



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project(Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

Thursday

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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 \$\$.

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 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 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 لا تستدعي تضيق الكثير من الوقت في التخطيط لها. كما سيتبين لك، سنقوم 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.

لا تنس 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 وأثاره 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..

Improve Wrapping and Twisting Productivity

1. Introduction:

Risk management is key for any business to successfully survive the various risks of their respective industry, whether they be market risks or natural phenomena. Most organizations place a high value on productivity emphasizing the need to sustain it to ensure continuity of the business. However, sustaining productivity require the organization to maintain a conducive working environment for its employees. Several factors may lead to a decline in productivity. These factors negatively impact workplace productivity in such a way that affected units exhibits reduced performance and an overall reduction in output. These risks which might lead to loss of productivity include but not limited to technological factors, poor relationships between managers and employees, poor performance management, outdated systems, personal problems, fear of failure, poor communication, organization safety and health issues, and procrastination. They are not associated with the employees alone, but also to the workplace environment and the management. Low productivity poses a serious problem within an organization which force an organization to adapt creative ways to deal with problems that result from the productivity loss. To mitigate these risks, the business need to have strong operation foundations as a way of ensuring manageable growth and continuity.

2. Literature Review:

Productivity is defined as a measure of quantifying the output against the amount of input. It expresses the relationship between the quantity of goods and services produced (output) and the quantity of labour, capital, land, energy, and other resources to produce it (input) (Zandin, 2001). The only meaningful measure of industrial competitiveness is productivity (Khurana & Talbot, 1998) and hence this topic is widely discussed especially in the manufacturing sector due to its solid link to the organisational profitability. Consequently, there is a range of research studies taken place across the world to improve the productivity and this section of the paper focuses on such efforts in the manufacturing sector focusing on the Asian region. Total factor productivity (TFP) and the learning potentials are inevitably applied as a mean to investigate and understand mechanisms to enhance the productivity with learning improvements in organisations (Pramongkit et al., 2002). A study carried out in estimating technical efficiencies and TFP growths in the Indonesian manufacturing sector from 1993 to 2000 by Margono and Sharma (2006) revealed that food, textile, chemical and metal products industries have technical efficiency of 56% on average. Evidence of low productivity can be seen in most parts of the region. From the study of Margo and Sharma (2006) it was found that the growth in productivity in food, textile and metal production sectors were reducing at rates of 2.7%, 0.3%, and 1.6% respectively though the chemical sector only reflected a marginal growth of 0.5% in

Indonesia. Further, an empirical study by Pramongkit et al., (2002) has found that the TFP of the Taiwanese manufacturing sector has merely increased by 0.2% a year during 1981 to 1999 and any industry specific reasoning for this was out of scope of the study. A range of factors for low productivity has been identified from different studies across the region. Margo and Sharma (2006) identified the ownership (Private or Public) of the entity has caused the technical inefficiency of the food sector and the location and size of the entity have contributed to the technical inefficiency of the textile sector. In the chemical and metal production sectors, ownership and age of the entity have contributed to the technical inefficiency. A comprehensive study undertaken on firm productivity of Bangladesh manufacturing industry by Fernandes (2008) has found that the age of the firm has an inverse U-shape relationship with TFP whereas the firm size has a negative correlation on TFP. However, according to Margono and Sharma (2006) large firms were more efficient than small firms. Further, firms with educated and experienced management, firms with foreign ownership, firms which manufacture only to export and firms with quality standard certifications have higher TFP whereas firms which have power supply issues, firms with heavy bureaucracy and firms with corruption were shown to have an adverse effect on the TFP (Fernandes 2008). Tomiura (1997) stated in his study on the productivity of Japanese Iron and Steel industry, not only large scale high speed facilities but also the operators' tacit knowledge and team work activities to continuously improve the manufacturing technologies, are important for high productivity. Similarly, a study by Hasan (2002) on Indian manufacturing industry reveals that there is a significant positive impact on productivity from imported technologies and new domestic capital goods where the latter making a higher contribution to productivity. It is frequently argued that location related factors such as the culture and government policies affect the factory productivity. However, according to Roger (1991), the careful examination of statistical evidence has not confirmed this argument. He further argues that, he process industry plants do not show specific productivity gains than non-process plants when analysed statistically, despite the manager's assertion. Many authors suggest various strategies to improve productivity. Jan (1994) suggests that reduction of throughput time is an effective strategy to improve productivity of manufacturing firms irrespective of the size, nationality and type of the industry. Wacker et al. (2006) states in their review that investment in both human and equipment resources will improve plant efficiency and the manufacturing productivity is also increased from various non-production activities such as well-defined tasks, employee improvement suggestions, and the interaction of production employees with equipment engineers.

3. Methodology:

3.1. Risk Impact & Probability:

- High= (0.7 to 1)
- Medium = (0.3 to 0.69)
- Low= (0 to 0.29)

3.2. Risk Matrix:

		SEVERITY 		
LIKELIHOOD 		(0 to 0.29)	(0.3 to 0.69)	(0.7 to 1)
	(0 to 0.29)	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
	(0.3 to 0.69)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
	(0.7 to 1)	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH

3.3. Risk Assessment:

No .	Company Risk	Why it's a Risk	Risk Type	Probability / Impact	Severity	Risk response
1	Risk Associated Crosswise And demand	The company's business is affected accordingly For its reputation and leadership in the field of artificial grass which affects the request For company services in the future	Hazard Risk	Low / High	Medium	Sending an explanation to clients shows those shipments will not be affected and will be arrived without any financial obligations on customers
2	Risk Associated With the competition	The company operates in Competitiveness Environment . It may be at risk Resulting from late delivery has a negative effect And might customers will be transferred to other competitors	Opportunity risks	Medium / Medium	Medium	Long-term competition helps the company to develop Technologies , efficiency, and improvement Services and provision of services New and secure related methods Higher quality
3	Risks Associated Aspects Operational And costs Materialism	The company is exposed to risks And operational hazards that may have a big effect on the business or lead to Incurred	Hazard Risk	High / High	High	Develop an initiative to increase Wrapping and Twisting productivity

		significant financial liabilities And the costs are exorbitant. claims compensation For delays in the transportation of shipments				
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3.4. Evm Calculation:

No.	Risk Probability (P)	Cost Impact (IC)	Risk Contingency (P*IC)
1	0.2	SAR 50,000	SAR 10,000
2	0.5	SAR 100,000	SAR 50,000
3	0.8	SAR 1,000,000	SAR 800,000

4. Discussion:

The best strategy for a business to adopt is to prevent risks before they occur. This can be done by providing a conducive working environment to minimize the risks of losing productivity. The management should also be concerned with the welfare of the employees in order to make good judgement pertaining to their productivity in the workplace. In this case a manager needs to maintain the best relationship with his or her employees. Through this he will be able to notice matters affecting productivity in the workplace and address them with the needed urgency.

5. References:

- <https://www.ijstr.org/final-print/may2016/Risk-Of-Loss-Of-Productivity-In-Workplaces.pdf>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336273087_Risk_of_Low_Productivity_is_Dependent_on_Farm_Characteristics_How_to_Turn_Poor_Performance_into_an_Advantage
- <https://agribusiness.purdue.edu/risk-management-impacts-on-productivity/>