

The Failure of Hybrid Organizations: A Legitimation Perspective

Juliana Siwale,¹  Jonathan Kimmitt,² 
and Joseph Amankwah-Amoah³ 

¹Nottingham Trent University, UK, ²Newcastle University Business School, UK, and ³Kent Business School, UK

ABSTRACT Organizational hybridity refers to the combination of multiple institutional logics and identities that, within an organizational setting, do not conventionally complement one another. In such conditions, organizations must develop strategies to combine logics and sustain their hybrid forms. Success, however, is not inevitable. In this article, we take a legitimacy-as-process perspective to focus on a failed Microfinance Organization (MFO) in the African context of Zambia. MFOs represent a fascinating context because of their hybrid nature and need to balance several competing institutional demands. We utilise field interviews to analyse the process through which MFOs fail, analysing actor legitimation responses to emerging hybridity demands. We identify three phases associated with these changes: 1) dependent coupling, (2) misaligning legitimation, and (3) circumnavigating over conformity. Our findings emphasise that legitimation efforts in a failed hybrid are not simply the reverse of those that succeed. We observe adaptive processes consistent with successful hybrids but that ultimately sow the seeds of eventual failure. This demonstrates the need to re-think the role of legitimation strategies in hybrids alongside their potential deleterious consequences.

KEYWORDS failure, hybrid organizations, institutional complexity, legitimation, microfinance

ACCEPTED BY Deputy Editor Helena Barnard

INTRODUCTION

In numerous prior studies, scholars have sought to understand how organizations sustain their hybrid forms (Khavul, Chavez, & Bruton, 2013; Muñoz & Kibler, 2016). Organizational hybridity refers to the *combination* of multiple institutional logics and identities that, within an organizational setting, do not conventionally complement one another (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Smith & Besharov, 2019).

Corresponding author: Juliana Siwale (Juliana.siwale@ntu.ac.uk)

© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of The International Association for Chinese Management Research. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In particular, prior research has paid attention to hybrid organizations that are subject to social (e.g., poverty reduction) and economic logics (e.g., profit making) and therefore competing dual identities because such logics are rarely complementary (Arena, Azzone, & Mapelli, 2018; Doherty, Haugh, & Lyon, 2014; Moss, Short, Payne, & Lumpkin, 2011; Parekh & Ashta, 2018). Therefore, hybrid organizations are typically the site of contestation, potential conflict, and negotiation over direction and strategy (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Besharov & Smith, 2014).

Consequently, numerous studies have sought to understand the strategies hybrids adopt to deal with multiple, potentially conflicting logics. As an approach to adaptation, ‘structured flexibility’ balances stable organizational features with novel change processes (Smith & Besharov, 2019); ‘elastic hybridity’ can be utilised to improve organizational resilience (Gümüşay, Smets, & Morris, 2020); other strategies include workforce socialization (Battilana & Dorado 2010), collaborative cultures (Reay & Hinings, 2009), and/or blending of logics (Liu, Zhang, & Jing, 2016). However, the literature to date is problematic because it implies that the ability to be flexible, elastic, and adaptive to novel change is central to sustaining hybridity and improved performance/survival. This suggests that failed organizations under similar conditions are either unlikely to attempt such adaptation and/or that their failure is a consequence of ill-conceived adaptation strategies. The absence of such an account of failure provides scope for theoretical development into the mechanisms associated with hybridity and organizational failure beyond current perspectives of sustaining hybridity.

To understand processes associated with failure, we focus on the legitimation dilemmas of hybrid organizations. Broadly speaking, legitimacy concerns gaining approval from stakeholders has been shown to be of particular importance for hybrid organizations who have to communicate with and gain acceptance from multiple audiences and resource holders who may have competing expectations (Pache & Santos, 2013; Teasdale, 2010; Überbacher, Jacobs, & Cornelissen, 2015). Thus, successful legitimation strategies for a hybrid entails successfully gaining acceptance from multiple audiences whose expectations may not necessarily be complementary to organizational performance, implying that failure is likely to concern ill-conceived legitimation strategies as an adaptive response. In this article, we adopt a legitimacy-as-process perspective, where legitimation efforts are a constant source of discussion, creation, and negotiation rather than an outcome (Suddaby, Bitektine, & Haack, 2017: 24). Adopting this process perspective provides a scope for understanding legitimation strategies that *do not* sustain organizational hybridity. As such, we ask: *In hybrid organizations, how do legitimation processes contribute to organizational failure?*

Microfinance Organizations (MFOs) are a notable example of a hybrid. By trying to facilitate loans to the entrepreneurial poor as a poverty reduction initiative (Kimmit & Dimov, 2020) a clear social logic exists (Yunus, 1999). However, they also operate within competitive market contexts and are subject to business

imperatives and thus simultaneously follow a more traditional banking logic (Kent & Dacin, 2013; Khavul et al., 2013). The study of MFOs is dominated by success stories and perseverance in challenging institutional contexts (e.g., Mair & Marti, 2009), with extremely limited accounts of failure (Dorfleitner, Leidl, & Priberny, 2014). Therefore, the microfinance industry represents a fascinating context for understanding the legitimation efforts of hybrid organizations (Greenwood, Raynard, Kodeih, Micelotta, & Lounsbury, 2011). We focus on the case of Christian Enterprise Trust of Zambia (CETZAM) in an emerging sub-Saharan Africa context, specifically Zambia. We find that process is marked through three distinct phases (1) dependent coupling, (2) misaligning legitimation, and (3) circumnavigating over conformity. These phases are punctuated through legitimation approaches – coupling and decoupling – in response to emerging logics that challenge the core identity of the organization.

The examination of this issue forms two key theoretical contributions on hybrid organizing, legitimacy, and institutional logics in emerging markets (Barnard, Cuervo-Cazurra, & Manning, 2017). First, we contribute to theory on hybrid organizing by showing the underlying processes of failure within such an organizational form. Through our theoretical model, we observe the presence of similar strategies identified in the literature that present the importance of flexibility, elasticity, and relational competitiveness and coexistence to sustaining hybridity (Gümüşay et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2016; Smith & Besharov, 2019) but, in the long-term, these may have deleterious unintended consequences by over-conforming with the expectations of key stakeholders (investors), ultimately eroding the identity of the organization and its ability to function effectively (McPherson & Sauder, 2013). The process eliciting failure cannot be separated from decisions taken in more stable times, where hybridity is seemingly being sustained, alongside those decisions taken in more challenging crisis moments. In summary, our research implies that a failure to sustain hybridity is not simply the reverse of succeeding to. In doing so, we respond to Smith and Besharov's (2019) call for further research to look at how hybridity operates when it is not necessarily a proactive choice but in a context of intensive stakeholder demands (i.e., regulators/investors/donors in this study).

Second, by utilising ideas underpinning legitimacy theory (Lounsbury & Glynn, 2001), we contribute to the venture development legitimacy perspective (Überbacher, 2014) which has drawn from the concepts of 'coupling' and 'decoupling' to understand how organizations align themselves with their environment (i.e., logics) and/or strategically detach through symbolic compliance (Überbacher et al., 2015). Although decoupling is considered an appropriate response to institutional complexity, when such strategies become too distant from the hybrid's core identity it may have deleterious consequences, contributing to Greenwood et al.'s (2011) call for greater understanding of the 'unwitting consequences' (350) of decoupling. Therefore, by using our legitimacy-as-process perspective, we can highlight an alternative role of coupling and de-coupling strategies. Rather than an approach to dyadically 'fit' with an audience to mobilize

resources, they are part of a larger emergent set of activities that occur at multiple levels and with potentially deleterious outcomes.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Organizational Hybridity

Organizational hybridity refers to the *combination* of multiple institutional logics and identities that, within an organizational setting, conventionally do not go together (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Smith & Besharov, 2019). Whilst some prior research has discussed hybridity at individual (McPherson & Sauder, 2013) and field level emergence (Greenwood et al., 2011; Skelcher & Smith, 2015), most research in this space focuses on how organizations combine such logics and identities to function more effectively and succeed (Battilana & Lee, 2014; Moss et al., 2011). Such strong identities arise when there is both a salient and a clear organizational mission, followed by alignment within its membership through symbols, images, and narratives (Hatch & Schultz, 2002). But these are challenged when organizations combine – either strategically and/or through environmental constraints – multiple logics and identities. In the former, organizations can pursue their own hybridity related strategies because it can provide access to new markets and also be a source of legitimacy, and competitive advantage (Muñoz & Kimmitt, 2019). In the latter, organizations can be forced into hybridity through environmental changes such as through new regulatory discourse (Siwale & Kimmitt, 2019).

When faced with perceived constraints, organizations employ different strategies to respond to emergent logics and their demands (Greenwood et al., 2011; Gümüşay et al., 2020; Lawrence, 1999; Oliver, 1991). Organizations can be subject to the imposition of new logics from actors such as regulators or other dominant field members (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). This context is what Besharov and Smith (2014) describe as ‘contested organizations’ which exist when multiple external demands are placed on an organization, making the prescribed roles and actions for organizational members opaque. Consequently, successful hybrid organizing has been shown to be a crucial response to new logic emergence that challenges organizational identity. For example, Reay and Hinings (2009) discuss the importance of collaborative relationships as a strategic imperative for hybrids in a healthcare context.

However, although the literature on organizational hybridity has looked at how the various tensions and contradictions of hybrids become resolved, leading to enhanced performance and/or survival (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Liu et al., 2016; Reay & Hinings, 2009), very little is known about the relationship between hybridity and failure. Smith and Besharov (2019) discuss ‘structured flexibility’ as a process involving ongoing adaptation to meanings and practices which also requires stable organizational features; Gümüşay et al. (2020) describe a

similar hybrid ‘elasticity’ that allows the organization to succeed and thrive. Although these may be important mechanisms to promote the successful functioning of an organization, they also imply that the behaviour of failed organizations may be unstructured, inelastic and that their failure is a consequence of ill-conceived adaptation strategies.

The aforementioned discussion highlights two central issues currently existing within the literature. First, prior research has focused on how hybrid organizations are sustained to be able to perform more effectively and survive. This opens up the question about the process that leads to the break down and failure of hybrid organizations which may be of particular issue when we shift our focus from ‘hypermuscular’ actors in the hybridity literature (Martin, Currie, Weaver, Finn, & McDonald, 2017). Second, and thus relatedly, prior research depicts a relatively static story of these ‘contested’ hybrids, assuming that once they adopt hybrid strategies they either perform well or instantaneously fail, which is an oversimplification of the process that exists between the development of a hybrid strategy and eventual failure. Prior research is dominant in the former yet very little is known about the sets of strategic decisions made to elicit the latter. This provides an opportunity for theoretical development.

