensions that were prevalent within the context of this case study, this partnership to a large degree embodies ambiguity in its nature. As such, the behaviour of the NGO partner demonstrates uncommon practices which contradict the typical view of NGOs’ pursuit of altruistic missions (Belou *et al.*, 2003; Nasi *et al.*, 1997); for example, the NGO’s pursuit of a political gain-credibility overshadowed and surpassed its pursuit of financial sponsorship.

To sum up, this partnership is a clear representation of a social process that took the form of cooperation based on reciprocity, which was observed in the partners’ behaviour of exchanging commensurate values, a theme emphasised in the theory of social exchange (Oliver, 1990). Having a similar interest in serving the young population and the overemphasis on sense-making communication, especially by the NGO partner, has demonstrated further enhancement of the strategic fit between partners as well as sustaining the partnership from its inception. In addition, politics, it is to be observed, were apparent in this partnership and more so in the behaviour of the NGO partner, a behaviour common among organisations by attracting a highly regarded organisation to augment their legitimacy and visibility. Also in this respect, the bargaining power of partners has shifted over the course of the partnership; for instance, during the early stages, the business partner had the upper hand in mobilising the partnership; however, later on, the bargaining power of the NGO has increased tremendously as a result of greater acceptance by civil society and improved public image that resulted in creating other partnerships. Finally, pragmatism exemplified this partnership with a strong focus on instrumental goals. As a result, utilitarianism, one of the many ethical stances, was evident in this partnership where partners’ engagement was in opposition to the typical view of value creation.

Conclusions

Almost all research efforts indicate that business–NGO partnerships are deemed accommodative to communal needs and expectations, as well as being associated with camaraderie that serve the community based on reciprocal collaboration and obligation. This paper reports on the social, political and ethical dimensions that influence the structure

and outcome of the partnership. More specifically, it focuses on variables such as social actors, self-interest goals, egoistic communication, attainment of social legitimacy and forgiveness and instrumental motives that often form the basis for both businesses and NGOs entering partnerships. Therefore, the paper sheds light on certain aspects of partnership that are often overlooked in mainstream research.

The findings of this study support the notion that partnerships are emergent processes, fundamentally concerned with self-efficacy over community welfare. Although partnerships tend to give the impression that they are formed to serve and satisfy certain community needs, in essence, the findings emphasise that individual organisational goals are key drivers in steering the partnership, a state that creates disparity between the stated and implied goals of partnerships. In addition, the results offer insights for partners with regards to how partnerships can be managed and sustained in a way that serve social goals. Perhaps in this case, this is more relevant to the NGO organisations when partnering with businesses, as their true and ultimate goal is the wellbeing of societies. This is not to say, however, that businesses when partnering with NGOs opt to follow their own individual goals. On the contrary, their engagement in social partnerships should stem from the belief and conviction that businesses share the same, sometimes more, responsibility of community development. Having said this, NGOs and businesses are encouraged to downplay various social, political and ethical factors that could hinder and obstruct social partnerships in achieving their true goal to address and mitigate a variety of community and social issues.

References

- Ashman, D. (2001), "Civil society collaboration with business: bringing empowerment back in", *World Development*, Vol. 29 No. 7, pp. 1097-1113.
- Austin, J. (2000), "Strategic collaboration between nonprofits and business", *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, Vol. 29 No. 1, pp. 69-97.
- Axelrod, R. (1984), *The Evolution of Co-operation*, Basic Books, New York, NY.
- Battisti, M. (2009), "Below the surface: the challenge of cross sector partnerships", *Journal of Corporate Citizenship (JCC)*, Vol. 35, pp. 95-108.
- Beer, M. (1976), "On gaining influence and power for OD", *Journal of Applied Behavioral Sciences*, Vol. 12 No. 1, pp. 45-51.
- Belou, S., Elkington, J., Hester, K. and Newell, S. (2003), *The 21st Century NGO: in the Market for Change*, L and S Printing, Worthing, West Sussex.
- Bennet, R. and McCoshan, A. (1993), *Enterprise and Human Resource Development*, Paul Chapman, London.
- Bennis, W. and Nanus, B. (1985), *Leaders: The Strategies for Taking Charge*, Harper and Row, New York, NY.
- Berger, I., Cunningham, P. and Drumwright, M. (2004), "Social alliances: company-nonprofit collaboration", *California Management Review*, Vol. 47 No. 1, pp. 58-90.
- Buchanan, D. and Badham, R. (1999), *Power, Politics and Organisational Change: Winning the Turf Game*, Sage Publications, London.
- Cicmil, S., Hodgson, D., Lindgren, M. and Packendorff, J. (2009), "Project management behind the façade", *Special Issue on Project Management of Ephemera: Theory and Politics in Organization*, Vol. 9 No. 2, pp. 78-92.
- Clegg, S., Kornberger, M. and Pitsis, T. (2008), *Managing and Organisations: An Introduction to Theory and Practice*, Sage Publications, London.
- Davis, K. (1967), "Understanding the social responsibility puzzle", *Business Horizons*, Vol. 10 No. 4, pp. 45-51.
- Davis, K. (1973), "The case for and against business assumption of social responsibilities", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 312-322.
- Flick, U. (1998), *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*, Sage Publications, London.

