



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Fahad Hussain Gutub	فهد بن حسين قطب	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021200846		الرقم الجامعي

Section

Master

Date

Sunday

16 / 05 / 2021.

Course Code

(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

- اخر 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 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 **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 تضييع الكثير من الوقت في التخطيط لها. كما سيبتين 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 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 of Seasonal Restaurants

Introduction:

Internal and external sources must be restricted in the execution of manufacturing operations to meet the aims and priorities of the organization (Sensebé et al., 2010). Companies must then analyze and implement anticipatory activities to resolve these threats (Nasution, 2003).

In the overcoming of risks and controlling of successful organizational execution, leaders often play an important part in their working groups (Fred, 2011). In each business unit, the enterprise quantifies risk by planning short-term and long-term objectives. They then establish effective actions to mitigate the detection of risks and track compliance measures. The leader reviews and recommends the recommended measures to minimize the defined risks.

Risk is commonly characterized as negative, such as loss, risk and other effects. This losses are a source of insecurity that an organisation should study and handle efficiently as a part of a plan to increase value and promote organizational objectives (Lokobal et. al., 2014).

The Seasonal Restaurant is a risky place. Risks can affect efficiency, output, quality and cost in a company. Intended outcomes can also be known as risks. Although an operation is well organized, it is still often unpredictable.

Certainness is a condition not previously predictable. Each employee or company operation must be risk-taking. Corporations have threats as well. The reception of the results of the company, which is often greater, should take into account large risks.

However, it is not possible to eliminate, nor reduce, the chance of the seasonal restaurant. If the risk affects an interruption to the project's success, the expense, time and quality of work can be reduced. The risks of their businesses must be addressed to entrepreneurs of the healthy food industry through the estimation and handlement of risks which have a direct or indirect negative effect on the healthy food market. Such threats will raise costs. Since it has a great effect, the aim of research is to assess the risk management of the Saison Restaurant.

Literature review:

Risks include loss probability, uncertainty risk and loss chance risk (Labombang, 2011). The organizational management system focuses on financial, operational, monitoring and regulatory objectives. Consequently, risk is a difference in natural things or in the probability of risks to property and financial gains induced by current hazards (Leonardus, 2009).

The strategic objective is first to promote an organization's strategy and purpose. Secondly, the tactical aim is to use the available sources to achieve productivity and effectiveness. Thirdly, the monitoring objective is internally and externally reliable reporting. Fourthly, the objective is diverse obedience laws and regulations.

Regarding restaurant operations, relevant parties directly or indirectly participated in the operation process. Operational risk can result in the elimination of future opportunities, either directly or indirectly, in order to accomplish this. Operational risk can also lead to material damages, for example harm to the reputation of the restaurant.

Processes, humans, systems, and environmental factors are responsible for risk factors. The risk factor of the process is due to lack of procedures available, inefficient supervision and insufficient cooperation between units and mechanisms. Faculty of work incompetence, internal theft, and lack of skill and numbers of workers can cause human risks. System risk factor results from failures in network connectivity, software errors and viruses. In addition, natural hazards, protests, and flooding are responsible for external causes.

There are several phases of risk assessment that include: 1) Analyzing risk sources for risk recognition; 2) benefit identification by the assessment of potential threats and risks; 3) Action plan by additional plans; and 4) Measure, monitor, monitor, and ensure management plans continue to be valid (McNeil et. al., 2005).

Methodology:

The research methodology is regarded as a guideline for all methods of science. It is a means to analyze, collect and support particular disciplines for study. In this analysis, the author decided to study the internal communication process in a restaurant case under seasonal conditions. The aim of this research is to investigate the workers' organization's current profile, their in-depth opinions and perspectives on these topics. The consistency scheme is then chosen as the research solution. Key and secondary data sets are used to achieve the

analytical objectives. Secondary data is derived from publications, like books, journals, previous articles, web sources, and so on, while semi-structured interviews review the primary facts. The meeting is organized in order to consider the interaction status from a certain perspective with both the management team and the employees of the Seasonal Restaurant case study.

Results and discussion:

Risk assessment is the approach to understanding, identifying and assessing the risk in a project (Joni & Putu, 2012). Furthermore, it pays attention to what the effects and probability of moving risks to other actors should be done or if current risks should be reduced.

Risk assessment is aimed at identifying and developing plans for reducing or even avoiding risks in a project. In the other hand, it still looks at how the current opportunities should be maximized.

In order to determine threats, they have to answer questions about what and why? And what kind of risk does the project have an impact?