Legitimation Strategies of Hybrid Organizations

One such strategy for hybrid organizations is the desire to legitimize with potentially new stakeholders in the emergent institutional conditions (Überbacher, 2014). In general terms, achieving legitimacy means gaining approval from stakeholders (Lounsbury & Glynn, 2001) in terms of ‘desirable, correct or appropriate actions.... within some socially constructed systems of norms, values, beliefs and definitions’ (Suchman, 1995: 574). Like hybridity research, the concept of legitimacy has focused on how organizations comply with stakeholder demands in their environment as well as break away from them; this is argued to occur through interactions between internal and external parties (Drori & Honig, 2013). Subsequently, one of the main premises in legitimacy research is that the growth and survival of organizations depends on effective strategies (Garud, Schildt, & Lant, 2014; O’Neil & Ucbasaran, 2016).

Drawing from the legitimacy concept, research has shown different types of practices that organizations use to convince audiences about their venture’s ‘worthiness’ and ability to survive and grow effectively in a given institutional context (Tracey, Phillips, & Jarvis, 2011). Here, organizations attempt to shape the perceptions of key stakeholders to receive support for the organization to survive and prosper (Tracey, Dalpiaz, & Phillips, 2018; Wry, Lounsbury, & Glynn, 2011). When confronted with competing stakeholder demands, organizations typically conform to institutional demands to maintain their legitimacy and survival (Amankwah-Amoah & Debrah, 2017; DiMaggio & Powell, 1983; Hamilton, 2006; Liu et al., 2016). Thus, to be able to legitimize their organizations

and survive, a large body of research has highlighted how firms adapt to fit in with their external environments through isomorphic (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983) or coercive pressures (e.g., regulatory discourse) (Siwale & Kimmitt, 2019). They must also develop internal support for any new strategic initiatives and adapt the organization accordingly (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Drori & Honig, 2013).

Prior research demonstrates the legitimation strategies firms adopt when they need to adapt to more than one environment. Überbacher et al. (2015) discuss 'symbolic decoupling' as a strategy firms adopt when they gradually want to loosen their ties to a particular stakeholder audience with distinct logics; this may involve ceremonial symbolism to retain ties but ultimately the organization is striving to be autonomous and break away from the constraints of particular audience demands. The concept of decoupling has been demonstrated elsewhere, emphasising how organizations may engage in actions that show compliance with new logics whilst being non-conforming (Fiss & Zajac, 2004). Whilst 'coupling' involves alignment with an organization's external environment, with decoupling, hybrids tend to endorse actions prescribed by one logic, yet they implement approaches promoted by another; the latter is typically aligned with the organization's core aims (Pache & Santos, 2013).

This balance between these internal (e.g., the workforce, senior management, board of directors) and external (e.g., investors, regulators, key suppliers, customers) aspects of the organization align with the strategic approaches of 'structured flexibility' and hybrid 'elasticity' outlined previously in hybridity research (Gümüşay et al., 2020; Smith & Besharov, 2019). This attests to the view of 'legitimacy-as-process' where legitimacy 'is the product of an ongoing process of social negotiation involving multiple participants, rather than an outcome' (Suddaby et al., 2017: 24). This is somewhat different to viewing it as 'property' or 'perception', where legitimacy is either a resource and an asset or an individual level micro-perception (Suddaby et al., 2017: 24).

In a process view, legitimacy is the result of a series of interactions and is seen as being in a constant state of 'flux'. For example, such a temporal view has shown how legitimacy can become socially constructed within a place in the new venture creation process (Kibler, Fink, Lang, & Muñoz, 2015) or strategically built through networks that may sustain organizations or lead to their demise (Human & Provan, 2000). As Suddaby et al. (2017) highlight though, the process approach is particularly useful for understanding counter views of legitimacy where the study of failure can be a 'departing point' from other legitimation mechanisms. For example, prior research has detailed that when 'deinstitutionalization' occurs certain practices become illegitimate, it happens through a process of continuing disruptive and defensive institutional work by key actors (Maguire & Hardy, 2009); via a 'spiral' process effect between the institutional field public opinion and industry insiders (Clemente & Roulet, 2015); or when custodian organizations deploy resistance tactics (Cannon & Donnelly-Cox, 2015).

Thus, legitimacy is seen as *legitimation* efforts which are a constant source of discussion, creation, and negotiation. By adopting this view of legitimation, we prise open the possibility that the negotiation of multiple participants may not necessarily conclude with the achievement of a positive legitimacy outcome (François & Philippart, 2019). Prior research has typically identified a clear link between sustaining the organizational effectiveness of hybrid organizations, the legitimation processes and approval seeking they pursue (Pache & Santos, 2013; Skelcher & Smith, 2015). To the extent that hybrids, which are difficult to categorize by key stakeholders, tend to suffer (Brandson & Karré 2011; Doherty et al., 2014) whilst those that successfully communicate their hybridity tend to be more competitive and functional (Muñoz & Kimmitt, 2019; Pache & Santos, 2013; Smith & Besharov, 2019). In this respect, through a legitimacy-as-process perspective (Suddaby et al., 2017), the legitimation efforts of hybrids are an ongoing adaptive work in progress and are inherently relational in terms of internal and external organizational demands (Girschik, 2020). Our perspective suggests that whilst hybrid organizations may develop legitimation strategies, these may be ill conceived and not necessarily conclude with the success and survival that most literature focuses on.

In summary, given the dominance within the literature regarding strategies and approaches to sustain and maintain (i.e., succeed) hybridity through legitimation, this raises an important question as to whether the failure of hybrid organizations is simply the neglect to adopt such approaches or whether this is the result of such ill-conceived strategies. Thus, in this article, we ask: *In hybrid organizations, how do legitimation processes contribute to organizational failure?* Here, survival (or failure) may depend on how organizations ‘couple’ or ‘decouple’ their behaviours with audience expectations whilst adapting internal dynamics to suit new strategic aims. By taking a legitimacy-as-process view, our focus on a failing organization allows us to understand the processes associated with gradual de-legitimising (i.e., failing), hitherto unaddressed.

RESEARCH SETTING: MICROFINANCE INDUSTRY IN ZAMBIA

Microfinance Organizations (MFOs) have emerged as an important example of a hybrid organization in a field that is subject to multiple logics (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Khavul et al., 2013). On the one hand, the purpose of MFOs in this organizational field is for MFOs to facilitate social objectives of integrating entrepreneurs into the financial system and empowering their movement out of poverty (Mair & Marti, 2006; Parekh & Ashta, 2018; Zahra, Gedajlovic, Neubaum, & Shulman, 2009). To enact this ‘development logic’, MFOs facilitate access to small amounts of credit to individuals who have traditionally been unable to access the formal banking sector (Yunus, 1999). This has been associated with improved personal finances or other poverty measures, constituting the development logic of MFOs in this field (Copestake, Bhalotra, & Johnson, 2001; Ganle, Afriyic, & Segbefia, 2015; You & Annim, 2014).

MFOs thus offer micro-credit to borrowers with the expectation that they will repay loans with interest and within an agreed period of time. In doing this, MFOs are also subject to a 'banking logic' which conveys a need to meet their economic needs by covering operating expenses, loan losses as well as the expansion of their capital base ultimately funding future growth (Morduch, 1999). This trend of commercialisation is now common in the industry. More recent research has identified the organizational tensions that exist when MFOs look to integrate profit-driven and poverty reduction ideals (Parekh & Ashta, 2018). As such, the development logic co-exists with a more utilitarian, economic banking logic which shapes organizational strategy. For many MFOs, they use business skills and market based approaches of revenue maximization and cost reduction to address their development objectives in a way that is assumed to be more financially sustainable (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Nicholls, 2010; Zahra et al., 2009). However, the term 'mission drift' is often used in this literature to depict the tension between profit-driven commercial logics and poverty reduction development ideal (Copestake, 2007). Thus, MFOs represent interesting examples of organizations that have embraced their hybridity by dealing with multiple, often conflicting logics.

In Zambia, the geographical context of this study, microfinance development is not as notable as in East Africa by any measures. According to FinScope (2015), financial exclusion, particularly of rural populations is still very high. Access to suitable finance by the low income and excluded rural population through sustainable microfinance is important to the broader goal of addressing mass poverty. Microfinance in Zambia has provided low-income individuals with access to financial services, thereby addressing and supporting government efforts to ensure financial inclusion and encourage bottom-up local economic development.

Yet twenty years later, the industry can be described as young and still playing a relatively small role in serving micro and medium businesses in Zambia. A rough estimate of client outreach by the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Zambia (AMIZ) puts it at less than 1 million as of 2016 (AMIZ official, July 2016). Zambia has lagged behind countries in East Africa not only in outreach numbers but also in enacting a regulatory framework for microfinance institutions (Brouwers, Chongo, Millinga, & Fraser, 2014). Consequently, responsible growth and deepening financial services to Zambians was being impeded by a lack of effective legal and supervisory mechanism for MFOs (Chiumya, 2006). For instance, although MFOs were committed to serving the poor, this was not performed in an efficient, transparent, and sustainable manner. Monitoring of MFOs by investors to ensure institutional soundness was insufficient and disclosure to clients was either erratic or non-existent. Given that MFOs served one of the most vulnerable segments of the population, it was expected that these provisions would promote sustainable growth, expand outreach, and safeguard clients from the possibility of exploitation and abuse (Bank of Zambia Official, 2015). Broadly speaking, the continued reliance on donor or government funds is seen as both detrimental and unrealistic. Specifically, there has been a move toward

sustainable, market-based microfinance by undertaking necessary regulatory reforms and enhancing business environmental conditions.

The trend in developing countries is an increasing number of MFOs changing from charities to profit-seeking business and adopting the status of regulated commercial financial institutions (Brouwers et al., 2014; Epstein & Yuthas, 2010). To support this change, in 2006, Bank of Zambia (BOZ) introduced the Banking and Financial services (Microfinance) Regulations 2016 Act that provided a regulatory framework through which credit only MFOs could evolve into limited companies with identifiable shareholders. The Act also paved the way for the formation or transformation of credit only MFOs into Tier I deposit taking MFOs. This institutional transformation process saw some of the large developmental MFOs embark on mobilization of voluntary savings. With the introduction of Microfinance Regulations, BOZ intended to bring MFOs under its regulatory sphere, and more importantly provide a smooth integration of the sector into the mainstream financial sector (Brouwers et al., 2014; Siwale & Okoye, 2017). Interesting to note, though, is the relatively free entry to the industry that came with the 2006 Act. The sector was soon to include several salary-based lenders, also categorised as MFOs.^[1] Around 90 percent of the microfinance sector's portfolio is managed by consumption lending MFOs, which are based mainly in the big cities of Lusaka and the Copperbelt (Bank of Zambia, 2014; Brouwers et al., 2014). As of 2018, there were 34 MFOs licensed by the Bank of Zambia, of which 10 are deposit taking made up of four enterprise and six consumer-payroll lending MFOs (BOZ Annual Report, 2018).

