



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

Thursday

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Course Code

(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

- آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم السبت 2021-05-08 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف . pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion، وأخيراً المراجع References . وإن كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر line spacing 1.5
- عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Instructor's Name: Eng. Mosaab M. Hamed

Project:

Risk Identification and Analysis (Based on the project you chose in APM)

The objective of this report is to identify project risks, prepare a risk probability matrix, and carry out an analysis of selected risks. Referring to the project you select in **Advanced projects management APM course**, your task is to prepare a risk management plan that identifies potential risks in **the selected stage of the project** and identify risk management strategies.

From the course content and readings, you know that the overall purpose of risk planning is to anticipate possible risk events and be ready to take appropriate action when risk events occur—to eliminate or reduce negative impacts on the project.

You may wish to begin this exercise with a brainstorming about potential risks to get candidate risks “on the table” for consideration. And then identify and refine that wording for risks that have some realistic chance of occurring in this stage. For example, potential weather problems present a real obstacle to completing field data collection by the planned completion date. It is also an issue that the project manager will ultimately have to plan for, as opposed to other issues such as a major disaster (e.g., your office burning down), is not a high-enough probability event that requires much time in planning. As described below, you will select several of the identified risks and carry out a risk analysis.

You will use the distilled list of risks to make a risk probability/impact matrix. The matrix will have at least three categories (high/medium/low) for probability and impact.

Remember that it is important to name risks effectively—use words that describe the risk event and point to the impact on the project (e.g., “injury of field technician disrupts data installation work”).

After completion of the risk matrix, document a risk analysis for the selected risks. This detailed documentation for that selected risk will include:

- a description of the risk and potential impacts (schedule, quality of work, cost, etc.) on the project.
- indicators or triggers that would be monitored to help identify the risk as early as possible.
- specific risk response strategies to take.

Using probability and impact matrix calculate the **Expected Monetary Value (EMV)** for all risks that have the impact in terms of cost \$\$.

المشروع:

التعرف على المخاطر وتحليلها (بحث مبني على مشروعك الذي اخترته في مادة ادارة المشاريع المتقدمة)

الغرض من هذا التقرير هو التعرف على المخاطر المحيطة بالمرحلة التي تختارها المرحلة من مراحل مشروعك (نفس المرحلة التي اخترت التطرق لها في مشروعك لمادة إدارة المشاريع المتقدمة Advanced project management) حيث أن مهمتك هي تحضير خطة متكاملة لإدارة المخاطر تشمل التعريف بالمخاطر المحتملة التي تحيط بتلك المرحلة وتحضير مصفوفة احتمالية المخاطر ومن ثم القيام بالتحليل لهذه المخاطر المختارة وتحديد استراتيجيات إدارة المخاطر المناسبة لكل خطر على حدة.

من محتويات المقرر والمصادر الأخرى المتاحة أصبحت تعلم الآن أن الغرض العام لمرحلة التخطيط للمخاطر هي توقع أحداث المخاطر المحتملة والتجهز لاتخاذ ردة الفعل المناسبة عند وقوع الخطر – لمنع أو تقليل الآثار السلبية على المشروع.

قد تحبذ بداية هذا البحث بعصف ذهني عن ماهية المخاطر التي قد تحيط بتلك المرحلة من مراحل مشروعك, وذلك للحصول على قائمة بتلك المخاطر. ومن ثم تحديد وتصفية هذه القائمة للوصول إلى قائمة مختصرة بالمخاطر التي لها فرصة واقعية أكبر في الحدوث. على سبيل المثال: المشاكل الجوية المتوقعة والتي تمثل عقبة حقيقية أمام اكتمال جمع البيانات من المواقع في أو قبل الوقت المحدد، هذه تعتبر مشكلة على مدير المشاريع أن يضعها في الحسبان. من ناحية أخرى، فإن المخاطر غير الواقعية مثل الكوارث الطبيعية والأعاصير (تلك التي تسبب حريقاً بمكتبك وفقدان الأوراق المهمة) ليست لها احتمالية وقوع عالية وبالتالي لاتستدعي تضيق الكثير من الوقت في التخطيط لها. كما سيتبين لك، سنقوم باختيار عدة مخاطر من تلك التي قمت بالتعرف عليها لتحليلها.

