

# Software Project Management vs INGO Project Management Tools: A Comparative Analysis

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**Abstract**— This research presents a comparative analysis of project management tools utilized by software-based companies (SC) and International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), focusing on how important real-world challenges have been approached and resolved. A qualitative research approach traces the journey of information and practical decision-making in both sectors. While software companies emphasize product lifecycle and automation, INGOs are process-oriented, aiming for humanitarian outcomes. The study explores the advantages, limitations, and skill-based requirements that define the effective use of project management tools across sectors. Real-life statements and experience-backed insights show that success depends on proper planning, alignment with goals, and adaptation. By identifying shared challenges and sectoral differences, actionable suggestions have been proposed to improve tool effectiveness and project performance. This research emphasizes the practical application of tools in real-world projects, enhancing sector efficiency and effectiveness.

**Keywords**— Comparative Analysis, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Practical Application, Projects, Project Management Tools (PMTs), Software Companies (SC).

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the world is being driven by rapid advancements, especially in technology, which has transformed industrial operations; therefore, it is considered essential to understand how technology-related tools can be leveraged for better productivity. Project Management Tools (PMTs) have increasingly been adopted by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) to manage humanitarian projects, monitor donor funding, and ensure alignment with international standards (Kioko & Thomas 2024) [1]. Moreover, the necessity for automation in project workflows has been emphasized through the widespread application of project management software, which has been used to streamline operations across both software companies and INGOs (Gubrele & Joshi, 2022) [2]. PMTs are considered crucial for enhancing project execution and improving workflows in both software companies and INGOs (Kamila & Marzuq, 2024) [3]. However, in project management, different approaches have been taken by INGOs and software companies, shaped by their unique goals and working environments. A study by Golini and Landoni (2014) [17] highlighted that INGOs often operate in complex, resource-limited settings, requiring project management methods that focus on social impact and stakeholder engagement. In contrast, software companies prioritize efficiency, scalability, and quick delivery to meet market needs, leading to standardized project management practices that emphasize agility and technological innovation.

Digital transformation in INGOs project management processes has significantly improved their ability to adapt to global aid demands (Kamila & Marzuq, 2024) [3]. By 2025, INGOs are expected to continue adopting innovative project management tools, enhancing efficiency and decision-making through data analytics Hirekhan et al. (2024) [1]. The role of cloud-based PMTs in enhancing real-time collaboration, streamlining communication, and optimizing resource allocation has been emphasized by Rasel (2023) [8]. MustardSeed PMO (2023) [9] discussed how digital transformation has driven innovation and agility in project management, enabling organizations to adapt quickly to changing business environments. Additionally, a study by Saleh and Karia (2020) [20] emphasized that integrating Total Quality Management (TQM) practices into project management enhances the work-related attitudes of INGO staff, leading to improved project outcomes. Samara et al. (2020) [10] highlighted that the adoption of PMTs in INGOs working with refugees in Jordan has positively influenced the implementation of sustainability strategies in international development projects. And Saadi et al. (2023) [11] underscored the significance of sustainable project management within disaster management, emphasizing the role of INGOs in crisis response.

In the software industry, PMTs are adopted for agile project management, allowing tasks, sprints, and

deadlines to be efficiently managed by teams, resulting in improved project execution (Rasel, 2023) [8]. Tools like transparency and accountability are utilized by INGOs (MustardSeed PMO, 2023) [9]. Despite the growing adoption of digital tools across different sectors, limited research is available comparing the effectiveness of PMTs across different sectors in Sri Lanka. A significant gap remains in understanding their sector-specific impact, particularly in terms of tool adaptation, challenges, and outcomes. Fernando & Jayawardena (2023) [12] emphasized that while software firms in Sri Lanka have rapidly adopted agile tools, INGOs still struggle due to limited resources and regulatory constraints (TechSri Blog, 2023) [13]. This gap indicates a need for comparative studies. The effectiveness of tools such as Asana, Jira, and Trello have been analyzed to identify patterns and benefits unique to each sector (Assalaarachchi et al., 2024) [14]. It was found that software firms tend to resolve project challenges efficiently due to structured systems and fast decision-making (Smith, 2023) [15], whereas INGOs face delays in implementing PMTs due to organizational complexities (Doe, 2022) [16]. Although both sectors use similar tools, there is a lack of comparative analysis on how PMTs perform and are adapted differently in software companies versus INGOs, especially in the Sri Lankan context. Current literature has mostly explored PMT adoption within individual sectors, but there is limited understanding of cross-sector challenges, success factors, and opportunities for learning. This gap hinders the ability to generalize best practices and recommend improvements that suit the unique needs of each sector. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of project management tools used by software companies and INGOs in Sri Lanka. The study aims to examine sector-specific adaptations, benefits, challenges, and outcomes associated with PMT usage.