METHODS

Data Collection

CETZAM Financial Services PLC, originally under the name Christian Enterprise Trust of Zambia was created in 1995. It was one of Zambia's best-known microfinance institutions due to its strong social mission, rural presence and by targeting the poor, especially women. CETZAM makes an interesting case study because of its successful transformation from an NGO MFO into a for-profit MFO (hybrid organization) in 2006, then deposit taking in 2010 before its collapse in May 2016. First and foremost, we focused on collecting interview data. This took place in July 2015 while CETZAM was still operational but in deep crisis. The second stage of fieldwork took place in July/August 2016; two months after the regulator – Bank of Zambia – had taken possession of CETZAM. The intention was to find out how the leading stakeholders then accounted for its failure. Therefore, over the period (July 2015–August 2016), we conducted 20 in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 individuals. As eliciting an expert perspective of failure was important, 11 of these research participants in Table 1 had been involved with the MFO or the sector for over 10 years, and all could relate to both the field's complex set of

Table 1. Research Participants

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Frequency interviewed</i>
1	Senior officer (I)	(3) July 2015, October 2015 (via Skype), July 2016
2	Senior officer (I)	(2) July 2015, August 2016
3	Middle manager (I)	(1) July 2015
4	Middle manager (I)	(1) July 2015
5	Middle manager (I)	(1) July 2015
6	Former main shareholder of CTZ (I) <u>External participants to failed MFO</u>	(2) August 2016, March 2017 (response to follow-on questions by email)
7	Microfinance local expert	(1) July 2015
8	Director-AMIZ (umbrella network body for MFOs)	(2) July 2015, August 2016
9	Microfinance specialist at Bank of Zambia assigned to our study	(2) July 2015, July 2016
10	CEO of one of the leading MFOs	(2) July 2015, August 2016
11	Head of credit of a non-deposit taking MFO	(2) July 2015, August 2016
12	Acting CEO of a deposit taking MFO	(1) July 2016

Note: (I) denotes an internal participant drawn from CETZAM

logics and dynamics. In addition, all senior managers had been actively involved in managing CETZAM up to the year it collapsed. Out of 12 interviewees, seven were interviewed at least twice (see Table 1). Because it was important to get a bigger picture of the state of the local microfinance sector, interviewees 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, were external to CETZAM. It was particularly important to elicit the ‘multiplicities’ of the failure situation following Mellahi and Wilkinson’s (2004) guidance, to take care not to obscure any emerging differences between how leading stakeholders later accounted for it, although some resisted doing so.

Questions with informants from CETZAM normally started with their general impression and observation of the institution’s niche in extending financial services to microenterprises and the poor, then proceeded to identify the most important events they believed accounted for its failure. As previously outlined, we adopt a ‘legitimacy-as-process’ perspective (Suddaby et al., 2017) which brings a broad view to our attention where legitimation is viewed as an interaction between multiple organizations and individuals. Thus, our data collection did not imply that the organization had achieved legitimacy with various stakeholders but that their strategies and decision-making reflected efforts to do so. Interviews with external informants started with what they thought about the regulatory environment, interest rate caps and how it had affected the sector or performance of their MFOs. In reflecting on capping of interest rates and its effect, the discussion would then naturally lead into CETZAM’s fate. Typically, interviews lasted between forty-five minutes and two hours, mainly conducted face-to-face and audio-recorded, unless the interviewer objected to audio recording. All but two interviewees were recorded and subsequently transcribed after the researcher completed the fieldwork.

Second, we focused on the construction of a timeline from the events described by respondents and informant validation. We developed a detailed narrative, and utilised data collected at different points in the organization's life, with a particular focus on 'critical events' within the timeline of the process – those instances that are salient, important or essential and require unusual attention from which inferences can be made (Morgeson, Mitchell, & Liu, 2015). By focusing on these clearly observable events, we balance the necessary time ordering of such events against the notion that certain events and their outcomes are subjectively attributed as meaningful and relevant to organizational actors in a multitude of ways (Suddaby, 2010) e.g., a firm attributing performance to external conditions rather than their own managerial issues. At this point in the process, secondary data were particularly critical in reconstructing and discussing historical events thus reducing bias. Secondary sources such as newspapers, Bank of Zambia's annual reports on the sector's performance and CETZAM's 2013 annual report were examined to aid the analysis. This diversity of data from various sources allowed triangulation of our explanation and facilitated a deeper understanding of the organizational setting.

Data Analysis

In terms of analysis, we focused on the identification of emergent themes through abductive data analysis (Gioia, Corley, & Hamilton, 2013; Tavory & Timmermans, 2014). Abductive analysis involves iterating between data and extant theory in order to theorize about the case organization and explain key patterns and events. The abductive analysis process involves the interplay between grounded inductive (data) insights and deductive theoretical ideas (e.g., Muñoz & Kimmitt, 2019). This approach is particularly important when attempting to understand emerging constructs or relationships such as the interplay between hybrid organizations, legitimation and failure in this article (Timmermans & Tavory, 2012).

In the first part of this analytical process, we focused on the transcribed narratives and key events in order to identify the most relevant events for the timeline (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In order to make sense of this process story, we adopted a temporal bracketing strategy to our analysis (Langley, 1999). As such, we were able to identify key periods in the process of failure related to logic emergence and decision-making i.e., notable changes in organizing principles, informal rules of action and interaction that guide this field (Thornton & Ocasio, 1999). This involved identifying critical sources of progression within the timelines where the process seemed to be entering a new phase of development (Langley et al., 2013). This temporal decomposition was identified when obvious changes became apparent in logics that the organization was responding to e.g. the shift to commercialise the MFO sector through new legislation with a clear banking logic embedded within it.

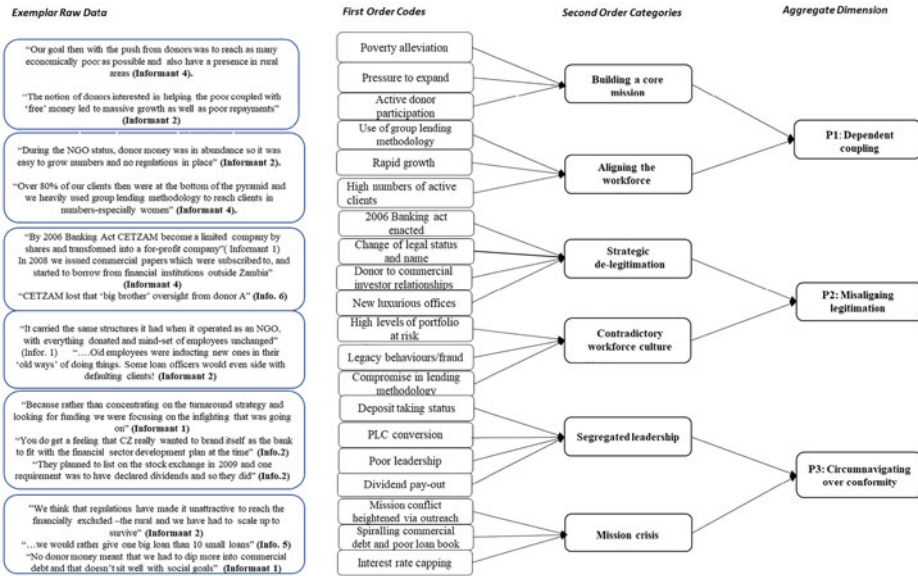


Figure 1. Data structure

We were then able to focus on understanding the key legitimations strategies that related to the emerging hybridity. Such a temporal decomposition improves the robustness of process theorising by improving the accuracy of interpretation (Langley, 1999). Simultaneously, this first part of the analytical process was to identify salient emerging themes within these temporal brackets in an inductive manner. The second part of this type of abductive analysis involved moving between our inductive insights and extant theory. In particular, we utilised Besharov and Smith’s (2014) notion of logic compatibility and centrality to understand where and when the environment was becoming more institutionally complex, how it was having an impact on the MFO (internally) and the subsequent legitimation strategies (externally-oriented) required in response. Compatibility draws our attention to how the direction of the hybrid is being accepted internally, whilst centrality draws our attention to externally oriented mission and strategy decisions that have resource and reputational implications. This structure is reflected in Figure 1.

The literature on hybridity, legitimacy and microfinance was used to guide the stepwise abductive analysis that can be found in Table 2, highlighting the inductive and subsequent deductive development across existing theory (Gioia et al., 2013) i.e., reflecting on and making decisions regarding our coding structure through this existing literature. Given the temporal bracketing strategy in the research, we were then able to represent our data structure through a process model which depicts the three phases identified in hybrid organizing failure. Figure 2 represents the internal and external aspects previously discussed which

Table 2. Abductive analysis

<i>FIRST ORDER CODE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION AND ⇒ SITUATIONAL FIT</i>	<i>DEDUCTIVE INSIGHTS</i>	<i>AGGREGATE CATEGORY</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty alleviation • External pressure to expand • Active donor participation 	<p><i>Building a core mission</i></p> <p>⇒ The organization has a core focus on achieving its social mission.</p>	<p>Sector pressures of MFO expansion (Dixon et al., 2006)</p> <p>NGO MFOs prone to risky decisions (Galema et al., 2012)</p> <p>NGO ‘world order’ (Fowler, 2000)</p> <p>MFOs established to tackle poverty through entrepreneurship (Khavul et al., 2013)</p>	Dependent coupling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of group lending methodology • Rapid growth • High numbers of active clients 	<p><i>Aligning the workforce</i></p> <p>⇒ The workforce and leadership are aligned in the core goals of the organization</p>	<p>Low centrality and high compatibility produce harmonious organizations (Besharov and Smith, 2014)</p> <p>Logics created between organizations and beneficiaries (Venkataraman et al. 2016)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006 Banking Act • Change of legal status • Donor to commercial investor relationships • New luxurious offices 	<p><i>Strategic de-legitimation</i></p> <p>⇒ The organization de-legitimizes from key field members and aligns with new field logics</p>	<p>Importance of funder oversight and environment (Christen et al., 2003)</p> <p>Market principles dominate NGO behaviour (Lewis, 2017)</p> <p>Banking logic displaces development (Kent and Dacin, 2013)</p>	Misaligning legitimation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of PAR • Legacy behaviours/fraud • Compromise in lending methodology 	<p><i>Contradictory workforce culture</i></p> <p>⇒ The workforce and leadership are misaligned in the core goals and of the organization</p>	<p>Taking actions to endorse environments and audiences in emerging logic (Pache and Santos, 2013)</p> <p>Retain structure and be flexible to external demands (Smith and Besharov, 2019)</p> <p>Shareholder model designed to improve financial sustainability and outreach (Mersland and Strøm, 2008)</p> <p>Organization’s symbolically de-couple from old audiences (Überbacher et al., 2015)</p>	

Table 2. Continued

<i>FIRST ORDER CODE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION AND ⇒ SITUATIONAL FIT</i>	<i>DEDUCTIVE INSIGHTS</i>	<i>AGGREGATE CATEGORY</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deposit taking status implementation ● PLC conversion ● Poor leadership ● Dividend payout 	<p><i>Segregated leadership</i></p> <p>⇒ The leaders of the organization unable to integrate multiple logics.</p> <p><i>Mission crisis</i></p> <p>⇒ The organization has lost focus on achieving either it's social or financial mission.</p>	<p>Leaders in hybrids attempt to integrate logics (Battilana and Dorado, 2010)</p> <p>Members reject strategies that are inconsistent with history, tradition, and identity (Humphreys and Brown, 2002)</p> <p>Regulatory logics effects resource access (Khavul et al., 2013)</p> <p>Lack of agency and inability to blend logics (Currie and Spyridonidis, 2016)</p> <p>Tension between founder and 'insider' shareholders (Hartarska and Mersland, 2012)</p> <p>High centrality and low compatibility produce contested organizations (Besharov and Smith, 2014)</p>	<p>Circumnavigating over conformity</p>

appear tightly coupled at the beginning and gradually pull further apart through organizational decline.

