



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section		Date	
		Course Code	
		Thursday	
Master			

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(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

- اخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 في تمام الساعة 9 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 . وان 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 1.5 line spacing
- 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 **each 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 project. 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 \$\$.

Best of luck...

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 بكل مرحلة من مراحل المشروع, تحضير مصفوفة احتمالية المخاطر ومن ثم القيام بالتحليل لهذه المخاطر المختارة. مهمتك هي تحضير خطة متكاملة لإدارة المخاطر تشمل التعريف بالمخاطر المحتملة التي تحيط بكل مرحلة من مراحل مشروعك (نفس المشروع الذي اخترته في مادة إدارة المشاريع المتقدمة Advanced project management). ومن ثم القيام بتحديد استراتيجيات ادارة المخاطر المناسبة لكل خطر على حدة.

من محتويات المقرر والمصادر الأخرى المتاحة أصبحت تعلم الان 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 بكل مرحلة من مراحل مشروعك, وذلك للحصول على قائمة بتلك المخاطر. ومن ثم تحديد وتصنيف 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 بـمكتبك وفقدان الأوراق المهمة) ليست لها احتمالية وقوع عالية وبالتالي لاتستدعي تضيق الكثير من الوقت في التخطيط لها. كما سيتبين لك، ستقوم 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..

Risk management

introduction

Various organizations face numerous risks when conducting their business, which leads to exposure to these

Business to many crises, generally represented by uncertainty, perhaps the primary challenge

The management is faced with determining the amount of uncertainty that it accepts in order to be able to achieve its pre-established strategic objectives. Uncertainty basically represents two situations: the available opportunities and the threats that surround the organization with a possibility that leads either to the success or failure of the institution, so the organizations that want to stay in the business world and compete efficiently In the market it is looking for means to survive. And adopting the strategic approach to risk management is one of the .means that works to reduce the organizations' exposure to such risks

The process of measuring the amount of uncertainty and identifying the opportunities and threats the organization faces is

The role of the so-called risk management, as the latter contributes to enabling the management to deal with the risks and difficulties that the institution may be exposed to in the future that may impede its strategic path. It also contributes to achieving the optimal balance between the returns and the risks associated with it and from

Then the effective and efficient use of resources that contribute to achieving the goals of the organization

Risk management is an essential part of the strategic management of any organization. They are the procedures

Which institutions follow in an organized manner to face the risks associated with their activities, with the aim of achieving sustainable benefits from each activity and from the portfolio of all activities, so we find that successful strategic management strives to find out what surrounds it in terms of opportunitie

and threats and in order to reduce uncertainties and this is what makes it always looking for The various means and methods that enable it to predict what may be exposed to risks and obstacles in the future in addition to it, but it is not a method

It is limited to public institutions and organizations only, but it is also for all activities long and short

The concept of risk from different perspectives

The risk from the legal perspective

It is “the possibility of an accident occurring in the future or an indefinite period outside the will of the contractors. The thing may perish because of it or

cause harm from it” Risk from the insurance point of view: It is “a potential

future accident that does not depend on the will of any The two parties between whom the contract was concluded

Risk from the financial perspective

risk is defined from the financial perspective as “the possibility of a deviation in the future so that the desired outcomes to be achieved differ from what is .expected

Risk from the control perspective: From the control point of view risk is defined" as“ the unfavorable effects arising from expected or unforeseen events that affect .the profitability of the institution and its capital

Terms related to the concept of risk

Since the term uncertainty is often used in conjunction with the term risk (and sometimes in place of some of them), it seems appropriate to explain the .relationship between the two concepts

Incertitude: uncertainty. I is a lack of knowledge of the future. Uncertainty implies the occurrence of the good and the bad, for example accepting

The consumer of some commodities may greatly exceed all optimistic expectations, and it may be the opposite

Others also know uncertainty as “it is a state of mind characterized by suspicion based on a lack of knowledge of what will happen or not in the future, and it is the opposite of certainty, which is conviction or certainty about a situation

So, uncertainty is a psychological response to the absence of knowledge of the future, and the existence of risk creates a circumstance or group of circumstances in which there is a possibility of loss So a good decision is always the one that is effective in avoiding risk. Threats: Menaces It is the risk that results from the behavior of others, for example, it could be the entry of a competitor into the market that reduces profit, this is called a threat that notes that the impact of profitability can be expected, but a certain behavior of the competitor Unpredictable with certainty

The financial impact on the organization may exceed a certain amount Significant impact on the institution's strategy and operational activities Deep concern to stakeholder	Upbeat
The financial impact on the organization may be expected to fall in the range of certain amounts Moderate impact on the organization's strategy and operational activities Moderate stakeholder concern	Medium
Low impact on corporate strategy and operational activities Low stakeholder concern	low

Objective risk drivers

It refers to the characteristics of the thing exposed to danger, which increase the probability of the occurrence of the risk or increase the severity of the financial loss resulting from the realization of the risk or both. They are those additional causes that increase the degree of risk or increase the chances of a loss, and these causes are usually the subject of insurance

The causes of moral hazard: are the causes that are mainly the moral qualities possessed by the person himself

Such as: negligence, negligence, or manipulation, which will lead to the occurrence of a risk of civil liability towards others. The third requirement: the natural causes of danger are the factors that help increase the likelihood of the occurrence of danger, and thus the material loss as a result of natural phenomena such as floods and earthquakes. Personal risk factors

It refers to a group of causes or auxiliary factors in which the human element has an influence or results due to his interference in the course of affairs, his influence or his participation, whether this participation or that influence is negative or positive

Risk management structure and organization

Risk management policy

The risk management policy of the institution must set its approach and tendency towards risks, as well as its approach to risk management

The risk policy must also define responsibilities towards risk management within the organization as a whole. In addition to the above, the institution must refer to any legal requirements regarding the institution's policy statement, such as health and safety. Linked to risk management processes are an integrated set of tools and techniques that are used in the various stages of activity and to operate effectively

The risk management process requires

The commitment of the CEO and the managers of the organization

The allocation of responsibilities within the organization

The allocation of appropriate resources to train and develop risk awareness by stakeholders

Role of the Board of Directors

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to determine the strategic direction of the organization, and to create the environment and risk management structures to operate effectively

The foregoing can be done through a group of managers, a non-executive committee, an audit committee, or any function that is compatible with the institution's style of work and is able to act as a sponsor for managing risks. At a minimum, the board of directors must take into account when evaluating the control system

The interiors include

The nature and extent of the acceptable risks that the company can bear within its private activities

The likelihood that these risks will be realized How to manage unacceptable risks

The ability of the company to reduce the likelihood of realizing the risks and its impact on the activity

The costs and returns of risk and risk control activities applied Effectiveness of risk management processes

Impact of risk management decisions of the board of directors

Risk estimation

Risks can be estimated in a quantitative, semi-quantitative or qualitative manner in terms of probability of verification and results

For example, results in terms of threats or chances of success may be high, medium or low, but they require different definitions in terms of threats and chances of success, and examples are given in the tables, and different institutions will find the availability of different measurement methods for the results And the possibility suited to their needs

In conclusion

risk management has become one of the departments of great importance in the economic project, as it is the only tool that guarantees the institution the element of survival and continuous and continuous development by opening the way for it to see what the future hides from the events of this matter, which necessitated the owners of economic units, whether commercial or industrial. It makes risk management a priority and elevates it to high ranks at the level of higher management. If the financial management, for example, is working to strengthen the financial position of the economic unit, then risk management is a preservation for the survival of resources and the continuation of life in the units of the institution and the safety valve

To continue and develop in the world of economics and money