



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project(Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

Thursday

18 / 03 / 2021.

Course Code

(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

- آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم السبت 08-05-2021 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 ١٢.
- 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 \$\$.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

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

الغرض من هذا التقرير هو التعرف على المخاطر المحيطة بال**مرحلة** 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 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 بمكتبك وفقدان الأوراق المهمة) ليست لها احتمالية وقوع عالية وبالتالي لا تستدعي تضيق الكثير من الوقت في التخطيط لها. كما سيتبين لك، ستقوم باختيار عدة مخاطر من تلك التي قمت بالتعرف عليها لتحليلها.

ستقوم 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 إلى 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..

Electronic platform and the project name is (Dropshipping)

1. INTRODUCTION

The drop shipping project is a project on the electronic platform. The products are then shipped directly to the consumer. This way, the seller doesn't have to handle the product directly. My role in this project is the **associate project manager and co-founder**.

Drop shipping is a type of retail fulfillment method, where instead of a store stocking product, it purchases the products from a third-party supplier. The products are then shipped directly to the consumer. This way, the seller doesn't have to handle the product directly. My role in this project is the project manager and we are at the middle of the project. We finished already. Risk is often defined in terms of uncertainty or deviation from the expected/required outcomes. Risk management helps and supports an organization to identify, evaluate, analyze, monitor, and mitigate the risks that threaten the achievement of the organization's strategic objectives in a disciplined and systematic way. Risk management is intentionally proactive, not reactive. It can be as simple as one crew member mentioning that a coworker needs to wear her safety glasses, or it may involve something as complex as a full asset allocation modeling of all of your organization's capital assets. Risk management practices can even be applied to events as broad and far-reaching as the loss of a major employer in the community. Different situations and events can simultaneously result in both good and bad consequences. Each consequence may require a different risk management strategy. The following are the most benefit of the risk management a proactive rather than reactive approach. Reduces surprises and negative consequences. Prepares the project manager to take advantage of appropriate risks. Provides better control over the future. Improves chances of reaching project performance objectives within budget and on time.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many studies regarding the business management risks in the E-business projects.

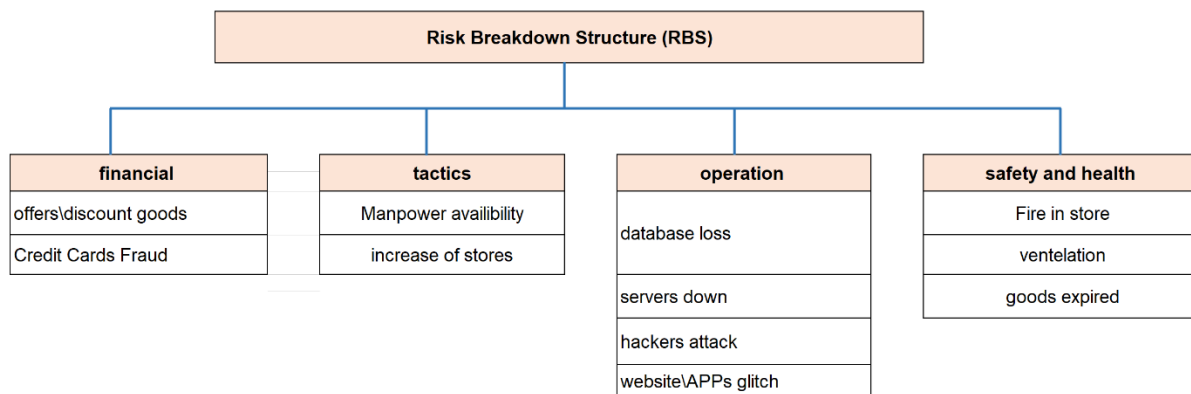
Risk management process Define the scope. Risk management within the organization. Within the scope definition. Risk management at both internal levels That must be taken into account. In order to define an effective framework for Risk management is important to Understand the organization's background and risks (such as its core operations, Assets (assets, operations, etc.); Evaluating risk management activities, Developing a risk management framework and controls (countermeasures, security controls, etc.) Risk assessment a scientific and guiding process consisting of three steps, Hazard, identification and risk analysis Evaluation. Standards and legislation