RESULTS

Based on the analysis, we deduce three unique phases, which capture events, action and processes leading to the failure of the organization. In this findings section, we present the story of MFO failure and present each phase by showcasing codes associated with the strategic legitimation responses to emergent logics. As previously articulated, the results follow the structure of the interplay between internal and external aspects of the organization as they try to sustain and develop their new hybrid form. As depicted in [Figure 2](#), the three phases highlight initial tight ‘coupling’ when the organization is in relatively harmonious times and internally coherent. The model depicts how these internal and external elements get pulled apart through ill-conceived legitimation strategies.

Phase 1: Dependent Coupling

In the first phase, we highlight what we label as *dependent coupling* which showcases the alignment between the internal values of the organization and how these were ‘coupled’ with the expectations of other key stakeholders, something which ultimately elicited a dependency upon those field-level stakeholders. Whilst the term ‘coupling’ refers to the degree of alignment with a targeted environment (Überbacher et al., 2015), we identify how this coupling produced a dependency on stakeholders within that environment. This ‘coupling’ of *building a core mission* and *aligning the workforce* aimed to legitimise the MFO in its initial years as they worked towards the stakeholders’ (donors) and organization’s core mission of poverty alleviation. In [Figure 2](#), the thick arrow depicts this coupling as producing relative organizational harmony with internal and externally oriented features being synchronized.

Building a core mission. At the founding of the organization, the logic of development and poverty reduction was the focus of the microfinance industry, guiding the legitimation practices of the MFO around its core mission. At this stage, the tensions that come with hybridity were non-existent as the MFO was mainly guided by this social need to reduce poverty through microfinance services. When it was founded it had an expressly strong vision to fulfil a social agenda driven by Christian principles to transform the lives of the poor by providing opportunities to create employment and generate income through credit and training services (Dixon, Ritchie, & Siwale, 2007). This reflected the values of its founder members who sought to use the Christian biblical framework to shape a threefold (economic, social, and spiritual) transformational development. Talking to one of the founder members in 2016 and in a follow-up email in February 2017, it was pointed out that:

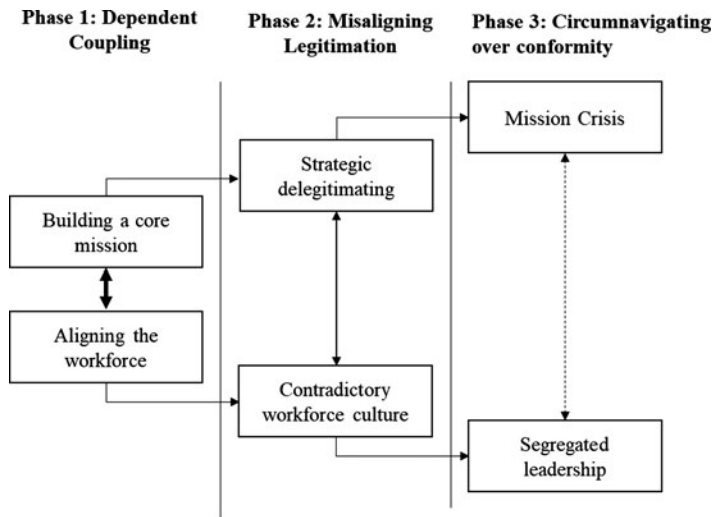


Figure 2. Process model of hybrid organization's failure

We really started as a private enterprise with corporate ideals embracing social concerns that would be transformative. I, and some other people invested personal money before donors came on board. Our vision was to serve poor communities by providing access to credit to finance and grow their microenterprise.... [but] CETZAM was not a donor agenda at all, but that its social focus appealed to donors who were ready to partner and give financial support to drive the poverty agenda. (Informant 6)

The original founders had poverty alleviation as their main goal, which conformed to development oriented international organisations like the Department for International Development, UK, and led to CETZAM transforming into a non-government organisation (NGO). This clear social mission was key in the legitimation attempts by CETZAM to these active stakeholders (donors), who at the time defined and shaped the local and international microfinance industry. To stay true to its internal ideals of meeting the needs of micro-entrepreneurs at the base of the pyramid, the traditional group-based lending methodology was deemed appropriate for rapid outreach to low-income entrepreneurs. Thus, *building a core mission* refers to how the MFO communicated itself to these external stakeholders to gain their acceptance.

In 1998, the UK's Department for International Development, in partnership with international organization 'A' (anonymised), released funds through 'A' to manage CETZAM and the supporting donor had even earmarked it for massive growth to serve as a model for a registered national bank by 2005 (Dixon, Ritchie, & Siwale, 2006). As an MFO with NGO status and backed by abundant donor funds, its legitimacy and authenticity were 'given' and became a platform for its rapid growth. For example, Dixon et al. (2007) note that, its branch network had grown to 12 in less than five years and by end of 2002, it could boast over 16,000

active clients, up from 9,390 in 2000. By local standards, CETZAM was regarded a market leader and enjoyed great success as measured by client numbers, branch networks and impressive repayment rates (Copestake, 2002). It is here that the development logic of poverty reduction is at its most apparent and largely uncontested in the institutional field. This is reflected in CETZAM's legitimation practices, through their core mission and growth strategy.

Aligning the workforce. In response, the organisation's funders, the institution together with loan officers focused on massive outreach in terms of the poor accessing loans. Whilst *building a core mission* refers to how the MFO communicated its core vision to donors, *aligning the workforce* refers to how that external donor relationship shaped the activities of members of the MFO. For CETZAM to operationalise its core mission, field level employees (loan officers), managers as well as donors' actions were all aligned to this logic of poverty reduction. This was consistent with the bigger goal of fighting poverty and not so much with institutional financial sustainability. But, within CETZAM, there was pressure to expand their operations to satisfy the expectations of donors and therefore ensure that future access to funds could be secured. Thus, organisational practices developed internally to meet the needs and desires of donor funding as a means to securing CETZAM's financial future. To achieve that, one informant in hindsight noted that:

Group lending then, for CETZAM as an NGO contributed 80% to the loan portfolio size. This lending methodology was intended to target the poorest of the economically active—mainly women as per donor preference then of supporting women rather than men in fighting poverty through microenterprises. So, loan officers mainly followed women marketeers to facilitate microloans and meet agreed client targets. (Informant 4)

Another added:

Internally the organisation set targets for its loan officers that focused on repayment performance, a key variable for donors that were funding us at the time. (Informant 1)

Given the relationship between CETZAM and funders, this demonstrates how it shaped the day-to-day role of organizational members. Donors funding CETZAM pushed loan officers to focus on loan repayment, as opposed to a more tailored personal relationship that involves officers providing additional support to low-income entrepreneurs. This was also entirely focused on female entrepreneurs rather than a broader range of individuals experiencing income poverty.

This influential donor role appears to be because of CETZAM's financial dependence on donor funding, as articulated below:

So CETZAM's performance as an NGO had been fluctuating and each time the company went down, it was because of a poor loan book. When the loan book

got bad, we would receive funding from donors and go back up again and even forget about the bad loans we had not collected. Therefore, it became a cycle; go down on account of bad loans, get donor funding and get back up again! This is how it was when it operated as an NGO. (Informant 2)

This 'cycle' is encapsulated in our code *aligning the workforce* which implies that donors had a powerful influence over decision-making within the MFO, shaping the practices of loan officers who were simultaneously focused on massive outreach and reducing the risk of the portfolio by increasing repayment rates. This cycle was then complete when donors continued to fund the organization despite poor financial performance, insisting on a further set of conditions for this finance. Thus, the influence of donors, to whom legitimacy was important for the MFO, was to align their needs with the activities of the workforce (loan officers, branch managers, senior management).

Thus, we label the first phase of the process as *dependent coupling*. Through *building a core mission* the MFO communicated the values and intentions of the organizations to key stakeholders (donors). But through *aligning the workforce*, we see how that particular external relationship shaped some key organizational activities. Whilst 'coupling' is a relevant strategy for gaining acceptance from such key stakeholders, the extent to which these stakeholders had an impact on organizational life engendered a dependency. This points to an old 'world order' (Fowler, 2000) within international development which had a principal focus on beneficiaries, poverty reduction and the role of donor partners (Venkataraman, Vermeulen, Raaijmakers, & Mair, 2016). This was consistent with the strategic decision-making of the MFO at that time as they responded by rapid scaling that defied natural 'organic' growth supported by internal controls. Consequently, the workforce (loan officers and branch managers) were tasked with increasing outreach to as many entrepreneurs as possible under the premise that improving access to financial services was critical to poverty reduction, irrespective of the outcome. Ultimately, the coupling associated with their legitimation engendered a dependency on those donors for whom they financially relied.

Phase 2: Misaligning Legitimation

In the second phase, we highlight what we label as *misaligning legitimation* which comprises of *strategic de-legitimation* and a *contradictory workforce culture*. Where new logics have now emerged within the field, this phase emphasises how the MFO 'decoupled' themselves from previously crucial donor relationships to align itself with the behaviour of for-profit entities like commercial banks under the new banking logic (*strategic de-legitimation*), ultimately undermining their ability to function effectively. The 'misalignment' occurs through the de-legitimation of previously vital relationships and focus on a new commercial path under the banking logic to gain legitimacy from commercial investors, this led to the emergence of a workforce culture no longer befitting of its new organizational form.

The emerging tension with the hybrid organization is depicted by the thinner arrow in Figure 2 which shows initial internal and external oriented elements beginning to pull apart and become incongruent.

Strategic de-legitimation. The first phase for CETZAM ended with the introduction of the 2006 Banking and Financial Services (Microfinance) Regulation Act. The new act fell under the conventional field of finance introducing a new logic based on profit maximization allowing NGO MFOs to transform into shareholding companies and become licensed with the Central Bank for supervision purposes. Based on this Act, CETZAM moved to a shareholder ownership structure and later became subject to regulations by Bank of Zambia, the national financial regulator. This represented the first major piece of institutional work in the industry – the introduction of a banking logic into a sector previously dominated by the development logic, with donors as its main stakeholders. To adapt to the new environment ‘CETZAM Opportunity’ became ‘CETZAM Financial Services Ltd’, reflecting the redefined logics in the institutional field. This change effectively necessitated that CETZAM turn into a hybrid organisation, meaning that legitimation efforts needed to be tailored to a new audience: commercial investors. Thus, as CETZAM evolved into a for-profit private company (while holding on to its social mission), it was confronted with a new identity and approach to organizing that advanced a view of poverty reduction occurring through growing sustainable ‘for-profit’ organizations. Thus, a core focus on poverty reduction was under threat and in practice, CETZAM started drifting towards the new commercialised banking logic at the expense of its founding ideals.