The effectiveness of digital project management tools has been comparatively examined between INGOs and software companies in Sri Lanka, with the intention of highlighting sector-specific approaches (Assalaarachchi et al., 2024) [14]. Tools such as Asana, Jira, and Trello have been analyzed to identify usage patterns, benefits, and best practices tailored to each context. It has been observed that software firms tend to resolve project challenges efficiently due to faster decision-making supported by structured systems (Smith, 2023) [15]. In contrast, INGOs have been found to face delays in implementing project management tools, primarily due to prolonged decision-making processes and

organizational complexities (Doe, 2022) [16]. Through this comparative analysis, opportunities for mutual learning and cross-sector improvements have been expected to be identified, so that current project management practices can be strengthened and adapted effectively in both sectors.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The application of project management tools (PMTs) to enhance project management (PM) tasks in Sri Lanka's INGOs and software industry is reflected by global trends adapted to local needs, as evidenced by recent studies. The justified statement is aimed to be proven using research papers from Google Scholar, with a focus on INGOs-related information and data insights, while proper content evaluation is noted. Literature has been collected from powerful online resources through the use of relevant databases to ensure the study is effectively improved. Given the focus on INGOs-related information and data insights, resources such as World Bank Open Data and UN Data have been considered crucial for the software industry context. Content evaluation is ensured by checking source credibility, publication dates, and relevance to Sri Lanka. For example, JSTOR and ProQuest articles are required to be recent (post-2020) for current trends, and niche case studies may be offered by local repositories.

### A. PMTs in Project Management

The integration of PMTs with other tools has been emphasized as crucial for ensuring seamless data flow and improved project outcomes (Smith, 2024) [4]. According to reports by UNDP (2023) [5], the adoption of digital tools has been accelerating, enhancing transparency and accountability in project management. The potential for digital PMTs to enhance collaboration and efficiency has been recognized as an increasing trend across various sectors (Smith, 2024) [4]. Project management tools (PMTs) have emerged as vital instruments for enhancing project management (PM) tasks across diverse sectors, notably in Sri Lanka's International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and the software industry. Workflows are streamlined, resource allocation is improved, and transparency is boosted by these tools, addressing the unique demands of humanitarian aid delivery and software development (Assalaarachchi et al., 2024) [14].

In Sri Lanka, PMTs are leveraged by INGOs to manage complex projects under resource constraints, with a focus on social impact and donor accountability, while agility and scalability are prioritized by software firms

to meet market-driven deadlines (Fernando & Jayawardena, 2023) [12]. The enhancement of PM tasks through these tools is understood by exploring current practices, their supportive roles, challenges, and potential solutions tailored to Sri Lanka's context.

### **B. Project Management in INGOs**

In Sri Lanka, project management (PM) practices focused on stakeholder engagement and resource optimization are adopted by INGOs, with modern solutions like cloud-based PMTs being utilized to monitor progress in disaster response and community development initiatives (Saadi et al., 2023) [11]. A growing emphasis on time tracking and reporting features in PMTs has been identified as a key element in enhancing transparency in INGO operations (Kamila & Marzuq, 2024) [3]. In contrast, agile methodologies are employed by software firms, with advanced digital tools being leveraged to facilitate rapid iteration and team coordination (Fernando & Jayawardena, 2023) [12].

These PMTs enhance tasks by enabling cloud-based collaboration (Rasel, 2023) [8] and improving decision-making through data analytics (Hirekhan et al., 2024) [1]. For instance, time-tracking features are benefitted from INGOs, ensuring donor transparency, while structured planning methods are utilized by software firms to expedite delivery (Smith, 2024) [4]. However, challenges persist: resource scarcity and regulatory constraints are grappled with by INGOs, whereas difficulties with tool integration and staff resistance are faced by software companies (TechSri Blog, 2023) [13].