The primary causes of corporate risk are generally: 1) Storm, earthquake, flood, crash and landslide physical loss or injury; 2) Environment: environmental degradation, emissions, waste management and social situation investigation; 3) Design: emerging technologies, new software, safety and safety checks, specifics, increased potential for compliance specification, measures and enforcement designs, potential improvements in agreed designs and design experiences with building practices design; 4) Logistics or disruption to material: lack of road installations, unique services and operational differentiation; 5) Finance: premium funds available and adequate, ample cash flow provision, damages incurred by contractors, exchange rate volatility and inflation of suppliers, taxation, rate of interest and credit costs; and 6) Operation: product and service demand volatility, maintenance requirements, efficiency, safety, manufacturing and management.

The following issues must be addressed in an effective risk analysis: 1) Direct financial loss must be analyzed rather than disrupting services or losing and dying; 2) Incertitude must be measurable for any estimation of expenditure; 3) Data accuracy must be dependent on the

accuracy of interpretation; and 3) Analysis expenses and commitment must be as minimal as those consumed in the company budget (Tjakra & Sangari, 2011).

First of all, there is organizational risk. Based on our research results, human capital, properties, intelligence, technologies and natural disasters are the categories of risks involved. It covers: 1) the effect of human resources intentionally or unintentionally on the risk of labor that has a detrimental impact on the business; 2) the risk effect of properties incurred by faulty and unsuitable machinery caused deliberately and inadvertently by labor to adversely affect the business; 3) the influence of information technology on risks from deliberate and accidental work of damaging hardware and software with a negative impact on the business; and 4) the effects of environmental events on economic environments risks to negatively affect a business.

The second is the possibility of commercialization. Based on our study results, brand recognition is the type of danger that does not establish the risk of losing older consumers, the risk of non-product firms, and the inexpensive share of the market. It contains: 1) brand recognition that does not grow due to lack of marketing and restaurant launch; 2) the chance of losing old clients because market service is not adequate; 3) the danger that an organization may not evolve triggered by disproportionate human development depending on the number of publicly unknown properties and brands; and 4) an unattainable market share because of a lack of activity in food promotion.

Thirdly, there is the risk to human resources. Based on our study results, expenses, turnover and human capital are the categories of risks involved. It contains: 1) The turnover impact due to the company's lack of pay; 2) the inappropriate number of workers lacks human resources expenses; and 3) the lack of human resources because of improper analytical practice (Hariandja, 2002).

The fourth is the risk of money. Based on our study results, the risks involved include the possibility of revenue leakage, cash calculation risk and liquidity control, and financial reporting enforcement. It covers 1) Chance of income leakage because of restricted products, delayed food orders, telephone numbers, etc. as a consequence of theft or loss of labor control by means of transport; 2) the chance of estimating cash because of cash requirement calculation errors; 3) Late settlement of debt flows in cash management; and 4)

Compliance with financial disclosure due to delays in presenting financial statements in line with the conditions of the regulator.

Various things are causing risks to human capital, money, IT and natural phenomena. Employers must also monitor the threats that arise. It contains: 1) Human resources risk from incidents in the workplace, thus, the risk management is the provision of first aid medications for accidents at work, transport to emergency room, work assurance availability, and building recovery; 2) Asset risk from equipment loss means that all equipment must be checked regularly for about three months and equipment damage repair and new equipment supplies plan; 3) IT risk from damage to the hardware and software, so frequent hardware and software monitoring is a risk management; and 4) The probability of natural catastrophe phenomena thus involves providing workers with health benefits. The above is risk control of a restaurant's corporate activities.

These threats include the recognition of the brand which does not grow the risk of losing old consumers, the risk of the under developed business, and the unachievable target market created by anything else. Employers must also monitor the threats that arise. It contains: 1) brand recognition not established due to the absence of food marketing hazards, and thus risk management is the implementation of social media restaurants; 2) The risk of losing old customers as a result of unsatisfactory user service means that risk management listens to your complaints and assesses customer loyalty in risk management; 3) The danger to an enterprise that does not expand is unknown to society because of the increase of individuals that does not compare to the number of properties and brands, therefore, the risk management is to introduce innovative goods, to improve machinery, to increase workers and to open new restaurant industries; and 4) The market share is inaccessible since the selling goods neglect activity and thus the risk management assesses loyalty of customers.

Conclusion:

In order to prevent failure of project expense, efficiency, and timeline, risk control is important for each project. Risk management is a risk strategy selected by the interpretation, identification and assessment of project risks. That is done by taking account of the implications and the probability of transition of liability to another or by reducing the threats that exist. Risk evaluation covers: risk assessment, need comprehension or risk analysis,

risk impact assessment or risk assessment, and the risk assessment. Risk retention, risk control, risk transition and risk prevention should be used to manage potential threats.

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