In responding to the 2006 Act, the trustees of CETZAM as an NGO became shareholders of the ‘new’ private for-profit company and set in motion decisions that aimed at de-legitimising from the donor relationships which were so crucial to accessing resources in Phase 1. However, the actors (management, shareholders and the board) were rather quick in ‘adapting to fit’ (Suddaby et al., 2017) with the banking logic. For example, soon after converting to a private company, decisions were taken to move their head office to expensive luxurious office buildings, they applied for a deposit taking license with Bank of Zambia and worked on a complete cut with donors with regards to shareholding and initiated financial relationships with commercial investors. In each of these actions, informants made the following observations:

After converting to a private company, we moved our head office. But all these moves led to increased fixed costs- that were not necessary. For example, CETZAM occupied two and half floors of Mukuba House at a very high cost as this was a high-class building. But you see, head office doesn’t generate money, so money from branches was being used to sustain luxury offices! (Informant 3)

In 2008 CETZAM applied to be deposit taking and this created excitement and the thinking was that, we will be a bank and thereafter all will be plain selling. I think it was a mistaken belief that it was going to be rosy and easy. (Informant 2)

Another added:

We were affiliated to donor A and at some point, they even offered to take over CETZAM by buying out the same trustees who had become shareholders, but shareholders didn't allow that to happen. They shot the offer down. (Informant 1)

So, when it came to funding operations and loan book CETZAM decided to contract short term commercial debt until the time it could attempt to raise capital from the stock exchange. For example, in 2008 CETZAM issued commercial papers which were subscribed to, and also initiated borrowing from commercial financial institutions outside Zambia such X and Y. Consequently, we contracted huge debts with several commercial lenders. (Informant 2)

The main requirement of the 2006 Act was that NGO MFOs become share holding companies with most shareholders being local. To apply for a deposit taking license was not required under the new regulations. Indeed, one external informant wondered why CETZAM rushed into it:

I think the regulations have been quite flexible in the sense that it was not compulsory to be deposit taking and was left open as to which tier an MFI could apply for. Each MFI had an option. (Informant 10)

As for complying with shareholding requirements, again CETZAM is said to have missed an opportunity to consider the implications of its hasty decision to decouple itself completely from donors that had been very active in shaping and funding its activities under the development logic. To re-emphasise the implications of delegitimising with donors, one CETZAM shareholder stated:

the relationship with donor A was broken and CETZAM lost that "big brother" oversight. Somewhere along the line, A was no longer in the picture. The withdrawal of that supervision and financial support had huge consequences on the viability of CETZAM's business. (Informant 6)

Here we see how the environment for the MFO has changed, bringing with it new legitimisation dilemmas as they tried to seek new pathways to financial performance beyond their prior reliance on influential donors. But new investor relationships were purely profit driven and the important organizational oversight from donors was lost, detrimental to the organization. Thus, the data highlight the *strategic de-legitimation* of the MFO – an effort to decouple themselves from previously influential stakeholders (donors) and to mimic the behaviour of commercial banks (e.g., luxurious offices, deposit taking) to legitimise themselves and align with a new audience: commercial investors. We describe this as strategic to demonstrate the deliberate nature of the MFOs direction.

Contradictory workforce culture. The gradual decline of the poverty reduction ethos and decoupling from donors created inevitable internal tensions with respect to how far CETZAM would remain true to its original social mission. Consequently, the

social ‘face’ of the hybrid identity began to diminish too, with the workforce experiencing a new form of work culture much of which was inconsistent with the culture in which they had been socialized under the NGO era. We label this here as a *contradictory workforce culture*. This associated internal tension with the work of employees is exemplified through loan officers who had to balance the previous ethos of nurturing, caring and advising for low-income entrepreneurs against the new ideas of viewing clients as ‘customers’ with a pure focus on outreach, growth and profit of the MFO. Although CETZAM quickly took on a new identity as demanded by the Act, management on the other hand, did not seriously address certain legacy behaviours of staff that were at odds with this new logic. In hindsight, one key informant noted that:

CETZAM carried with it the culture that characterised it as NGO. We moved across with everything donated and the mind-set of employees unchanged. The culture, which you find in an NGO set up, is very different from when you are a profit-making company. So, the NGO mentality was deeply entrenched so that people (workers) believed that we will get money regardless. This culture was so embedded that CETZAM struggled to change. (Informant 1)

This perspective seems to suggest a dissonance between the old imprinted culture and that of the new environment. The new commercialised microfinance world demanded change, but in practice, much of CETZAM’s work ethos remained unchanged, indicating a degree of inertia from the MFO. One informant that had been with the MFO since the onset of its transformation and reflecting on the struggle to adapt mindsets, noted thus:

being a limited company by shares means that sustainability of the organisation becomes the focus, whilst as an NGO sustainability is not viewed by most people as priority even though internally you might have that in mind as a key objective. So, while you might have the social mission and sustainability, people’s view is that social mission is paramount and even internally the work ethic is more on the social mission than sustainability. (Informant 5)

The legacies of the past continued in less obvious ways to have sway on how CETZAM would organise itself, compete and survive. For example, some loan officers as well as managers and board members continued to act as if they were still under the donor driven era (development logic) where survival was based on access to grants:

You can try to employ newcomers, but as long as you leave even just two old ones, they would start influencing the new arrivals or ‘inducting’ them in their ‘old ways’ of doing things. (Informant 2)

Basically, CETZAM’s strategic plan didn’t put much emphasis on cultural change—there was no significant investment into it. I would say that efforts to change the old NGO culture were not sustained long enough to permeate

worker's mind-sets. Somehow even some senior managers and the board believed that we will still continue to receive some of the donor funding. (Informant 3)

The narratives above suggest challenges hybrid organisations with a strong social mission might face in orientating and aligning their employees' ethos and that of management and shareholders to market based logics. Whilst this suggests inertia in terms of organizational adaptation, from the point of view of the loan officers, it actually shows resistance to these changes from loan officers who wanted to focus on relationship development with entrepreneurs rather than as a client that needs to meet their contractual obligations.

In summary, the second phase highlights what we label as *misaligning legitimisation*. In new conditions of competing logics, the MFO took on the form of a hybrid organization. Through *strategic de-legitimation*, the MFO opted to decouple from its key stakeholder relationships, endorsing symbolically (e.g., luxurious office buildings) the new commercialized banking logic. Ultimately, this strategic decision had a knock-on effect on its ability to transition into a stable functioning hybrid organizational form. This inability to transition is exemplified through the second dimension in Phase 2 – *contradictory workforce culture*. Thus, the symbolic nature of the decoupling seemed to permeate the organization's internal functioning and undermine it.

Phase 3: Circumnavigating over Conformity

By Phase 3, the logic of banking rather than development was now central to the functioning of the industry. We use the label *circumnavigating over conformity* to emphasise how the MFO over conformed (i.e., legitimated with) to the requirements of the banking logic, to the extent that they no longer bore resemblance to either a functioning MFO or a commercial bank. Thus, they were an organization in *mission crisis* which was being hamstrung by *segregated leadership*, whereby senior management and shareholders couple with the new direction of commercialisation despite its obvious deleterious consequences. We refer to this as 'circumnavigating' over conformity because of how the leaders avoided the core issues at the centre of the organization. The fractious nature of the organization is depicted by the thin dashed arrow in [Figure 2](#) which shows internal and externally oriented elements being pulled apart.

Segregated leadership. Following Battilana and Dorado's (2010) work on the integration of logics among organizational leaders, we use the term *segregated leadership* to demonstrate how leaders in CETZAM made a series of decisions in the framing of the banking logic with deleterious consequences. The management and shareholders made decisions, knowingly or unknowingly, that had serious repercussions on the life of the organization and potentially precipitated failure. First, the decision to implement the deposit taking status of CETZAM, then the choice of

funding sources, third, the application for a PLC status and be listed on the stock exchange and lastly, the approval of a dividend pay-out. Each of these decisions were undertaken as a legitimation effort with the external audience but came at a great cost and internally conflicted with CETZAM's original social mission.

In 2010, Bank of Zambia approved the application for CETZAM to start receiving public deposits. This was a huge boost to its growth as public savings were expected to be a cheaper alternative source of funding. However, to take on a deposit taking status called for huge investments in physical infrastructure and human resources as required by regulations. In response to being deposit taking, an informant revealed that:

...they [senior management] beefed up management positions like internal audit and marketing section expanded as planned to brand the company like a bank to attract deposits. Other departments were created as a result of the deposit status even though the net benefit was limited. (Informant 3)

Mobilization of public deposits was perceived as status enhancing and legitimacy-building (François, & Philippart, 2019), reinforcing the banking logic and regarded internally as an inexpensive source of funding relative to commercial loans (Louis, Seret, & Baesens, 2013). However, at issue here to their legitimation approach was the corporate image CETZAM wanted to portray which later became unsustainable as the leaders went an extra mile by opening a premier branch close to their head office in Lusaka. They thought this would be their flagship for the new identity (bank). An informant of the organization noted that:

This branch was refurbished to high standard and to make a statement that we were now a bank! All this euphoria pushed up operational costs and I think we didn't quickly manage this process properly. (Informant 5)

Regrettably, this move did not go as planned as the following quote shows:

I think that setting up a bank like branch was more of a gamble. It didn't work and the branch was empty most of the time. There was an assumption that clients will follow us if we are visible to them. Deposits didn't automatically flow in anticipated amounts as most of the clients we served were not able to keep their savings for long so we could use them to fund our loan book. (Informant 2)

In 2011, one year after their deposit taking license approval, the company converted into a PLC with a view to list on the stock exchange and later that same year a decision was made to pay out dividends. These two decisions would further emphasize the extent to which management and the board went to over-conform to the banking logic; with consequent devastating effects on its finances as one interviewee noted:

So, with this, we thought, we could start trading on the stock market, thereby raising more capital. However, 2 years later, our financial figures were no

longer attractive and so we couldn't go ahead with our plan because the company was in red. In the end, the plan was shelved but a lot of money had been spent preparing documents required by the Stock Exchange Commission. (Informant 1)

One of the requirements for listing on the stock exchange was for the company to show they were profitable and with a history of having paid out dividends. Therefore, CETZAM made a big dividend pay-out in its quest to list on the stock exchange and obtain resources directly from the market to raise more capital, further exemplifying their over conformity to the banking logic imperative. This move would surprise many, as CETZAM was not yet strong enough financially to declare a dividend.^[2] Financial performance at the time was noticeably below expectation and huge losses of \$2.8 m had been recorded against a profit of \$236,363 in 2012 (2013 Annual Report: 6). If the company was running such a thin layer of profits, why did they declare dividends? In conversation, one of the interviewees would reveal the reason:

These shareholders put so much pressure on dividends being made even though the company was in a dire situation. (Informant 2)

However, more importantly, another informant further noted:

This was done so as to have a history and also serve as a good sign to investors as well as help the company register with the stock exchange commission. (Informant 1)

Thus, the payment of dividends was principally to signal investment readiness to the commercial financial and banking sector. Interestingly, discussions with former senior managers revealed the dividends were paid out with the approval of majority of shareholders and the board. Other actors (internal and external), however, viewed this action differently. For example, one shareholder noted, 'the decision to become a PLC, register on the stock exchange and dividend pay-out compromised bottom-line issues'. An external source also added:

I think the board took their eyes off the threats facing the organization and got on with ensuring the organization met the requirements for listing on the Stock Exchange. (Informant 7)

Through *segregated leadership*, we see how senior leadership interpreted the banking logic that was now widely accepted within the industry. But rather than pursuing a strategy of integrating both logics together they opted for a segregated approach that focused entirely on aligning with the now dominant banking logic.