- [Galbreath, J. \(2010\), "Drivers of corporate social responsibility: the role of formal strategic planning and firm culture", *British Journal of Management*, Vol. 21 No. 2, pp. 511-525.](#)
- [Garriga, E. and Mele, D. \(2004\), "Corporate social responsibility theories: mapping the territory", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 53 Nos. 1/2, pp. 51-71.](#)
- [Gray, B. \(1989\), *Collaborating: Finding Common Ground for Multiparty Problems*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA.](#)
- Habermas, J. (1987), *Life World and System: A Critique of Functionalist Reason*, Beacon Press, Boston, MA.
- [Huxham, C. \(1996\), "Leadership in the shaping and implementation of collaboration agendas: how things happen in a \(not quite\) joined world", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 43 No. 6, pp. 1159-1175.](#)
- [Jamali, D. and Keshishian, T. \(2009\), "Uneasy alliances: lessons learned from partnerships between businesses and NGOs in the context of CSR", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 84 No. 2, pp. 277-295.](#)
- [Kolk, A., Tulder, R. and Koswinder, E. \(2008\), "Business and partnerships for development", *European Management Journal*, Vol. 26 No. 4, pp. 2626-3273.](#)
- [Korhonen, J. \(2002\), "The dominant economics paradigm and corporate social responsibility", *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 66-79.](#)
- [Lindgren, M. and Packendorff, J. \(2009\), "Project leadership revisited: towards distributed leadership perspectives in project research", *International Journal of Project Organization and Management*, Vol. 1 No. 3, pp. 285-308.](#)
- [Lister, S. \(2003\), "NGO legitimacy: technical issue or social construct?" *Critique of Anthropology*, Vol. 23 No. 2, pp. 175-192.](#)
- [Lowndes, V. and Skelcher, C. \(1998\), "The dynamics of multi-organizational partnerships: an analysis of changing modes of governance", *Public Administration*, Vol. 76 No. 2, pp. 313-333.](#)
- [Matten, D. and Moon, J. \(2005\), "A conceptual framework for understanding CSR", in Habisch, A., Jonker, J., Wegner, M. and Schmidpeter, R. \(Ed.\), *Corporate Social Responsibility Across Europe*, Springer, Berlin, pp. 335-357.](#)
- [Murray, A., Haynes, K. and Hudson, L. \(2010\), "Collaborating to achieve corporate social responsibility and sustainability?" *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 161-177.](#)
- Nasi, J., Nasi, S., Phillips, N. and Zylidopoulos, S. (1997), "The evolution of corporate social responsiveness", *Business and Society*, Vol. 36, No 3, pp. 296-321.
- Nelson, J. and Zadek, S. (2000), *Partnership Alchemy: New Social Partnerships in Europe*, The Copenhagen Centre, Copenhagen.
- NGO Development Center (2009), "Palestinian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector: potentials for cooperation and partnerships".
- [Nijhof, A., Bruijn, T. and Honders, H. \(2008\), "Partnerships for corporate social responsibility: a review of concepts and strategic options", *Management Decision*, Vol. 46 No. 1, pp. 152-167.](#)
- [Nocker, M. \(2006\), "The contested object: on projects as emergent space" in Hodgson, D. and Cicmil, S. \(Ed.\), *Making Projects Critical*, Palgrave, London.](#)
- [Nooteboom, B., Berger, H. and Noorderhaven, N.G. \(1997\), "Effects of trust and governance on relational risk", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 40 No. 2, pp. 308-338.](#)
- [Oliver, C. \(1990\), "Determinants of inter-organizational relationships: integration and future directions", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 15 No. 2, pp. 214-226.](#)
- [Pettigrew, A. \(1975\), "Towards a political theory of organizational intervention", *Human Relations*, Vol. 28 No. 3, pp. 191-208.](#)
- [Porter, M. and Kramer, M. \(2002\), "The competitive advantage of corporate philanthropy", *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 80 No. 12, pp. 56-68.](#)
- Raynard, P. and Cohen, J. (2003), "Partnerships: the accountability dimension", *Accountability Quarterly*, Vol. 1 No. 20, pp. 4-9.

