



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Manal AlJandan	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021201779	الرقم الجامعي

Section

Master

Date

Thursday

18 / 03 / 2021.

Course Code

(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

- اخر 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 . 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 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 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 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 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، 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 in Grocery shop Project

1. **Introduction:**

Risk management” helps 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 (note the words “disciplined” and “systematic”). Risk management is intentionally proactive, not reactive.

2. **What is risk?**

A risk is something that affects a small business’s ability to operate profitably. If risks are severe enough, the business could be forced to close. Risks typically fall into two categories: pure risks and speculative risks. Pure risks are incidents a business has no way of controlling. Fires, vandalism, or the death of key employees are all considered pure risks. Speculative risks are the positive or negative outcomes of management decisions. Expanding a business into a new region or launching a new product are examples of speculative risk. When small business owners and their insurance providers discuss risk management, they are usually referring to pure risks. Speculative risks are more frequently the concern of the business owner or leadership team.

3. **Literature review:**

The purpose of this review was to identify how rural and urban food access differs across small food stores as well as the types of research strategies and methodologies that have been applied in each setting in the U.S. Methods: Manuscripts were included in the review if they were published in English over the past ten years, with a clear delineation between urban and/or rural, conducted in the U.S., and reported data from small food store research. Results: After elimination, 19 manuscripts representing rural ($n = 5$) and urban ($n = 14$) settings were included in the final review. The review was conducted in Nebraska between January 2015 and May 2015. Findings from the reviewed manuscripts revealed that rural communities might face different challenges with healthy food access in small food stores when compared to urban settings. In

particular, small food stores in rural areas lacked healthy food options largely because storeowners perceived that their customers would not purchase healthier items and due to challenges with distribution. Conversely, studies reporting on small food stores in urban areas suggest challenges with transportation and safety concerns. Research on small food stores is nascent and further research, especially intervention studies, is needed. Further, less evidence exists on healthy food access, in particular intervention testing on small food store research in rural areas.

4. **Methodology:**

This research follows the descriptive approach. We concern study risk management through collecting data from previous studies and literature. We will give further application risk management applied on a project in the discussion. Result and Discussion

5. **Risk management strategy**

The launch approach (Grocery) involved talking to stakeholders (interviewing) based on brainstorming, and discussion among the various employees to determine the maximum risks that should be taken into account when completing the project plan. All risks were identified and identified, and a countermeasure was identified for each risk. Staff will make every effort to ensure that steps are taken to mitigate risks, should they arise.

6. **Identifying risks:**

Abbreviation: (L: low; M: medium; H: high)

Description	Risk			How to prevent and mitigate the risk
	P	S	P*S	
1. Fire damage to property and life	3	5	15	Always ensure the proper working and positions of smoke alarms, fire extinguishers by conducting regular check and test. Staff training must be provided for cases of fire, including how to evacuate. Adequately cover the negative impact of fire to life and property

				by Purchasing insurances.
2. Suppliers amend their terms and conditions of supply	2	3	6	Establish and sustain the good relationship with long-term suppliers. Ensure proper plan B in case the suppliers change the terms and conditions.
3. Hygiene of food is not ensure or food is poisoning	2	4	8	Always utilize the most quality Ingredients and ensure the hygiene Of food preparation by providing training to staff. Manage the expiry Date of the inventory in a timely manner.
4. Suppliers do not fulfil their obligations of supplying	2	4	8	Prepare a list of more than one supplier for more choices. In addition, substitute products should also be taken into account.
5. Disputes or agreements with the owner of the rented place.	1	3	3	Develop and maintain friendly relationship with the area owner by using the area properly, keeping it tidy, and paying the rent on time.
6. Key staff resigns or takes maternity leave	2	2	4	Let experienced staff train other less-experienced one in terms of knowledge and skills.

