



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

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Project Risk Management

Notification of a healthy eating

❖ 1.1 Introduction

Man and danger have been in line since time immemorial, and with the development of man in his social, economic and political life, the link of danger to man has increased and become more dangerous than ever, and although man is now more able to predict and predict what is happening in the future, in a scientific way through the tremendous progress in the possibilities available to him, he still suffers from the anxiety that accompanies him when making decisions related to his life. This results in the existence of danger in our public and private lives, the occurrence of one of the two directions but a positive trend seeks to reduce the danger such as hope for the future and planning it and try to reach our goals and therefore we can get rid of these expected dangers by adopting defensive policies that remove that fear or expectation. Hillson & Simon, 2020.

What's the point of danger? The risk in any project can be defined as an uncertain event or circumstance, which has a negative or positive impact on the project objective (PMBOK, 2002, P127). Each risk has a cause and consequence, for example, cause may be the limited qualified workforce available for the project or the inability of this force to the tasks assigned to it, so the result or consequence will be evident in the additional cost, disruption in work scheduling, length of implementation or quality of implementation. The government's efforts to address the issue of the "responsibility" of the government are not only a political issue, but also a major challenge for the government. There are some known risks that have been diagnosed and analysed and can be planned, as opposed to unknown risks that cannot be managed, although project managers can deal with them by implementing general Contingency Plans based on past experience gained through previous projects. There are risks to opportunity, which are those that threaten the success of the project, but they are accepted when they are balanced in return for the resulting project.

- ❖ **1.2 Previous study: Understanding the impact of** project risk management on project performance: a pilot study, Kei Rapchini Jr., Marley Montero de Carvalho, the aim of this study is to understand the impact of risk management on project performance. It also aims to investigate the prevalence of risk management

practices in Brazilian companies. The main limitations of the study are the systematic selection of imperceptible sampling and a questionnaire based on respondents' perception. In practice, attention to uncertainties during the project, the utilization of risk management techniques and a deep understanding of the business environment require critical success factors, requiring the attention of project managers and risk managers. Soft risk management¹²

❖ **3.1 The risk types of the project** : Well-Stan et. al. , 2005 . P 143-147

First: Legal risks Lack or lack of legal vision of potential requirements or modifications in the following aspects: Safety requirements legislation related to environment, urban planning and noise purchase real estate bidding exemptions and spaces procedures related to public places and regional planning.

Secondly: Technical risks Incorrect evaluation of the required technology, construction methods, project stages, design modifications, construction and implementation methods, additional or additional work to link the current achievement to an earlier achievement and the application of new creative methods or working methods with implementation and design modifications made during implementation and improper estimate of the quantities of materials necessary for the implementation of the project and disappointing performance by implementing contractors or designers and the lack of necessary materials and materials received late

thirdly: Spatial (on-site) risks The presence of pipes, pipes and cables for sanitation, telecommunications or other climates is suitable for implementation, such as long-term snowfall or storms, pollution in the area leading to the complexity of the implementation process and the quality of the land is not appropriate in terms of its ability to withstand construction or because of its other characteristics. Additional costs to protect groundwater areas. Lack of infrastructure connected to the implementation site such as

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roads or inadequate implementation site need to build traffic facilities and facilities, safety and more

Fifth: Financial risks Such as high prices of materials used in the implementation of the project, changes in interest rates, bankruptcy to which a contractor, supplier or beneficiary of the project may be exposed, abundant funding, willingness of financiers to assist project executors, inaccuracies in paying obligations to executors, lack of access to financing information, exchange rate change, currency depreciation and deviations in tax estimates

Sixth: Social risks :Lack or lack of communication with those affected by the implementation of the project in the region, lack of measures to encourage their participation and benefit from the project, over-evaluation of social performance during the implementation of the project, lack of measures to reduce the negative effects and damage to society in the implementation area and direct damage to another party or property during implementation and delays that may occur due to demonstrations or siege of the project by the residents of the project implementation area and erroneous estimates of the measures necessary to know the need for roads and means of transport to ensure that society is not harassed In the area of implementation and transportation of equipment and materials without problems for the

Seventh: Political risks :Failure to obtain approvals or permission to carry out some necessary work in a timely manner and the lack of awareness of the political authorities the importance and seriousness of some of the required procedures quickly and not agree or difficult with municipal authorities, city councils or other political actors and the lack of clarity of vision of the municipal and political administrative authorities on matters related to the methods of implementation, or the general design of the city and facades and maintenance methods or coordination between different infrastructure projects and the relationship of all this to the environment and protection and problems related to the adoption of regional plans or plans regulating areas within the city Problems with supply and the imposition of dealing with certain entities

. 1.4 Risk management techniques and classification criteria

A common standard examines the nature of the information available. Quality techniques require qualitative information in the form of descriptions and recommendations, while quantitative techniques use quantitative information to analyse the occurrence and impact of risks in a digital manner. Another criterion suggests the selection of techniques based on the information needed by the project.