It is highlighted by Golini and Landoni (2014) [17] that the complex operational environments of INGOs amplify these issues, contrasting with the technological adaptability focus of the software industry. Comparatively, within an Introduction, this content would serve as a broad overview to frame the study's scope and objectives, with the relevance of PMTs in Sri Lanka being emphasized. In a Literature Review, as presented here, existing research is synthesized to analyze practices, benefits, and challenges, laying a foundation for deeper sectoral comparison and solution exploration.

### **C. Project Management in Software Organizations**

The integration of PMTs with software platforms, allowing for real-time updates and data sharing, has been emphasized as essential for optimizing project performance (Smith, 2020) [6]. In Sri Lanka, software-based project management has been recognized as a

relatively recent adoption, driven by the post-COVID-19 push for digital transformation and supported by national political agendas aimed at rebuilding through technology (Assalaarachchi, Liyanage, & Hewagamage, 2024) [14]. As a result, the IT industry has been encouraged to follow international practices, including remote work models and agile project management, which became prominent in response to global workflow disruptions (MustardSeed PMO, 2023) [9].

The operational frameworks of software firms have been structured to reflect these modern practices, with an emphasis being placed on full resource utilization to incorporate global project management approaches into the local context (Smith, 2024) [4]. Since the success of software development depends on timely technological integration, the need for project management growth has been clearly identified (Gubrele & Joshi, 2022) [2]. This transformation has supported stable income generation across organizational cycles, with performance being improved through better time tracking and output monitoring. Tools like Asana, Trello, and Microsoft Project have been adopted to enable real-time collaboration and provide vital analytics contributing to reduced risks and greater project success (Rasel, 2023; Kamila & Marzuq, 2024) [19].

### **D. Challenges in PMT Adoption**

Several challenges have been identified in the adoption of Project Management Tools (PMTs), particularly within the distinct operational contexts of software firms and INGOs. To overcome these barriers, solutions like training programs to bridge skill gaps have been suggested by researchers, as proposed by MustardSeed PMO (2023) [9], and Total Quality Management (TQM) practices have been integrated to boost staff morale and tool adoption (Saleh & Karia, 2020) [20]. Additionally, the customization of PMTs to fit Sri Lanka's regulatory and infrastructural landscape has been suggested, with their impact being enhanced, a gap highlighted by Assalaarachchi et al. (2024) [18]. While agile-ready tools are benefitted from by software firms, scalable, low-cost options are required by INGOs to address funding constraints (Ogunbukola, 2023) [7]. This review reveals a need for comparative studies to refine these solutions, ensuring that PMTs are effectively used to shape PM tasks in Sri Lanka's unique sectoral contexts.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

This study focuses on a comparative analysis of project management methodologies and tools used in INGOs

and software industries. The goal is to identify key differences in project execution, management styles, and tool adoption between the two sectors. This research follows a qualitative methodology, which is well-suited for understanding experiences, decision-making patterns, and process variations in project management across INGOs and software firms. A qualitative approach allows for an in-depth comparative exploration rather than relying on quantitative metrics alone. Qualitative research is essential for studying human-driven decision-making in INGOs and software firms. It allows a contextualized understanding of how and why project management tools are adopted and used differently. Creswell (2014) [21] emphasizes that qualitative research provides an in-depth understanding of how individuals interpret their work environments, making it suitable for comparing project management practices in INGOs and software firms. The methodology looked at articles, reports, and lists of project tools, especially ones used in Sri Lanka or in places with similar conditions. The information collected from the resources and responses was obtained through semi-structured interviews, a widely used technique for collecting in-depth insights while maintaining a flexible conversation flow. Semi-structured interviews allow respondents to express detailed insights while ensuring comparability across responses. It is asserted by Hanna (2011) [22] that this method is particularly effective for understanding organizational behaviors in project management in INGOs and software firms. Galletta (2013) [23] explains that semi-structured interviews facilitate both

exploratory and confirmatory research, making them ideal for comparative studies. Telephone and LinkedIn interviews were chosen to ensure accessibility for project management professionals across various organizations, aligning with Opdenakker (2006) [24], who highlights that remote interviews reduce scheduling conflicts and improve participation rates. The analysis was conducted by referring to studies that had focused on the use of project management tools across different sectors. Research had been reviewed on how INGOs managed projects with local partners, how project tools were applied in the Sri Lankan public sector, and how software companies in Sri Lanka had adopted project-based approaches. Through these studies, an understanding was gained about the practical usage of project tools in contexts similar to Sri Lanka.