Hazard analysis standards and security controls And it can reduce management drastically The cost borne by the appropriate security policy institutions Implementation. Standardization here can reduce the decision burden on management to levels acceptable to small enterprises. The Adoption of standards by software and service suppliers will increase competition Market size which reduces the cost of solutions Revest Informatica Economic, nr. 3 (43) / 2007 59 Client companies economies of scale Been passed. AS / NZS 4360 is the only one worldwide Acceptable risk management standard. The The standard provides a general guide for establishing and implementing a risk management process that includes identifying, analyzing, evaluating, remedying, and sustaining Monitor risks. COBIT Framework (Control Objectives for Related Information and Technology) It was released in 1996 and updated in 1998 And 2000 by the Information Systems Audit In response to this from ISACF The need for a frame of reference for security and oversight in the field of information technology. In 2000, the Institute for Information Technology Governance and ISACF established management guidelines For COBIT. These instructions respond to A. Management's need to control information technology and its scalability for assurance purpose Information technology activities achieve business objectives. COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) A framework has been developed to help the management better control its business activities. An internationally recognized standard It provides a starting point for the individual Internal control assessment and application a Consistent approach to business review the places. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) The integrated framework encourages the interiors Auditors to approach their activities from The way management conducts business: control Environment, risk assessment and information Communicate and monitor risks. ISO 17799 (in full: ISO / IEC 17799: 2005) is Code of Practice for the Information Systems Security Risk Management Framework developed by the International Organization for Monotheism. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires Required by the annual reports registered with the SEC It contains an "internal control report". Conclusions Risk management tools provide a benefit to Regulation through a better understanding of Operating environment, improving control over effectiveness of controls More robust response from compliance auditors. However, there is a risk that it will detract from them Skills and experience of corporate risk managers and business unit managers. The use of these tools within the organization must be clearly understood and must be so Roles and areas of responsibility for Several individuals were identified to ensure that the outputs were accurate and acceptable. Like other security controls, this risk management tool will not They are effective unless they are used and maintained correctly. It is worth spending time on The beginning is identifying exactly what is needed An acceptable way to test and purchase the app. This can To be a big expense, your return on investment needs to be clearly defined. This is It can only be achieved with a well-organized, well-managed and well-understood process. References [1] Pauline Bowen, Joan Hash, Mark Wilson, Nadia Bartol, Jenna Jamaldinian, Information Security Handbook: A Guide for Managers, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 2006 [2] NIST Special Publication 800-30, Risk Management Handbook for Information Technology Systems, January 2002 [3] Florida. Nastas, B. Nastas, Security Controls for Information Systems Protection, 2006, Proceedings of the Third International Conference - Economic and Transformation Management, Editura

Universității de Vest, Timisoara [4] P. Nastase, Florida. Nastas, R. Suva, IT audit Trends in the context of the Balkan countries, the first international Balkan countries Accounting and Auditing Conference (BCAA), 8-9 March 2007, Edirne, Turkey [5] Buecker, J. Destro, Enterprise Security Architecture, 2006, IBM Redbooks.