Mission crisis. By the final phase of the process, the MFO was an organization experiencing *mission crisis* – it was no longer meeting either its social *or* financial objectives. For example, rural branches were closed or scheduled for closure,

while loan officers under pressure to generate income, started chasing clients that would borrow large amounts, scaling up and preferring individual loans to group-based loans which tend to be smaller. CETZAM also started tapping into invoice financing and salary-based loans to boost their incomes:

As an institution, we had to respond to these changes and as a result we have over time shifted from relying more on group-lending to individual lending. Currently, CETZAM is focussing more on individual than group lending, and 20% of our portfolio is lent to salaried individuals. (Informant 4)

The aim was to make the income statement attractive, so we changed focus and went for SMEs and invoice financing. This means we went for less risky and bigger volume clients. (Informant 2)

Up to this point in the life of CETZAM as a private company, the deposit-taking venture had disappointed and social funders were hard to come by. So CETZAM intensified its strategy of tapping into external debt, further heightening its social mission conflict. Records from its 2013 annual report show debt spiralling from \$1.4 m in 2010 to \$1.9 billion in 2014, against a deteriorating loan book-suggesting a downward spiral in the quality of its core business. A well-placed informant indicated that by end of 2013, warning signals were flashing as over 40 per cent of the loan book was non-performing. Thus, for a company whose past growth was funded by donor money, relying on external commercial debt was a fundamental shift and one that would become an enduring challenge:

CETZAM resorted to external borrowing as equity didn't come through existing shareholders. So, we had no choice but to tap into debt financing and this source of financing became a huge burden for the company. (Informant 4)

In desperation, actors responded by borrowing huge amounts of money with a view to growing the organization's loan book but ended up using most of it to plug other financial 'holes' in its operations. In addition, CETZAM went on to acquire another rural based MFO, so they could use its rural focus to attract social funders. But this strategy failed too because the MFO was loss making at the point of purchase and only added to CETZAM's deepening financial crisis.

As of 2015, a worrying picture was emerging within the organization having had to deal with an interest rate cap on annual lending interest rates in the previous two years. Revenues had significantly dropped, debt had spiralled, number of employees reduced to 95 from 140, with plans to further reduce to 50 by end of 2015. Its loan portfolio had significantly gone down, with its financial position described as dire. In response, a decision was taken to move offices to a cheaper alternative (residential house), a move that failed to portray the corporate image they had previously embraced. This action, while laudable, came too late to make an impact on finances, leading CETZAM to halt its lending as pressure from creditors over non-loan repayments was mounted. Management were quick to blame their situation on external conditions such as the direct intervention

by the regulator through interest rate capping. One of the senior managers made the following remark after asking him to comment on the institution's progress:

CETZAM has not been growing as expected and much as I would like to say we have made progress; the reality is our growth has been negatively impacted by regulations-especially the ones introduced in 2013. To be honest, CETZAM is struggling at the moment and the contributory issue is the regulating of the price (interest rates). (Informant 1)

Later that year the Central Bank also acknowledged that interest rate caps had left a devastating effect on the sector (BOZ, 2015 Annual Report). However, a former senior official who was contacted after CETZAM final collapse in May 2016, noted that the organization struggled to cope with change and went on to summarise the major issues as; poor governance, unmanageable debts, funding problems, mission conflict between commercialization and social goals, and inappropriate regulations. Linking all these themes together is CETZAM's over conformity with the dominant banking logic in the industry and inability and unwillingness to tackle core organizational challenges.

In summary, the final phase of the failure of CETZAM demonstrates an organization experiencing significant conflict; something we label as *circumnavigating over conformity*. Through *segregated leadership*, senior management failed to develop structures and practices that could have enabled selective coupling (Pache & Santos, 2013: 973) aspects of their social logic with those of the banking logic. Instead, they over conformed to the now dominant banking logic. This precipitated what we label as *mission crisis* and the circumnavigation (i.e., avoidance) of the core issues at the centre of the organization. Reflecting on CETZAM's story and its end position, one of its founders made a soul-searching remark regarding its dissolution:

My point is that the whole CETZAM saga lost me money and lost donor money. Most importantly, we lost the capacity to serve poor communities- that was the whole reason why we did CETZAM. (Informant 6)

DISCUSSION

In this article we ask: *In hybrid organizations, how do legitimation processes contribute to organizational failure?* Through our examination of a failed microfinance organization in Zambia, our study identified a three phased process associated with failure, organizational hybridity and legitimation dilemmas. As a phased representation, Figure 2 is inevitably a simplification of the messy process of interactions we outlined in the results; filled with feedback loops, contestations, moments of hope, potential recovery, and other incidents. We do not mean to imply a natural progression from phase to phase. It emphasises critical moments where the logic emphasis and strategic responses alter as well as the cascade effect of internal and externally

oriented decision making over time. This cascade effect also shows how the hybrid moves from tight ‘coupling’ when the organization is in relatively harmonious times and internally coherent. The model depicts how these internal and external elements get pulled apart through ill-conceived legitimization strategies.

The article makes two key theoretical contributions. First, we contribute to theory on hybrid organizing, which seeks to understand the adaptive processes of organizations who experience multiple and often contesting institutional logics. To date, prior research has focused on these strategies and adaptive processes as a way of understanding how hybrids sustain and thrive under such pressures (Battilana & Dorado, 2010). Yet, very little is known about the processes associated with their failure, with extant literature implying that failure may be the result of an inability to pursue strategies that are flexible to change and promote organizational resilience (Gümüşay et al., 2020). Figure 2 points to a more complex picture where such adaptive processes are part of the eventual story of failure, sowing the seeds for the organization’s eventual demise. Thus, we contribute to theory by highlighting that processes associated with failure are not merely a reverse of strategies that lead to sustaining hybrids.

By adopting our approach to a failed organization, we demonstrate how the path to failure for a hybrid organization may be forged before the organization embraces hybridity. We observe that this occurs through *dependent coupling* but later becomes exacerbated by strategies of *misaligning legitimation* and *circumnavigating over-conformity*. Prior research has identified the relevance of ‘structured flexibility’, hybrid ‘elasticity’ and simultaneous competitive and coexistent relationships (Gümüşay et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2016; Smith & Besharov, 2019), amongst others, as key strategies to adapt to competing logics. However, we observe similar adaptive and flexible responses to new stakeholder demands (Phase 2) and therefore demonstrate that the strategies failed hybrids adopt are not simply the reverse to those which allow them to succeed. As Figure 2 highlights, we see this flexibility particularly at the juncture between Phase 1 and 2 where the demand for organizational adaptation was at its height. We would propose that a ‘hyper’ flexibility to stakeholder demands (i.e., over conforming) may elicit the deleterious internal organizational strife that CETZAM experienced. In short, such strategies currently discussed within the literature should be considered as the beginning of an open-ended process of contestation and negotiation, and within the context of fields where norms, values and routines may vary.

In contrast to previous hybridity studies, our findings cast light on a context where the demands of external stakeholders (e.g., regulators, investors, donors) are particularly powerful and thus hybridity is not necessarily a proactive pursuit; rather it is predominantly a response to demands of external actors. However, our findings should be further contextualised when considering the underdeveloped nature of the microfinance industry. In mature fields (e.g., health-care, Reay & Hinings, 2009), there exists a strong understanding of roles, relationships and routines (Greenwood & Suddaby, 2006) and therefore organizations

converge and conform to a clear set of expectations (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). In less mature fields such as the microfinance industry or among social purpose cooperatives, (Muñoz, Kimmitt, & Dimov, 2020), for example, these roles, relationships, routines and organizational templates are less clear and iteratively emerging because of how they challenge incumbent practices. For example, the failure of CETZAM involves multiple iterative developments with regulators regarding what they believe microfinance to constitute (i.e., non-profit activity or work of formal banks). This lack of cross-sector understanding in the field enables heterogenous interpretations for what form such an organization may take. Thus, this article emphasises that the configuration of influential external stakeholders in an emergent industry field context can make strategic choices seem clear in the short term (i.e., legitimise) but that may have deleterious consequences in the long term. As such, this article offers a specific call for research from Besharov and Smith (2019) into reactive strategic choices of hybrids.

Second, to understand the relationship between hybrid organizing and failure, we utilised ideas underpinning legitimacy theory (Lounsbury & Glynn, 2001) and therefore contribute to the venture development legitimacy perspective (Überbacher, 2014). In this domain, the processes of ‘coupling’ and ‘decoupling’ are viewed as critical to the legitimation processes of firms in institutionally complex conditions (Überbacher et al., 2015). In particular, ‘coupling’ concerns how an organization symbolically tightly aligns itself with certain audience frames to gain approval, whilst ‘decoupling’ implies a loosening from such stakeholder expectations so as to gain autonomy. However, our findings point to a more complex picture as hybrid organizations shift their attention between audiences for legitimation purposes.

As we adopt a legitimacy-as-process perspective (Suddaby et al., 2017), we can highlight an alternative role of coupling and decoupling strategies. In Phase 1, we observe how tight alignment with stakeholder demands may produce a dependency and a ceding of power to some vital organizational practices whilst Phase 2 highlights how such strategies can misalign the hybrid between its internal characteristics and externally oriented legitimation efforts. In the legitimacy literature, ‘decoupling’ is viewed as a logical strategic response to organizations trying to ‘fit’ with multiple audience expectations. But such a view implies that legitimacy is mainly a commodity utilised by organizations to improve their success/survival by gaining the approval of other – a more deterministic ‘legitimacy as property perspective’ (Suddaby et al., 2017). Thus, we contribute to the legitimacy literature by demonstrating how coupling and decoupling strategies are part of a set of emergent activities that occur within a multi-level process and with potentially damaging consequences (Langley, 2007).