### A. Population & Sample

The study examines two key populations:

- INGOs – Managing community-driven, donor-funded projects with rigid frameworks.
- Software Firms – Handling tech-based, iterative Agile projects with advanced digital tools.

Emerged project management challenges are faced by these sectors, making them ideal for comparison. It is noted by Maxwell (2013) [25] that comparative qualitative studies are effective when contrasting industries with different operational constraints. In Sri Lanka, over 300 software firms and numerous INGOs are found, providing a diverse research population (Sri Lanka IT-BPM Report, 2022) [26].

**Table I:** List of Sample INGOs

INGOs Code	Participant Code	Employee Job Role
IN1	P1	Supply Chain Coordinator
	P2	Field Officer
IN2	P3	Head of Sub-Structure
	P4	Project Coordinator
IN3	P5	HR
	P6	Assets and Admin Officer
IN4	P7	Project Coordinator
IN5	P8	IT Supporting Leader

**Table II:** List of Sample Software Companies

Software Company Code	Respondent Code	Job Role
SC1	R1	Project Manager,
	R2	Tech Lead
SC2	R3	Associate Project Manager
	R4	Associate Software Engineer

SC3	R5	Software Project Manager,
	R6	Associate AI
SC4	R7	Project Manager
	R8	Project Manager,
SC5	R9	Project Manager
	R10	Senior Manager
SC6	R11	Project Manager
	R12	Tech Lead
SC7	R13	Project Manager
	R14	Project Manager Trainee
SC8	R15	Project Manager
	R16	Senior Manager
SC9	R17	Associate Project Manager
	R18	Associate Software Engineer
SC10	R19	Project & Service Management Professional
	R20	Software Engineer Intern

Table I, reflected the PMTs used by INGOs in Sri Lanka have been explored in this analysis, with preferences being highlighted based on operational needs, budget limitations, and project complexity.

Table II outlined the operational characteristics of software companies in Sri Lanka which has been used as a core reference to identify influencing factors and provide a clearer understanding of project management tool usage.

Within these companies, complex and iterative projects are typically handled, often through Agile methodologies. As a result, project management tools that allow seamless integration with development workflows, support detailed task tracking, and provide scalability for large or cross-functional teams have been preferred.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research explored project management tools to enhance the project performance in Sri Lanka's INGOs and Software industry. The study will provide a comparative analysis by examining the similarities and differences in the way these two sectors execute and benefit from project management practices.

Through comparing this information, the study will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the unique issues and strategies each sector employs, ultimately contributing to more effective application of project management methodologies across different organizational environments.

#### A. Theme 1: Project Management Tools in INGOs and Software Companies

**Similarities:** Both sectors may use Trello and Asana due to their ease of use and collaborative features. Microsoft Project might be used by larger organizations in both sectors, though it is less common among INGOs due to cost and complexity.

**Differences:** INGOs prioritize affordability and simplicity, often opting for open-source solutions like Open Project to minimize costs, while software companies prioritize advanced features like Jira for Agile and integration with development tools.

INGOs focus on features like volunteer management and donor tracking, whereas software companies need scalability and detailed task tracking for complex projects.

The purpose of project management tools in both INGOs and software-based companies is to ensure that projects are planned, progress is tracked, and timely completion is achieved. Task management, resource allocation, and communication across teams are facilitated by these tools, allowing for better coordination to be maintained.

In INGOs, accessibility and collaboration, especially across multiple locations and time zones, are prioritized. In software companies, tools are designed to support complex workflows, task tracking, and integration with development processes, ensuring that projects are managed efficiently and effectively.

## ***B. Theme 2: Project Management Tools and Their Impact***

In this section, focus on how PMTs are utilized across different industries, specifically INGOs and software companies. Information has been collected from sector-based participants to provide a clear comparative understanding. The role of these tools in project success is analyzed, aiming to provide better clarity on their effectiveness in various work scenarios. The content has been organized to clearly define the role of PM tools in both settings, highlighting how they facilitate task allocation, timeline management, and communication among teams.