سنقوم باستخدام هذه القائمة المختصرة لعمل مصفوفة المخاطر (الاحتمالية/الأثر). المصفوفة ستحتوي على الأقل على ثلاث تصنيفات (عالي/متوسط/منخفض) للإحتمالية والأثر.

لاتنس استخدام أسماء تصف طبيعة المخاطر بصورة فعالة – قم باستخدام كلمات تصف الحادثة الخطرة وتشير الى أثرها على المشروع (مثل: إصابة أحد الفنيين في الموقع مما يؤثر على أعمال التركيب).

بعد انتهاءك من مصفوفة المخاطر، قم بتوثيق تحليلك للمخاطر المختارة. هذا التسجيل المفصل للمخاطر يجب أن يتضمن:

- وصف للخطر واثاره المحتملة (الجدولة، جودة العمل، التكلفة، الخ)
- المؤشرات والمحفزات التي يجب مراقبتها للمساعدة في التعرف على هذا الخطر قبل وقوعه
- تفصيل للاستجابة المقترحة للتصدي لهذا الخطر

باستخدام مصفوفة الاحتمالات والتأثير ، احسب **القيمة النقدية المتوقعة (EMV)** لجميع المخاطر التي لها تأثير من حيث التكلفة \$\$.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

Project Risk Management

Risk Identification and Analysis (Based on the project APM)

Introduction:

The food factory called “**Natural Farm Foods**” manufacture in which all the needed processes are done to supply the community with their needs from neutral healthy foods. It is observed that the natural food industry, which depends in its production on natural pastures, from farms that produce natural and organic agricultural products that depend for their cultivation on natural and non-chemical organic fertilizers and does not follow industrial hybridization tools and inorganic industrial fertilizers. Therefore, we find that the safety rate of safety in that industry is very high. But the cost centers are very high, and the amount of risks related to agricultural affairs and the operations of supplying agricultural raw materials from natural farms and the supply capacity of the products needed for that food industry is a big livelihood, and cutting these measures may threaten the industrial commercial activity of the facility and the lack of supply to the markets.

the rural production area is a subject of many uncertainties having more potent outcomes than in commercial area. The question of knowledge risks, assessing, treating and dealing with them is one of the questions being put special interest to in natural production too laid down in standards and guidelines authorized and developing. the agricultural produce is a topic to many influences a number of which might be recognized as threats or risks which of their essence are the equal for conventional and organic farming but the typically generic opinion is that they're more in natural because the peculiarities of that manufacturing approach. the main notions in organic threat dealing with are the following: hazard analyses (identification and evaluation of threats, their distribution and effects), manage (lowering the activities' frequency and consequences) and control (the method of selection making and mission effective measures for decreasing the risks and their consequences/damages to the minimal). contemplating that risk control is directed closer to lower in hazard chances and use of corporation possibilities to triumph over the threats, the information of the nature of risks would allow the implementation of lengthy-term sustainable practices in natural manufacturing. 'Natural' is a guarantee for satisfactory and safety of produce through the all-embracing system of tracking and manage everywhere in the complete production and trade chain. as a consequence risk control in natural production is a logic and systematic method of identification, analyses, assessment, treating, tracking and conversation of risks in all the sports, functions and process in a manner that reduces the risks to their minimum and balances earnings and lost probabilities. Hazard is being determined because the opportunity of an activity immediately or now not to harm environment, human health and life and is regarded in the relation exposition-effect and uncertainty conditions. On the other hand, communication is becoming more and more important in risk management processes which are concerned in the paper

when dealing with the issue in organic production and especially in connection to the jeopardy of undertaking inadequate measures in result of misinformation and misunderstanding.

considering dependence of environmental and natural elements hard to be prompted on or controlled, agriculture is a very unstable enterprise. additionally, volatility of markets of agricultural produce implicates the need of an adequate response to market fluctuations. The financial balance of an entire rural location may be jeopardized by way of crises caused by specific styles of herbal failures, from climatic activities to livestock or plant sicknesses. The financial scenario of farms can be situation to sturdy variability due to some of reasons (Bielza et al., 2007): policy reforms, marked by means of trade agreements and market liberalization and the consequent reduction of fees paid to farmers; an unbalanced relationship between outlets, generally nicely prepared to position a sturdy stress on prices and farmers; sanitary measures and threat of animal diseases.