7. Risk Matrix:

Risk probability	Risk severity				
	Catastrophic 5	Hazardous 4	Major 3	Minor 2	Negligible 1
Frequent -5					
Occasional-4					
Remote -3	15				
Improbable-2		8 8	6	4	
Extremely improbable-1			3		

8. EMV:

No. risk	P	I	EMV
1	30%	5000	1500
2	20%	3000	600
3	20%	4000	800
4	20%	4000	800
5	10%	3000	300
6	20%	2000	400

9. Record of the risk:

As we begin to implement risk management approaches, we will record our actions and results for future reference. ... Try these suggestions: __ will Record the results of even informal risk assessments, to capture the thinking of the project participants.

10. Risk and triggers:

A risk trigger is an indicator that a risk is about to occur or has occurred. Triggers may be discovered during the risk identification process and monitored as the project is executed. Once the risk trigger occurs, the project team needs to implement a risk response.

risk	source	prevention	response	impact
Fire	Unattended cooking	supervision	Fire alarm	Smoke inhalation and death
poisoning	Unhygienic workplace	hygienic terms and conditions	Manage expiry dates	Stomached or death
Insufficient materials	Suppliers do not fulfil their obligations of supplying	Make plan B or alternative list of suppliers	Use substitute products	It will stop working/ profit reduction
Disputes	Land owner	negotiations	friendly relationship	Loss of the store
Key staff resigns	maternity leave	training	Train other key staff	shortage

11. Risk contingency plan:

Risk description	Grade	Mitigation action
Fire damage to property and life	A	After the fire damages, the shop must immediately rebuild and re-operate the business as quickly as possible whilst waiting for insurance payments.
Suppliers amend their terms and conditions of supply	C	Opt for alternative suppliers or increase working capital via personal cash reserves.
Hygiene of food is not ensured or food is poisoning	B	Promptly investigate on the grounds of the food poisoning. Support the affected customers as much as possible. Enable the complaint handling process.

Suppliers do not fulfil their obligations of supplying	B	Make purchases from alternative suppliers or opt for suitable substitute products.
Disputes or agreements with the owner of the rented place.	D	Hire lawyer for advice or lawsuit.
Key staff resigns or takes maternity leave	D	Offer short-term contract for suitable replacement (until the permanent staff can do the job).

A= Mitigation actions, to reduce the likelihood and seriousness, to be identified and implemented as soon as the project commences as a priority.

B= Mitigation actions, to reduce the likelihood and seriousness, to be identified and appropriate actions implemented during project execution.

C= Mitigation actions, to reduce the likelihood and seriousness, to be identified and costed for possible action if funds permit.

D= to be noted - no action is needed unless grading increases over time.

12. **Challenges**

Among the most important challenges that a young woman faces:

- 1- Knowing the details and details of the details, the technical characteristics and requirements, their needs, and the suppliers.
- 2- The formation of micro-units, and that they be of an economic nature; In the sense of achieving income and profitability after expenses and establishing the operation.
- 3- Penetrating markets and linking to value chains, the first chains for specific customers in the area in which the project is located.
- 4- Formation of good financial management for the project or return, and a project of keeping accounting books.

5- Transforming the nature of a temporary entity into a continuous entity, and considering the marketing problem to be technical, not administrative; Updates of printers and a piece of service; Nail of excellence in the market, keeping return, and attracting new customers.

There are plans, planned, planning, planning, planning, planning, planning, planning, the Ministry of Development and its sciences, its sciences, its sciences, its sciences, its sciences, its sciences, and a small relationship. Identify the risks and challenges of your new project.

13. **Conclusion:**

There is no project that does not have risks, but all projects have risks, and analyzing these risks after identifying them and then managing them is an integral part of project management, and without that the project will be subject to failure.

14. **References:**

- **Managing Business Risk: A Practical Guide to Protecting Your Business Hardcover – January 15, 2012**
by Jonathan Reuvid (Editor)
- **Managing Business Risk: A Practical Guide to Protecting Your Business Seventh Edition**
by Reuvid Jonathan (Author)
- **Managing Business Risk: A Practical Guide To Protecting Your Business**
by Jonathan Reuvid.