### ***2.1 Real-Time Tracking and Resource Management***

Real-time tracking is critical for INGOs to ensure timely resource distribution in challenging or remote areas, where delays can disrupt humanitarian efforts. According to the P1 statement emphasized that,

“AI-based project management tools enhanced their ability to track supply chain movements in real-time, optimizing inventory management across remote locations”.

Software project managers rely on AI to monitor milestones and ensure tasks meet deadlines, enhancing project flow. R1 shared that “AI tools enabled precise task tracking, helping keep projects within scope and on schedule”.

Real-time tracking is benefitted by both INGOs and software companies, with supply chain logistics being prioritized by INGOs, while task and project management is focused on by software companies to maintain scope and timelines.

From the findings, it is evident that operational efficiency is enhanced by AI-driven real-time tracking: it is leveraged by INGOs for supply chain optimization, while precise task management is utilized by software companies. According to McKinsey (2020) [32], decision-making and operational agility are improved by AI-enabled real-time tracking across industries.

### ***2.2 Task Prioritization and Risk Management***

In INGOs operating in conflict zones, secure access control is vital to protect sensitive data and ensure operational security. P3 explained that, “Role-based access control within project management systems ensured that only authorized personnel accessed sensitive information”.

Task prioritization is critical for software project managers to address key tasks first, mitigating risks and ensuring timely delivery. R3 highlighted that, “AI tools automated task prioritization, enabling teams to focus on high-priority activities and avoid delays”.

Secure access control is emphasized by INGOs for data protection, whereas AI-driven task prioritization is prioritized by software companies to manage project risks and timelines. It is evident that risk management is enhanced by AI through secure access control in INGOs and task prioritization in software companies.

### ***2.3 Communication and Collaboration Enhancement***

INGOs require seamless collaboration to coordinate multiple stakeholders and field teams effectively. P7 emphasized that, “Integrating communication tools within project management platforms facilitated quicker team coordination, enhancing collaboration”.

Effective communication is crucial in software companies managing multi-disciplinary teams to align efforts and achieve project goals. R8 noted that, “AI tools improved collaboration across cross-functional teams, ensuring project success through better communication”.

Collaboration is prioritized by both sectors, as field coordination is emphasized by INGOs, while cross-functional team interactions are streamlined by software companies. Moreover, it has been evidenced from the findings that AI-driven communication tools enhance collaboration and project success. According to Deloitte (2020) [28], team alignment is improved and decision-making is accelerated by AI-driven collaboration tools across diverse project environments.

### ***2.4 Predictive Analytics and Performance Forecasting***

Predictive analytics is essential for INGOs to anticipate issues in humanitarian projects, where delays can have serious consequences. P4 noted that, “AI tools provided predictive analytics to monitor project progress, proactively addressing risks to avoid delays”.

Software project managers use forecasting to predict resource requirements, ensuring availability to meet project goals. R11 emphasized that “AI-based resource forecasting improved their ability to plan for future project needs”.

Predictive analytics is leveraged by both sectors, with risk management in unpredictable environments being

focused on by INGOs and resource forecasting for planning being emphasized by software companies. From the findings, proactive planning and risk reduction are enhanced by predictive analytics. Delays are prevented by INGOs, while resource forecasting is applied by software companies. According to Gartner (2020) [29], investment decisions and business outcomes are improved by predictive analytics in program and portfolio management.

**2.5 Automation of Routine Tasks**

INGOs rely on AI to track physical resources, critical for efficient humanitarian aid operations.

P6 shared that, “AI tools for asset tracking streamlined inventory management, ensuring resources reached the right locations promptly”.

In software companies, automating analytical tasks enhances productivity by allowing focus on complex challenges. R6 explained that, “AI automated routine tasks like data analysis, freeing time for more critical work”.

AI is used by both sectors for automation, with physical asset management being focused on by INGOs and technical and analytical tasks being automated by software companies. From the findings, operational efficiency is boosted by AI-driven automation through handling routine tasks. Streamlined asset tracking is benefitted from INGOs, while analytical workflows are optimized by software companies. According to McKinsey (2019) [27], time spent on repetitive tasks is reduced by AI automation, enabling teams to focus on strategic priorities.

**2.6 IT Infrastructure and System Monitoring**

INGOs require robust monitoring to maintain IT infrastructure in mission-critical environments. P8 noted that, “AI-powered network monitoring tools enhanced

their ability to address IT issues proactively, ensuring operational continuity”.

