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PROJECT MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN SOFTWARE

DEVELOPMENT STARTUP:

A CASE STUDY OF ILAB LIBERIA WITH COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS FROM AFRICA, INDIA, AND THE GLOBAL TECH ECOSYSTEM

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INTRODUCTION

The global software development industry has evolved into a primary engine for economic growth and innovation. However, the path from a nascent startup to a sustainable enterprise is fraught with volatility; industry statistics consistently indicate that a significant percentage of software projects fail due to poor project management (PM) rather than technical incompetence. While challenges such as scope creep, budget overruns, and team alignment are universal, their intensity and nature vary drastically depending on the geopolitical and economic ecosystem. This research explores these variations through a focused case study of iLab Liberia, a premier technology hub in Monrovia, contrasting its operational reality with established ecosystems in India and the broader global tech landscape.

In developed economies (the "Global Tech Ecosystem"), project management methodologies like Agile and Scrum are implemented within stable infrastructures, abundant venture capital, and deep talent pools. In contrast, startups in emerging ecosystems, such as Liberia, face a "double burden." They must navigate standard software development lifecycles (SDLC) while simultaneously managing severe environmental constraints—including unreliable electricity, high internet costs, and a scarcity of specialized mentorship.

iLab Liberia serves as a critical focal point for this study. As a non-profit tech hub and incubator, it represents the "ground zero" of Liberian digital innovation, attempting to build

local capacity and deliver software solutions despite infrastructural deficits that would be considered stopping conditions in Silicon Valley¹.

To provide a balanced perspective, this study draws comparative insights from India. India occupies a unique middle ground; once an outsourcing destination, it has matured into a product-development powerhouse with a vast engineering workforce and robust PM frameworks. Comparing Liberia's nascent ecosystem with India's mature emerging market offers a trajectory for growth, while the global comparison highlights the "digital divide" in project execution.

Ultimately, this research argues that standard Western project management theories cannot be "copy-pasted" into the Liberian context. Instead, entities like iLab Liberia are inadvertently developing resilient, hybrid PM strategies born of necessity. By analyzing these strategies, this study aims to formalize a project management framework suitable for resource-constrained African startups, offering a roadmap for sustainability in the face of adversity.

Founded in Monrovia, iLab Liberia functions as both a software development organization and an innovation hub supporting technology-driven solutions. The organization engages in web and mobile application development, supports early-stage startups, offers digital skills training, and implements technology solutions focused on social and economic development. iLab Liberia plays an important role in nurturing Liberia's emerging tech ecosystem.

Unlike software startups operating in mature technology markets, iLab Liberia faces structural constraints such as unreliable electricity supply, inconsistent internet connectivity, limited access to senior project management expertise, and a relatively small pool of highly experienced software engineers. These realities significantly shape how project management methodologies are selected and implemented.

PROJECT CONTEXT: THE MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE

The need for effective software development has taken on lesser significance as enterprises introduce further and further digital services and add robotization capabilities to enhance business processes. Managing software systems might not be at the top of CIOs' precedence lists, but it's commodity that IT leaders will have to master. There are plenty of challenges

¹ iLab Liberia, a non-profit local tech hub that provides access to information, open and geospatial data, research, web technologies and expert ICT assistance through a community of volunteers leveraging technology for the good of Liberia. Founded in 2011, we develop local solutions through global standards while serving partners ranging from government, private sector & development actors.
<https://ilabliberia.org/about>

involved in managing software systems, and IT directors who learn how to address these hurdles can help their associations make better operations to drive business growth and enhance client experience.

The incapability to iteratively acclimatize to these evolving requirements without significant executive disunion created severe backups. The development platoon was forced to readdress unrestricted phases of the design, leading to substantial rework and specialized debt. This misalignment between the rigid design structure and the fluid reality of the customer's requirements redounded in predictable detainments and budget dissonances.

KEY PROJECT MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

A central challenge involved balancing nimble inflexibility with Waterfall structure. nimble practices offered iterative development and rigidity, but their perpetration was constrained by inconsistent connectivity and limited customer familiarity with nimble generalities. guests frequently anticipated complete features at specific mileposts. Team collaboration was affected by lapping places, the absence of a devoted design director, and reliance on informal communication channels.

Developers constantly handled multiple liabilities, adding the threat of miscommunication and detainments. Thorough design planning hinges on clear and complete specifications. Take time to align conditions with the design vision, minimizing nebulosity and implicit unborn changes. Misunderstood or deficient conditions can disrupt timelines and peril design success.