Another interesting point is the relationship risk- profit usually accepted that bigger risk implies bigger profit (**Table 1**). But this relationship is not so simple in fact, as well as the question of qualitative vs. quantitative approach in risk assessments.

Table 1. The accepted presumption of the relationship risk - profit

Profit Risk Probability	Small	Medium	big
Small	♠		
Medium		♠	
Big			♠

the realization is that the necessities of market-orientation and sustainable development impose bigger responsibilities for each farmers and states and competent authorities. at the side of expertise and abilities in agriculture and manufacturing era, agricultural manufacturers want managerial expertise and competencies, particularly in chance know-how, assessment and control.

Furthermore, the following table shows the processes implemented once the importing of the raw organic materials of foods stopped for any reason:

Table 2. The process of risk management and treatment in organic sector

Assess – protect – confirm (plan / do / check)
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Organic Sector Vulnerability & Volatility	Risk assessment	Risk strategies	Preparedness & Resilience	Avoid risk
	Risk identification	Risk planning		Accept risk
	Risk analysis	Risk treatment		Remove source
	Risk Evaluation	Revision ,monitoring and evaluation		Change Likelihood
	Risk communication Risk attitude & perceptions			Change consequences
				Share risk

The above-mentioned questions impose the importance of preparedness, especially in instances of emergence. initial planning steps and availability of data are very vital for preliminary steps of identity of a volatile/crisis event, reaction activation and next revisions, reviews and tracking. considering that danger evaluation has limitations and uncertainties, the contemporary must be within the focus of each one approach independently of the level- on farm or in community. as a consequence, the chance management technique in organic farming on-the-farm might be provided in some steps embracing: setting up objectives and objectives, threats and dangers identity, threat analyses and grouping, hazard exams, identity of options and desire of risk management strategies, implementation, monitoring, changes and control **(Fig. 1)**.

A few of the most sizeable implications in chance management, and the technique of decision-making in particular, are the ones of offering sufficient and first-rate records and of the effectiveness of communications. risk communications include the whole procedures entity of statistics provision and analyses, selection making, movements and feedback **(Fig. 2)**

Discussing chance management on-the-farm, the strategies in risk control are usually divided in manufacturing, advertising and marketing and economic- all of them centered at manipulate risk exposure and/ or chance effect (Arabska, 2014). a number of them are summarized on **table 3**