The techniques to be used are determined by nature, size, complexity, level of innovation and stages of the project cycle. Risk management is particularly critical in the project planning phase and increases its scope and depth as the project progresses towards implementation, whileward & Chapman, 2003, is reduced.

The goal of risk analysis may also be a criterion for identifying appropriate risk management techniques such as economic and financial outcome controls, quality differences or tracking delays

1.5 Identifying dimensions to choose project risk management techniques

The characteristics of these tools and the criteria available for classification have been taken into account to identify the relevant aspects to be taken into account when choosing between project risk management techniques. It has been widely demonstrated and accepted that there is no risk management technique suitable for each stage of the risk management process. In the context of its application, risk management should be determined: the life cycle of the project should be considered. The Ward and Chapman studies (2003) indicate that moving from one stage of the project to another involves a different degree of insecurity, with more detailed and quantitative data available. The focus of all risk analysis and risk management techniques adopted must therefore change as the project's life cycle stages.

Finally, in order to ensure that the approach adopted for the persons who apply to it is the appropriate approach and analysis of its results, Bartlett, J. (2004) proposes to

consider the risks of employee maturity in a company that implements the project when selecting risk management techniques to

influence systemic risks

- High - Catastrophic (classification A – 100)
- Average - Critical (Rating B-50)
- Low- Marginal (C-10rating)

It sets out the time frame for this risk to influence it. Here's one rating:

Time frame	description
near	Until two months.
middle	Next 2-6 months
distant	Year

Impact probability matrix:

influence	Possibility		
	high $90\% \leq x \leq 100\%$	Medium $50\% \leq x \leq 70\%$	low $0\% \leq x \leq 20\%$
A = High	(Exposure is very high) (Score 100)	(Exposure is very high) (Score 70)	(Moderate exposure) (Score 20)
B = Medium	(Exposure - high) (Score 40)	(Exposure -moderate) (Score 30)	(Exposure - decreases (Score 10)
C = low	(Exposure - low) (Score 10)	Exposure -low) (score 7)	(Exposure - decreases (Score 1)

Examples of risk classification:

Risk event	Possibility	Impact assessment	points	How to prevent and mitigate risks
Lack or lack of communication with those affected by the project's implementation in the region	30%	c	30	Having good relationships
Suppliers do not meet their supply obligations	50%	b	60	Set up a list of more than one resource for more options. In addition, alternative products should also be taken into account.
Food hygiene is not a guarantee or food is poisoning	90%	a	100	Always take advantage of the most quality ingredients and ensure cleanliness
Fire damage to property and life	20%	b	50	Always ensure proper work and parking from smoke alarms, fire extinguishers by conducting a regular check-up and test. Staff must be trained in fire situations, including how to evacuate. Adequate coverage of the negative impact of fire on life and property by purchasing insurance
Total			240	
Risk	احتمالية المخاطر (P)	Cost Impact(IC)	مخاطر الطوارئ (P * IC)	
a	0.3	\$5,000	\$1,500	
b	0.5	\$7,000	\$3,500	
c	0.9	\$13,000	\$11,700	
b	0.2	\$20, 000.	\$4, 000.	

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1.6 Risk response plans address the following objectives

- 1-Risk avoidance: project plan and timetables change
2. Accepting risks: documenting and communicating risks without planning action
- 3- Risk transfer: transfer of risks to the other party through insurance or outsourcing
4. Reducing impact: Take action to reduce the likelihood of risks occurring and their impact to a reasonable extent

1.7 Discussion The application of the framework can derive a number of advantages. From a decision-making point of view, it contributes to improving project understanding, thereby improving resource control, supporting the development and implementation of control strategies, and stimulating the better use of risk identification and assessment methods with an inherently beneficial impact on emergency assessment.

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