



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

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Section

Master

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RISK OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES

1. INTROUDCTION

Every project has risks, regardless of size or complexity, and each risk will have a negative or positive effect on at least one project objective (cost, time, scope, or quality). Thus, risk management, in the context of the planning, design, construction, and operation of a health management project, is the process to better understand and to optimize project performance by anticipating and planning for potential problems or “threats” and potential improvements or “opportunities”.

1.1 Risk Management Defined

Risk can be characterized by probability of occurrence and level of impact on a project. Throughout the project life cycle, a future event that may occur at any time in a project's lifecycle is a risk. It has a probability of occurrence and an uncertain impact if it does occur.

1.2 Risk Management Objectives

risk objectives for adopting a formal risk management approach include:

Enhance project team communication regarding risk identification and monitoring.

Improve project performance by anticipating, managing and mitigating risks.

Expand project team understanding resulting in fewer surprises.

Enhance project management and risk management culture.

Manage public expectations.

Integrate risk identification with initial project planning;

Strengthen communication between planning partners, Districts and Central office.

Improve estimates of project budgets, milestones, and contingencies and Allow better cash flow predictability.

The process of risk management involves formal documentation of risks, assessing likelihood and impact of each risk, establishing the proactive actions to accommodate the threat or opportunity, and monitoring and updating status of the list of risks throughout all phases of a project. This documentation is readily captured in what is

1.3 Risk Management Levels, Responsibilities, and Project Integration

This section provides information approach to a scalable risk management process, who is responsible for risk management on both a project level and Department level, and how risk management is integrated with project development process. The objectives include:

Providing a consistent methodology for performing project risk management activities.

Providing techniques and tools for project risk management.

Providing information on how project risk management fits with the overall project management process.



2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hospital commonly manage resources such as human resources, financial, information and products that have been significant for the competitiveness, profitability and sustainability of the business. However, there is another resource or asset which has not been discussed and given so much attention: the facility. Facilities are commonly known as the supporting infrastructure, equipments and tools which are essential in the workplace and for the business to function properly.

Our project focus on health facility management, which has recently gained the attention of managers. Its importance not only in the business but also for organizations such as hospitals and Health care organizations

health Facility management today is not only concerned on the maintenance and security but also on the proper design of the system of facilities for better maintenance, security, cost reduction, and maximum functioning of every facility involved in a business.

the primary objective of health facility management is to support an organization in enhancing the workplace, on the other hand, involves the people, the physical and financial resources, and the processes and operations of a business, thus health facility management practices must have positive effects on these resources. Additionally, the strategic objective of health facility management is the effective management of facility resources and services in providing support to the operations of organizations .To be able to enhance the workplace, the objectives of health facility management are:

- (1) design facilities for efficient use.
- (2) optimize facility operating cost.
- (3) improve job satisfaction of employees.
- (4) Systemic processes to co-ordinate, facilitate and improve decision-making with respect to risk
- (5) Provides stakeholders with greater assurance of a company's ability to deal with potential risk

3. METHODOLOGY

The project team assign a value for both probability as well as impact for each risk in the project typically less than 1 , multiplying the two (P x I) will give the the final weight of the risk

Probability	0.9	0.09	0.27	0.45	0.63	0.81
	0.7	0.07	0.21	0.35	0.49	0.63
	0.5	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45
	0.3	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.21	0.27
	0.1	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09
		0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
		Impact				

Risk	Probability	Impact	P X I
Economic Risk	0.5	0.7	0.35
Competition	0.3	0.9	0.27
Operational Risk	0.1	0.7	0.07
Assets - risk to buildings, assets e.g. fire, flooding	0.3	0.5	0.15

TOTAL EMV = 0.84

#	Risk Statement	Risk Response	
1	Economic Risk	The economy is constantly changing as the markets fluctuate. Some positive changes are good for the economy, which lead to booming purchase environments, while negative events can reduce sales. It's important to watch changes and trends to potentially identify and plan for an economic downturn.	Avoid: To counteract economic risk, save as much money as possible to maintain a steady cash flow.
2	Competition	There is always some competition in the same field In this case, the business risk involves a company leader becoming so comfortable with their success and the status quo that they don't look for ways to pivot or make continual improvements. Increasing competition combined with an unwillingness to change may result in a loss of customers.	Mitigate: continually reassess their performance, refine their strategy, and maintain strong, interactive relationships with their customers.
3	Operational Risk	This business risk can happen internally, externally or involve a combination of factors. Something could unexpectedly happen that causes you to lose business continuity.	Avoid: Through training and a business continuity plan. Both tactics provide a way to think about what could go wrong and establish a backup system or proactive measures to ensure operations aren't affected.
4	Assets - risk to buildings, assets e.g. fire, flooding	natural hazard	Avoid: Insure assets and Compliance with fire & building regulations

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Avoid the Risk 1,3 and 4 will eliminate the risk in entire , Avoidance can be costly, but it may be the only way to achieve project deliverables.

Mitigate the Risk 2 by taking action that will minimize the potential impact of any given risk through the analysis and consideration of alternative solutions.

overall, the result would support the project in conducting risk assessments, and that its successful application could improve current risk assessment practice in the project

5. REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization [Internet]. 10 facts on patient safety, 2014.
2. Risk Management Handbook for Health Care Organizations, accessed on 28th March 2016