Further, Phase 2 and 3 highlights how such strategies can misalign the hybrid through its internal (e.g., workforce culture) and external features (e.g., strategic de-legitimation). Thus, we respond to Greenwood et al. (2011: 350) call for improved theoretical language in understanding the ‘unwitting consequences’ of

decoupling strategies. Whilst coupling and decoupling relates to the strategic management of an external audience, if the firm cannot implement and adapt to these new directions internally then such strategies are likely to be ineffective. This implies that, in the study of hybrid organizations, researchers should be particularly cognizant of both internal and external legitimacy, hitherto underrepresented in legitimacy research (Drori & Honig, 2013). Because of the diversity of expectations facing hybrids, coupling and decoupling strategies are likely to be crucial in balancing shifting institutional logics against organizational identity.

Such hybrid forms, however, may be susceptible to this internal and external misalignment than other organizational forms. This misalignment seems to be crucial in the understanding of failing or 'illegitimate' (Maguire & Hardy, 2009) hybrid organizations. Although there is a growing body of organizational failure research, the literature on the negative consequences of legitimation is sparse and concerns a broad macro-level view of deinstitutionalisation (e.g., Clemente & Roulet 2015). However, using the ideas of coupling and decoupling we can connect the negative consequences of legitimation with organizational dynamics and their ill-conceived strategic responses to new logics and audiences.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

Building on the above and reflecting on the limitations of our research, there are opportunities for future research. In this article, our legitimacy-as-process view rests on the assumption of equifinality (i.e., there are multiple paths/routes to achieve legitimacy and sustain hybrids). Thus, we believe there are likely multiple paths to success/failure that will share features with our context but also differ; this will require an understanding of how multiple organizational strategies work together (Yunzhou et al., 2016) but for both positive and negative outcomes. One fruitful methodology to examine these multiple paths is fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis that highlights causal complexity and configurations associated with relevant outcomes. Future research is needed to understand the causal configurations of success/failures in organizational forms and the diversity of legitimation strategies. Given the industry focus in this paper, it would be worthwhile for research to explore these configurations across the microfinance industry and within multiple institutional regimes (Muñoz et al., 2020) but also in other not-for profit and social enterprise settings where emerging market institutions mould organizational forms and strategy (Lan & Galaskiewicz, 2012). In addition, whilst this research casts light on a particular extreme case, further research is needed to understand the organizational decline of microfinance institutions. In this article, we draw from a 'legitimation-as-process' perspective (Suddaby et al., 2017) which means we do not assume legitimacy as an outcome. Indeed, illegitimacy may be a more pertinent outcome for failed organizations. Future research would benefit from such a perspective which would incorporate corroborative 'audience' data to substantiate legitimacy or lack thereof.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, this article sought to understand the relationship between organizational hybridity, legitimation dilemmas and failure. Through a temporal examination of failed hybrid in the emerging microfinance industry in Zambia, we have highlighted legitimation strategies of hybrids and their deleterious consequences. Such strategies, however, resonate with ‘flexible’ approaches to organizational adaptation currently understood within the literature. Consequently, our findings point to such strategies as the beginning of an open-ended process of contestation and negotiation where the seeds are sowed for later failure. We believe this offers an important account of hybrid organizations, logics and legitimation in the emerging microfinance industry in Sub-Saharan Africa.

NOTES

- [1] The MFO sub-sector is categorised into enterprise-lending and consumer-lending MFOs. Accordingly, where 80% or more of an MFO’s total loans are to micro-enterprises, such an MFO is categorised as enterprise-lending MFO (BOZ, 2014)
- [2] Efforts to have the dividend per share disclosed failed, but one shareholder in a follow-up email in early 2017, indicated it was a huge pay-out and shareholders made a lot of money out of this at the expense of the company’s portfolio growth.

REFERENCES

- Amankwah-Amoah, J., & Debrah, Y. A. 2017. Toward a construct of liability of origin. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 26(2): 211–231.
- Arena, M., Azzone, G., & Mapelli, F. 2018. What drives the evolution of corporate social responsibility strategies? An institutional logics perspective. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 171: 345–355.
- Bank of Zambia. 2014. Annual report. [Cited 20 January 2017]. Available from URL: <http://www.boz.zm/2014FinancialSystemReport.pdf>
- Bank of Zambia. 2015. Annual report. [Cited 20 January 2017]. Available from URL: <http://www.boz.zm/BOZANNUALREPORT2015.pdf>
- Bank of Zambia. 2016. The banking and financial services (microfinance) regulations, 2016. [Cited 7 August 2016]. Available from URL: <http://www.boz.zm/Instruments>
- Bank of Zambia. 2017. The banking and financial services act, 2017. [Cited 23 August 2019]. Available from URL: <https://www.boz.zm/TheBankingandFinanceActNo7of2017.pdf>
- Bank of Zambia. 2018. Annual report. [Cited 3 March 2019]. Available from URL: https://www.boz.zm/BOZ_annual_REPORT_2018.pdf
- Barnard, H., Cuervo-Cazurra, A., & Manning, S. 2017. Africa business as a laboratory for theory-building: Extreme conditions, new phenomena, and alternative paradigms of social relationships. *Management and Organization Review*, 13(3): 467–495.
- Battilana, J., & Dorado, S. 2010. Building sustainable hybrid organizations: The case of commercial microfinance organisations. *Academy of Management Journal*, 53(6): 1419–1440.
- Battilana, J., & Lee, M. 2014. Advancing research on hybrid organizing-Insights from the study of social enterprises. *Academy of Management Annals*, 8(1): 397–441.
- Besharov, M., & Smith, W. K. 2014. Multiple institutional logics in organizations: Explaining their varied nature and implications. *Academy of Management Review*, 39(3): 364–381.
- Brandson, T., & Karré, P. M. 2011. Hybrid organizations: No cause for concern. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 34(13): 827–836.
- Brouwers, D., Chongo, B., Millinga, A., & Fraser, F. 2014. Microfinance regulatory and policy assessment in SADC – Case study of Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. Prepared for FinMark

- Trust and GIZ. Available from URL: http://www.finmark.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Rep_SAMP_MF_Reg_Policy_SADC2.pdf
- Cannon, S. M., & Donnelly-Cox, G. 2015. Surviving the peace: Organizational responses to deinstitutionalization of Irish peacebuilding. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 44(2): 360–378.
- CETZAM Financial Services, PLC. 2013. Annual Report and Financial Statements. Grant Thornton. [Available in hard copy only].
- Chiumya, C., 2006. *The regulation of microfinance institutions: A Zambian case study*, Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Manchester, UK.
- Christen, R. P., Lyman, T. R., & Rosenberg, R. 2003. Microfinance consensus guidelines: Guiding principles on regulation and supervision of microfinance. *CGAP*. Washington, US: The World Bank Group.
- Clemente, M., & Roulet, T. J. 2015. Public opinion as a source of deinstitutionalization: A “spiral of silence” approach. *Academy of Management Review*, 40(1): 96–114.
- Copestake, J. G. 2002. Inequality and the polarizing impact of microcredit: Evidence from Zambia’s copperbelt. *Journal of International Development*, 14(6): 743–55.
- Copestake, J. 2007. Mainstreaming microfinance: Social performance management or mission drift? *World Development*, 35(10): 1721–1738.
- Copestake, J., Bhalotra, S., & Johnson, S., 2001. Assessing the impact of microfinance: A Zambian case study. *Journal of Development Studies*, 37(4): 81–100.
- Currie, G., & Spyridonidis, D. 2016. Interpretation of multiple institutional logics on the ground: Actors’ position, their agency and situational constraints in professionalized contexts. *Organization Studies*, 37(1): 77–97.
- DiMaggio, P., & Powell, W. W., 1983. The iron cage revisited: Collective rationality and institutional isomorphism in organizational fields. *American Sociological Review*, 48(2): 147–160.
- Dixon, R., Ritchie, J., & Siwale, J. 2006. Microfinance: Accountability from the grassroots. *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, 19(3): 405–427.
- Dixon, R., Ritchie, J., & Siwale, J. 2007. Loan officers and loan ‘delinquency’ in microfinance: A Zambian case. *Accounting Forum*, 31(1): 47–71.
- Doherty, B., Haugh, H., & Lyon, F. 2014. Social enterprises as hybrid organizations: A review and research agenda. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 16(4): 417–436.
- Dorfleitner, G., Leidl, M., & Priberny, C. 2014. Explaining failures of microfinance institutions. *SSRN*. Available from URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2316680>
- Drori, I., & Honig, B. 2013. A process model of internal and external legitimacy. *Organization Studies*, 34(3): 345–376.
- Du, Y., Kim, P. H., & Aldrich, H. E. 2016. Hybrid strategies, dysfunctional competition, and new venture performance in transition economies. *Management and Organization Review*, 12(3): 469–501
- Epstein, M. J., & Yuthas, K. 2010. Microfinance in cultures of non-repayment. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 15(1): 35–54.
- Fiss, P. C., & Zajac, E. J. 2004. The diffusion of ideas over contested terrain: The (non) adoption of a shareholder value orientation among German firms. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 49(4): 501–534.
- Fowler, A. 2000. NGO futures: Beyond aid: NGDO values and the fourth position. *Third World Quarterly*, 21(4): 589–603.
- François, V., & Philippart, P. 2019. A university spin-off launch failure: Explanation by the legitimation process. *The Journal of Technology Transfer*, 44(4): 1188–1215.
- Galema, R., Lensink, R., & Mersland, R. 2012. Do powerful CEOs determine microfinance performance? *Journal of Management Studies*, 49(4): 718–742.
- Ganle, J. K., Afriyie, K., & Segbefia, A. Y. 2015. Microcredit: Empowerment and disempowerment of rural women in Ghana. *World Development*, 66: 335–345.
- Garud, R., Schildt, H. A., & Lant, T. K. 2014. Entrepreneurial storytelling, future expectations, and the paradox of legitimacy. *Organization Science*, 25(5): 1479–1492.
- Gioia, D. A., Corley, K. G., & Hamilton, A. L. 2013. Seeking qualitative rigor in inductive research: Notes on the Gioia methodology. *Organizational Research Methods*, 16(1): 15–31.
- Girschik, V. 2020. Managing legitimacy in business-driven social change: The role of relational work. *Journal of Management Studies*, 57(4): 775–804.
- Greenwood, R., Raynard, M., Kodeih, F., Micelotta, E. R., & Lounsbury, M. 2011. Institutional complexity and organizational responses. *Academy of Management Annals*, 5(1): 317–371.