Unclear design conditions or changing specifications can beget detainments. Whenever there's a need for explanation, foster open communication with the development platoon to exclude nebulosity².

ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES AND SOLUTIONS

Adaptive design operation is a flexible strategy built on the idea that change is always happening. Instead of sticking to a strict plan, this approach lets teams quickly adjust when things change. It is like a tree that bends with the wind instead of breaking, or a team of surfers riding the waves of change instead of being pulled under.

To handle these challenges, iLab Liberia used a hybrid design management approach. High-level planning and defining requirements stayed close to the Waterfall method to meet

² Key Software Project Challenges and Their Effective Approaches, Venture7, Last Visited December 17, 2025 <https://www.venture7.com/blog/what-are-key-software-project-challenges-and-their-effective-approaches/>

customer expectations, while internal development used short, repeated cycles based on agile principles.

COMPARATIVE GLOBAL INSIGHTS: A CROSS-REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The design operation hurdles encountered by iLab Liberia are not insulated anomalies; rather, they reflect universal disunion points in the software development lifecycle, magnified by original constraints. By assaying how associations in Africa, India, and the Global North have navigated analogous waters, we can contextualize iLab's challenges within a broader narrative of adaptability and adaption.

1. THE AFRICAN CONTEXT: DISTRIBUTED AGILITY (ANDELA)

Within the African mainland, Andela serves as a premier case study for prostrating collaboration and structure challenges. Operating across Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, and beyond, Andela faced the "structure gap"(power insecurity and internet quiescence) that iLab Liberia knows well. still, they turned this constraint into a process discipline. By espousing asynchronous nimble workflows, Andela reduced the reliance on real- time, high- bandwidth synchronization. They employed tools like Slack, Jira, and GitHub not just for shadowing, but to produce a "follow- the- sun" model where attestation and law reviews could be singly of immediate connectivity. For iLab, this highlights a critical assignment in resource- constrained surroundings, rigorous attestation and asynchronous communication are not just executive tasks they are survival mechanisms that insure durability when physical structure fails.

2. THE INDIAN CONTEXT: SCALING IN HYPER-COMPETITION (ZOHO & PAYTM)

India offers a different perspective the challenge of scale and speed. Companies like Zoho (SaaS) and Paytm (Fintech) operate in a hyperactive- competitive, cost-sensitive request. Then, the challenge is not just erecting the software, but repeating presto enough to capture a massive stoner base. Zoho demonstrates how Agile can be used in a "bootstrapped" terrain to manage coffers efficiently without massive external backing originally, analogous to the fiscal constraints of Liberian startups.

Paytm illustrates the use of Agile for rapid-fire pivoting — constantly planting small updates to reply to nonsupervisory changes or contender moves. For iLab, the Indian model demonstrates that Agile is not just a development methodology but a business strategy for request survival, allowing small brigades to contend with larger incumbents by moving briskly.

3. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: STRUCTURAL AUTONOMY (SPOTIFY)

Looking at the mature global ecosystem, Spotify represents the elaboration of Agile into the "Spotify Model" (outfits, lines, Chapters, and orders). As Spotify gauged, they realized that rigid adherence to standard Scrum could stifle invention. They shifted focus to independent cross-functional brigades(outfits) that act like individual startups within the larger company. This highlights a universal verity applicable to iLab" One size does not fit all." Indeed, with unlimited coffers, rigid fabrics fail.

The Spotify illustration validates iLab's need to diverge from text Waterfall or Scrum and construct a "mongrel" methodology that suits its specific platoon size and artistic environment. Eventually, while the motorists of adaption differ — structure in Africa, request speed in India, and organizational complexity in the West — the result is harmonious Adaptive Project Management.

iLab Liberia's struggle to move down from rigid Waterfall models glasses the global assiduity's trip toward inflexibility. The crucial sapience for iLab is that "nimble" is not a fixed set of rules to be imported from the West, but a mindset of rigidity that must be localized to fit the realities of Monrovia.

CONCLUSION

The case of iLab Liberia demonstrates that project management frameworks must be contextualized rather than applied rigidly. Hybrid approaches that balance structure with flexibility are particularly effective for startups operating in emerging digital ecosystems.

By aligning methodology with environmental realities, team capacity, and client expectations, software startups can enhance delivery outcomes while building sustainable operational practices.

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