Renouard, C. (2011), "CSR: utilitarianism and capability approach", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 98 No. 1, pp. 85-97.

Reuer, J., Zollo, M. and Singh, H. (2002), "Post-formation dynamics in strategic alliances", *Strategic Management Journal*, Vol. 23 No. 2, pp. 135-151.

Ring, P. and Van de Ven, A. (1994), "Developmental processes of cooperative interorganizational relationships", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 19 No. 1, pp. 90-118.

Salancik, G. and Pfeffer, J. (1977), "Who gets power – and how they hold on to it: a strategic-contingency model of power", *Organizational Dynamics*, Vol. 5 No. 3, pp. 2-21.

Secchi, D. (2007), "Utilitarian, managerial and relational theories of corporate social responsibility", *International Journal of Management Reviews*, Vol. 9 No. 4, pp. 347-373.

Seitanidi, M. and Crane, A. (2009), "Implementing CSR through partnerships: understanding the selection, design and institutionalisation of nonprofit-business partnerships", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 85 No. 2 Supplement, pp. 413-429.

Selsky, J. and Parker, B. (2010), "Platforms for cross-sector social partnerships: prospective sense making devices for social benefit", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 94 No. 1 Supplement, pp. 21-37.

Shaw, S. and Allen, J. (2006), "It basically is a fairly loose arrangement and that works out fine, really. Analyzing the dynamics of an inter-organisational partnership", *Sport Management Review*, Vol. 9 No. 3, pp. 203-228.

Smith, C. (2003), "Corporate social responsibility: whether or how?" *California Management Review*, Vol. 45 No. 4, pp. 52-76.

Stake, R. (1995), *The Art of Case Study Research*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, CA.

Ungericht, B. and Hirt, C. (2010), "CSR as a political arena: the struggle for a European framework", *Business and Politics*, Vol. 12 No. 4, pp. 1-22.

Van Tulder, R. and Kostwinder, E. (2007), *From Idea to Partnership. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Development Partnerships*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expert Centre for Sustainable Business and Development Cooperation, The Hague.

Wadham, H. (2009), "Talking across boundaries: business and NGO perspectives on CSR, sustainable development and partnership", *Corporate Citizenship (JCC)*, No. 34, pp. 57-68.

Windsor, D. (2006), "Corporate social responsibility: three key approaches", *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 43 No. 1, pp. 93-114.

Wood, D. and Gray, B. (1991), "Towards a comprehensive theory of collaboration", *Journal of Applied Behavioural Science*, Vol. 27 No. 2, pp. 139-162.

Xie, Y. and Peng, S. (2009), "How to repair customer trust after negative publicity: the roles of competence, integrity, benevolence and forgiveness", *Journal of Psychology and Marketing*, Vol. 26 No. 7, pp. 572-589.

Yin, R. (2009), *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*, 4th ed., Sage Publications, London.

Zajac, E. and Olsen, C. (1993), "From transaction cost to transform to transactional value analysis: implications for the study of inter-organizational strategies", *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 30 No. 1, pp. 131-145.

Further reading

Jonker, J. and Nijhof, A. (2006), "Looking through the eyes of others: assessing mutual expectations and experiences in order to shape dialogue and collaboration between business and NGOs with respect to CSR", *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, Vol. 14 No. 5, pp. 456-466.

Corresponding author

Niveen Labib Eid can be contacted at: neid@birzeit.edu

To purchase reprints of this article please e-mail: reprints@emeraldinsight.com
Or visit our web site for further details: www.emeraldinsight.com/reprints