- Greenwood, R., & Suddaby, R. 2006. Institutional entrepreneurship in mature fields: The big five accounting firms. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49(1): 27–48.
- Gümüşay, A. A., Smets, M., & Morris, T. 2020. ‘God at work’: Engaging central and incompatible institutional logics through elastic hybridity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 63(1): 124–154.
- Hamilton, E. A. 2006. An exploration of the relationship between loss of legitimacy and the sudden death of organizations. *Group & Organization Management*, 31(3): 327–358.
- Hartarska, V., & Mersland, R. 2012. Which governance mechanisms promote efficiency in reaching poor clients? Evidence from rated microfinance institutions. *European Financial Management*, 18(2): 218–239.
- Hatch, M. J., & Schultz, M. 2002. The dynamics of organizational identity. *Human Relations*, 55(8): 989–1018.
- Human, S. E., & Provan, K. G. 2000. Legitimacy building in the evolution of small-firm multilateral networks: A comparative study of success and demise. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 45(2): 327–365.
- Humphreys, M., & Brown, A. D. 2002. Narratives of organizational identity and identification: A case study of hegemony and resistance. *Organization Studies*, 23(3): 421–447.
- Kent, D., & Dacin, M. T. 2013. Bankers at the gate: Microfinance and the high cost of borrowed logics. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(6): 759–773.
- Khavul, S., Chavez, H., & Bruton, G. D. 2013. When institutional change outruns the change agent: The contested terrain of entrepreneurial microfinance for those in poverty. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(1): 30–50.
- Kibler, E., Fink, M., Lang, R., & Muñoz, P. 2015. Place attachment and social legitimacy: Revisiting the sustainable entrepreneurship journey. *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*, 3: 24–29.
- Kimmit, J., & Dimov, D. 2020. The recursive interplay of capabilities and constraints amongst microfinance entrepreneurs. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research*. Available from URL: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-10-2018-0642>
- Lan, G. Z., & Galaskiewicz, J. 2012. Innovations in public and non-profit sector organizations in China. *Management and Organization Review*, 8(3): 491–506.
- Langley, A. 1999. Strategies for theorizing from process data. *Academy of Management Review*, 24(4): 691–710.
- Langley, A. 2007. Process thinking in strategic organization. *Strategic Organization*, 5(3): 271–282.
- Langley, A., Smallman, C., Tsoukas, H., & Van de Ven, A. H. 2013. Process studies of change in organization and management: Unveiling temporality, activity, and flow. *Academy of Management Journal*, 56(1): 1–13.
- Lawrence, T. B. 1999. Institutional strategy. *Journal of Management*, 25(2): 161–187.
- Lewis, D. 2017. Organising and representing the poor in a clientelistic democracy: The decline of radical NGOs in Bangladesh. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(10): 1545–1567.
- Liu, Y., Zhang, C., & Jing, R., 2016. Coping with multiple institutional logics: Temporal process of institutional work during the emergence of the one foundation in China. *Management and Organization Review*, 12(2): 387–416.
- Louis, P., Seret A., & Baesens, B. 2013. Financial efficiency and social impact of microfinance institutions using self-organizing maps. *World Development*, 46: 197–210
- Lounsbury, M., & Glynn, M. A. 2001. Cultural entrepreneurship: Stories, legitimacy, and the acquisition of resources. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22(5–6): 545–564
- Maguire, S., & Hardy, C. 2009. Discourse and deinstitutionalization: The decline of DDT. *Academy of Management Journal*, 52(1): 148–178.
- Mair, J., & Marti, I. 2006. Social entrepreneurship research: A source of explanation, prediction, and delight. *Journal of World Business*, 41(1): 36–44.
- Mair, J., & Marti, I. 2009. Entrepreneurship in and around institutional voids: A case study from Bangladesh. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24(5): 419–435.
- Martin, G., Currie, G., Weaver, S., Finn, R., & McDonald, R. 2017. Institutional complexity and individual responses: Delineating the boundaries of partial autonomy. *Organization Studies*, 38(1): 103–127.
- McPherson, C. M., & Sauder, M. 2013. Logics in action: Managing institutional complexity in a drug court. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 58(2): 165–196.
- Mellahi, K., & Wilkinson, A., 2004. Organizational failure: A critique of recent research and a proposed integrative framework. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 5/5(1): 21–41.
- Mersland, R., & Strøm, R. Ø. 2008. Performance and trade-offs in microfinance organisations—Does ownership matter? *Journal of International Development*, 20(5): 598–612.

- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. 1994. *Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook of new methods*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Morduch, J. 1999. The microfinance promise. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37(4): 1569–1614.
- Morgeson, F. P., Mitchell, T. R., & Liu, D. 2015. Event system theory: An event-oriented approach to the organizational sciences. *Academy of Management Review*, 40(4): 515–537.
- Moss, T. W., Short, J. C., Payne, G. T., & Lumpkin, G. T. 2011. Dual identities in social ventures: An exploratory study. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 35(4): 805–83.
- Muñoz, P., & Kibler, E. 2016. Institutional complexity and social entrepreneurship: A fuzzy-set approach. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(4): 1314–1318.
- Muñoz, P., & Kimmitt, J. 2019. Rural entrepreneurship in place: An integrated framework. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 31(9–10): 842–873.
- Muñoz, P., & Kimmitt, J. 2019. Social mission as competitive advantage: A configurational analysis of the strategic conditions of social entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Research*, 101: 854–861.
- Muñoz, P., Kimmitt, J., & Dimov, D. 2020. Packs, troops and herds: Prosocial cooperatives and innovation in the new normal. *Journal of Management Studies*, 57(3): 470–504.
- Nicholls, A. 2010. The legitimacy of social entrepreneurship: Reflexive isomorphism in a pre-paradigmatic field. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 34(4): 611–633.
- Oliver, C. 1991. Strategic responses to institutional processes. *Academy of Management Review*, 16(1): 145–179.
- O’Neil, I., & Ucbasaran, D. 2016. Balancing ‘what matters to me’ with ‘what matters to them’: Exploring the legitimation process of environmental entrepreneurs. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 31(2): 133–152.
- Pache, A. C., & Santos, F. 2013. Inside the hybrid organization: Selective coupling as a response to conflicting institutional logics. *Academy of Management Journal*, 56(4): 972–1001.
- Parekh, N., & Ashta, A. 2018. An institutional logics perspective to evolution of Indian microcredit business models. *Strategic Change*, 27(4): 313–327.
- Raaijmakers, A. G. M., Vermeulen, P. A. M., Meeus, M. T. H., & Zietsma, C. 2015. I need time! Exploring pathways to compliance under institutional complexity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 58(1): 85–110.
- Reay, T., & Hinings, C. R. 2009. Managing the rivalry of competing institutional logics. *Organization Studies*, 30(6): 629–652.
- Siwale, J., & Kimmitt, J. 2019. The discourse of institutional change in the Zambian microfinance sector. *Africa Journal of Management*, 5(1): 47–78.
- Siwale, J., & Okoye, N. 2017. Microfinance regulation and social sustainability of microfinance institutions: The case of Nigeria and Zambia. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, 88(1): 1–22.
- Skelcher, C., & Smith, S. R. 2015. Theorizing hybridity: Institutional logics, complex organizations, and actor identities: The case of nonprofits. *Public Administration*, 93(2): 433–448.
- Smith, W. K., & Besharov, M. L. 2019. Bowing before dual gods: How structured flexibility sustains organizational hybridity. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 64(1): 1–44.
- Suchman, M. C. 1995. Managing legitimacy: Strategic and institutional approaches. *Academy of Management Review*, 20(3): 571–610.
- Suddaby, R. 2010. Challenges for institutional theory. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 19(1): 14–20.
- Suddaby, R., Bitektine, A., & Haack, P. 2017. Legitimacy. *Academy of Management Annals*, 11(1): 451–478.
- Tavory, I., & Timmermans, S. 2014. *Abductive analysis: Theorizing qualitative research*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Teasdale, S. 2010. Explaining the multifaceted nature of social enterprise: Impression management as (social) entrepreneurial behaviour. *Voluntary Sector Review*, 1(3): 271–292.
- Thornton, P., & Ocasio, W. 1999. Institutional logics and the historical contingency of power in organizations: Executive succession in the higher education publishing industry, 1958–1999. *American Journal of Sociology*, 105(3): 801–843.
- Timmermans, S., & Tavory, I. 2012. Theory construction in qualitative research: From grounded theory to abductive analysis. *Sociological Theory*, 30(3): 167–186.
- Tracey, P., Dalpiaz, E., & Phillips, N. 2018. Fish out of water: Translation, legitimation and new venture creation. *Academy of Management Journal*, 61(5): 1627–1666.
- Tracey, P., Phillips, N., & Jarvis, O. 2011. Bridging institutional entrepreneurship and the creation of new organizational forms: A multilevel model. *Organization Science*, 22(1): 60–80.

- Überbacher, F. 2014. Legitimation of new ventures: A review and research programme. *Journal of Management Studies*, 51(4): 667–698.
- Überbacher, F., Jacobs, C. D., & Cornelissen, J. P. 2015. How entrepreneurs become skilled cultural operators. *Organization Studies*, 36(7): 925–951.
- Venkataraman, H., Vermeulen, P., Raaijmakers, A., & Mair, J. 2016. Market meets community: Institutional logics as strategic resources for development work. *Organization Studies*, 37(5): 709–733.
- Wry, T., Lounsbury, M., & Glynn, M. A. 2011. Legitimizing nascent collective identities: Coordinating cultural entrepreneurship. *Organization Science*, 22(2): 449–463.
- You, J., & Annim, S. 2014. The impact of microcredit on child education: Quasi-experimental evidence from rural China. *Journal of Development Studies*, 50(7): 926–948.
- Yunus, M. 1999. *Banker to the poor*. London: Aurum.
- Zahra, S. A., Gedajlovic, E., Neubaum, D. O., & Shulman, J. M. 2009. A typology of social entrepreneurs: Motives, search processes and ethical challenges. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 24(5): 519–532.

Juliana Siwale (Juliana.siwale@ntu.ac.uk) is a Senior Lecturer in International Business at Nottingham Trent University Business School, UK. Her research focuses on microfinance and social entrepreneurship, informal finance, financial inclusion and poverty in emerging economies. Juliana has published in many international journals including *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, *Accounting Forum*, *Journal of Development Studies*, *International Small Business Journal*, *Africa Journal of Management*, *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, among others.

Jonathan Kimmitt (jonathan.kimmitt@ncl.ac.uk) is a Senior Lecturer in Entrepreneurship at Newcastle University Business School, UK. His research focuses on issues related to entrepreneurship, international development, social investment, and poverty, as well as social entrepreneurship and microfinance. He has published in several international journals including *Journal of Management Studies*, *Journal of Business Venturing*, *International Small Business Journal*, *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, and *Policy & Politics*.

Joseph Amankwah-Amoah (J.Amankwah-Amoah@kent.ac.uk) is a Professor of international business at University of Kent, UK. He has published in many journals of international repute including *British Journal of Management*, *Industrial and Corporate Change*, *Business History*, *Long Range Planning*, *International Business Review*, *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, *Journal of International Management*, *Thunderbird International Business Review*, *R&D Management*, *Business Strategy and the Environment*, *Group and Organization Management*, and *Journal of Business Research*.

Manuscript received: November 5, 2018

Final version accepted: August 21, 2020 (number of revisions – 4)