ERNOP Research Note

Academic articles on philanthropy through a practitioner lens



Mission Over Money: Can Peer Pressure Help INGOs Stay Mission Focused?

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The complex operating environment of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) is observed to have two types of adverse pressures that influence leaders' decision-making: high competition in the funding landscape (economic constraints) and adversarial relationships with public institutions, risking restrictive policies (political opportunity constraints). The authors aim to understand if these constraints bring friendly competition for INGOs to do their best work or if it leads to a "resource-security-orientation strategy" by re-allocating staff capacity and funds away from their mission towards activities aimed at improving their relationship with key stakeholders in order to alleviate these constraints.

According to **constructivist theory**, organisations engage in peer regulation in order to learn how to most effectively achieve their strategic goals. However, **resource dependence theory** posit that peer regulation activities mostly serve to secure more resources: by signalling to their funders and regulatory authorities that they engage in responsible behaviour.

The authors explore if INGOs engaged in **peer regulation** activities perceive an increase in organisational learning and use these learnings in order to advance their mission.

#ResourceScarcity #MissionOrientation #PeerRegulation #INGOs

Background

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Context



- What does Peer Regulation mean? Concrete examples:
 - Adopting sectorial standards to bring evidence into practice (e.g. adhering to the Core Humanitarian Standards);
 - Participating in peer learning with other INGOs (e.g. Peer Advice Groups of Accountable Now);
 - Exchanging knowledge with peers to drive organizational learning;
 - Coordination with peers to enhance collective action.
- Data gathered represents a wide range of INGO leaders:
 - Leaders from 201 INGOs (out of the 808 registered in Switzerland)
 representing operations in 120 countries.
 - This is one of the largest samples of INGOs; previous studies focused mainly on U.S.-based organizations.







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 Major finding: peer regulation acts as a positive mediator: while economic and political pressures push INGOs to direct funds and capacity away from their mission, peer regulation—especially when it fosters learning—helps redirect focus back to the mission.

Take aways & Learnings



- Five hypotheses (H) were studied and confirmed by the results:
 - H1: INGOs facing high economic and political constraints are more likely to adopt a resource-security orientation;
 - H2: Under these constraints, INGOs are less likely to maintain mission orientation;
 - H3: Greater constraints lead to increased peer regulation;
 - H4: Peer regulation improves perceived mission orientation;
 - H5: Mission orientation improves further when peer regulation leads to organizational learning.
- The research provides initial evidence of the role peer regulation can play in strengthening learning processes as a means to increase mission orientation. The authors recommend further research be conducted regarding how constructivist theory could be applied to understanding how organisational behaviour could influence mission orientation.
- Engaging in peer regulation behaviour is not a guarantee given economic and political constraints, this study brings to light the importance of investing in greater peer regulation activities, particularly the development and refinement of peer regulation standards that connect INGOs to organisational learning processes.

ERNOP Research Notes provide easy-to-read, practice-oriented summaries of academic articles on philanthropy and are written by practitioner experts. This ERNOP Research Note 2025/32 is published in December 2025 and has been written by Kate Sullivan, Fondazione Generali - The Human Safety Net. More information can be found at www.ernop.eu.