Figure 1: Organic risk management process on-the-farm

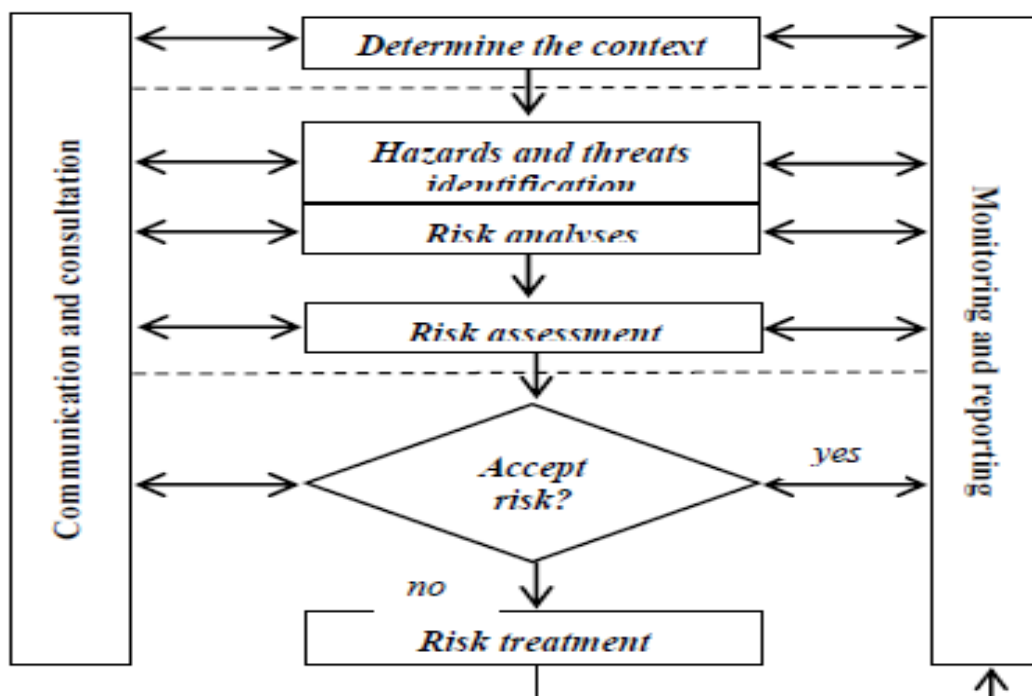


Figure 2: Model of risk communication

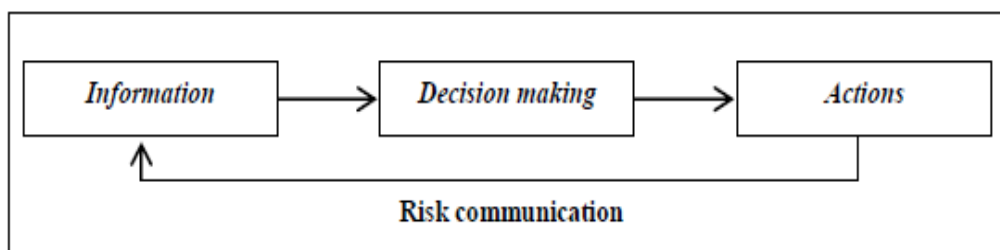


Table 3. Show Risk management strategies on-the farm affecting both manufacturing and marketing area.

Risk management strategies Production Marketing Financial			
Risk-sharing strategies and tools Risk-sharing contracts (Meuwissen, 2001) - Share-tenancy - Production contracts - Marketing contracts - Insurance - Financial leverage - External equity financing		Control risk exposure	Control risk impact
Crop Diversification	On-farm activities diversification		
Production technology	Resistant varieties		
Hygiene and sanitary measures			
Lowering costs	Lowering production		
Off-farm investment	Off-farm employment		

Conclusion

Risk management in natural manufacturing is a complicated issue embracing risk exams and chance management with unique focus on planning and chance communications. It have to be considered from one of a kind factors- commons with danger control in agriculture as a whole, and thinking about peculiarities of natural production strategies and broader sustainability goals. The questions of threat vulnerability, threat identity, risk prevalence/chance, hazard analyses, hazard prevention, chance recovery, comments, assessment and tracking, and so on. forth, are addressed with the aid of risk management techniques and danger control plans on extraordinary tiers, as well as their implications inside the control machine of all of the kind of organizations. So, organic hazard management is laid down into organic requirements and natural sectorial techniques and plans on countrywide and international degree. What's essential but the chance coping with by using organic stakeholders at the lower levels is the general perception (even without scientifically, mathematically and economically substantiated) that risks are bigger in organic may want to cause withdrawal of natural zone and coffee degrees of motivation. That's why the want of profound quantitative investigations in natural dangers and management problems could be very outstanding. The most crucial are the approaches of doing research, development and understanding transfer, mainly using the opportunities of networking and related to stakeholders in innovation procedures. consequently modern observe might be scrutinized as setting the idea of similarly studies into quantitative checks and modeling in organic risk management, and innovations risks specially.

References

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