Software tech leads use AI to anticipate technical problems, ensuring smooth development cycles and minimal downtime. R12 shared that, “AI tools optimized software performance by predicting and preventing technical issues”.

AI is relied upon by both sectors for proactive monitoring, whereas IT infrastructure stability is prioritized by INGOs, and software performance is optimized by software companies. Furthermore, system reliability is enhanced through AI-powered monitoring by enabling proactive issue resolution. According to IBM (2020) [31], early detection of issues is enabled by AI-based system monitoring, reducing disruptions and improving operational continuity.

**2.7 Resource Allocation and Efficiency**

INGOs benefit from AI in human resource management to assign personnel effectively based on project requirements. P5 shared that, “AI tools simplified employee workload distribution by analyzing project needs and matching them with available human resources”.

Software project managers use AI to automate processes, enhancing efficiency and speeding up project delivery. R13 noted that, “AI automated manual processes, improving team productivity and accelerating project timelines”.

AI is leveraged by both sectors for resource allocation, whereas human resource matching is prioritized by INGOs, and process automation for productivity is emphasized by software companies. Moreover, resource allocation and operational efficiency are enhanced by AI. According to McKinsey (2020) [32], efficiency is improved and project outcomes are accelerated through AI-driven resource allocation across industries.

**Table III:** The comparison reveals both similarities and differences in tool usage between INGOs and SC in Sri Lanka

Aspect	INGOs	Software Companies
<b>Primary Tools</b>	Trello, Asana, Microsoft Project (larger INGOs), Open Project	Jira, Trello, Asana, Microsoft Project (less common)
<b>Cost Considerations</b>	Prioritize cost-effective or free tools due to limited budgets	Willing to invest in advanced tools like Jira for complex projects
<b>Ease of Use</b>	Focus on user-friendly tools for non-technical staff	Require tools with advanced features, may have technical expertise
<b>Collaboration Needs</b>	Emphasize global collaboration, volunteer management, donor tracking	Focus on team coordination, integration with development workflows

<b>Project Complexity</b>	Handle simpler, diverse projects with multiple stakeholders	Focus on team coordination, integration with development workflows
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**C. Theme 3: Operational Challenges and Limited Industry Integration**

In the context of INGO-based project management, several challenges have been identified, particularly related to infrastructure limitations, inconsistent use of project tools, and a lack of documentation across project stages. P1 shared that, “Many project updates have been communicated verbally, rather than being recorded through structured digital tools, resulting in difficulties tracking progress”. As noted by Gubrele & Joshi (2022) [2], project management tools in INGOs must be adapted to low-resource environments where user-friendliness and accessibility across remote teams are critical. Therefore, it has been justified that consistent training, real-time update sharing, and a clearly defined project structure must be implemented to enhance tool effectiveness in humanitarian operations.

On the other hand, within software-based project management, challenges have been observed in aligning theoretical tool knowledge with real-world project execution. Although advanced platforms have been adopted, R1 stated that, even when the same tools are used, INGOs and software companies show different levels of training and adoption. According to Hirekhan et al. (2024) [1], practical, scenario-driven training approaches must be focused on by software firms to ensure that digital tools support real-time decision-making and iterative workflows. For this reason, it has been recommended that tool usage be embedded within project lifecycles to enable progress tracking, efficient task allocation, and scalable workflow management.

**V. CONCLUSION**

The use of software tools by different teams from both industries has proven effective in building quality outcomes. It is through the proper handling of software tools that the journey towards project completion is managed, with each sector adjusting their approach according to specific needs. However, a key issue arises when teams fail to recognize that improvements or adaptations should be implemented without the need to rebuild the entire project from scratch. It is all about progressing large projects with a continuous, iterative approach.

For INGOs, focusing on meeting project milestones is often tied to the complexity of data collection. Software tools allow for easier, lower-level solutions that improve

performance at multiple stages of the project. On the other hand, software companies primarily focus on maintaining high standards of quality and meeting user expectations. In this context, tools aid in rapid project management, resource allocation, and risk mitigation.

Ultimately, both sectors can leverage software tools to address project challenges effectively, optimizing workflows, and ensuring better resource management and risk resolution throughout the project lifecycle. The support provided by AI tools has been reflected through project management software, where the project flow has been better increased, and the handling process has been eased for INGOs and software-based project management platforms.

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