3. METHODOLOGY

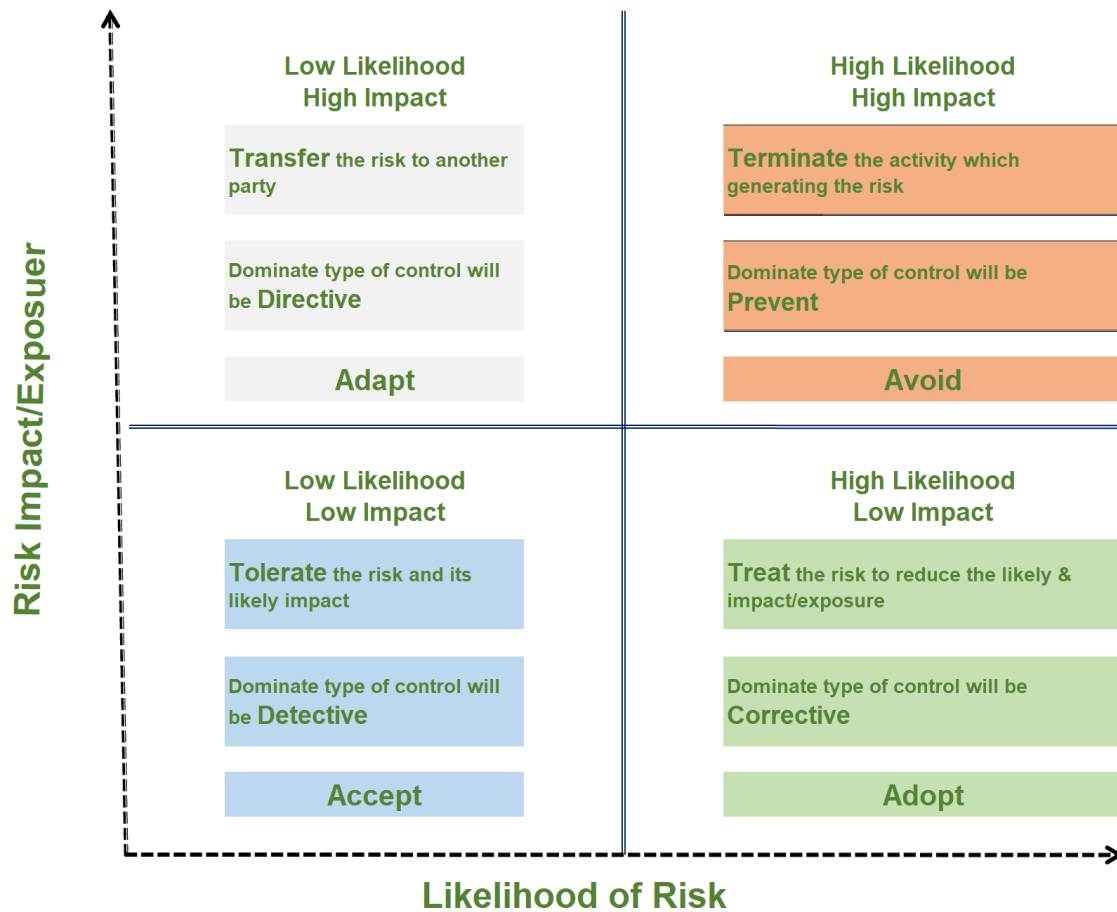
Risk management is the process of identifying areas of risk that could negatively impact the success of the project and proactively managing those areas. Risk is analyzed during the initial stages of the project to lay the foundation for success and on an ongoing basis throughout the project.



After we have done the RBS we can move to risk register as it is playing an important role.

Item No.	Risk Name	Risk Type	Likelihood	Impact	Strategy of Respons	Control Masure	Action to the risk
1	offers\discount goods	opportunity	low	low	Tolerate	Detective	Accept
2	Credit Cards Fraud	Hazard	high	high	Terminate	Preventive	Avoid
3	Manpower availability	control	low	low	Tolerate	Detective	Accept
4	increase of stores	control	low	low	Tolerate	Detective	Accept
5	database loss	Hazard	low	high	Transfer	Directive	Adapt
6	servers down	Hazard	low	high	Transfer	Directive	Adapt
7	hackers attack	Hazard	high	high	Terminate	Preventive	Avoid
8	website\APPs glitch	Hazard	low	high	Transfer	Directive	Adapt
9	Fire in store	Hazard	high	high	Terminate	Preventive	Avoid
10	ventelation	Hazard	low	high	Transfer	Directive	Adapt
11	goods expired	Hazard	low	high	Transfer	Directive	Adapt

After defined the risk register, the risk matrix was used to simplify the risk register as the following:



4 . RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After we determine the risk register and risk matrix, the risk contingency budget should be calculated to cover the impact of risks on project by using Expected Monetary Value technique (EMV). EMV is a quantitative analysis by multiplying the risk probability with the cost impact.

<u>Risk Name</u>	<u>Risk Probability (P)</u>	<u>Cost Impact (I) \$</u>	<u>Risk Contingency (P*I) \$</u>
<u>offers\discount goods</u>	0.5	15,000	7,500
<u>Credit Cards Fraud</u>	0.9	35,000	31,500
<u>Manpower availability</u>	0.6	20,000	12,000
<u>increase of stores</u>	0.2	80,000	16,000
<u>database loss</u>	0.8	25,000	20,000
<u>servers down</u>	0.8	25,000	20,000
<u>hackers attack</u>	0.9	90,000	81,000
<u>website\APPs glitch</u>	0.6	5,000	3,000
<u>Fire in store</u>	0.7	150,000	105,000
<u>ventilation</u>	0.2	85,000	17,000
<u>goods expired</u>	0.3	50,000	15,000
Total		580,000	328,000

Based on the identification of the 11 risks, the cost impact to the project is 580,000 \$ and The total risk contingency for the project is 328,000 \$.

4. REFERENCES

Geoffrion, Arthur M., and Ramayya Krishnan. "E-business and management science: Mutual impacts (Part 2 of 2)." *Management Science* 49.11 (2003): 1445-1456.