

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Reema AlShaya	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021201928	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 الإنجليزية.
- 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 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، 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..

Introduction:

In this research I would like to mention all the risks that are related to create a team for Global Liquidity and Cash Management Department in Banking Industry. Identifying related risk is a huge step for to avoid the failure that might occur. The project includes several sub departments: Business Management, Product Management, Client Services Management, Channel Management and Sales Management. The project success is important for the organization and for me as project manager. The plan that I can implement is risk management plan.

Literature Review:

Author Paul Hopkin in Risk Management book shows that Risk Management is not just a topic for risk professionals. Managers and directors at all levels must be equipped with an understanding of risk and the tools and processes required to assess and manage it successfully. Risk Management offers a practical and structured approach while avoiding jargon, theory and many of the complex issues that preoccupy risk management practitioners but have little relevance for non-specialists. Supported by online templates and with real-life examples throughout, can be straightforward and engaging guide to the practice and the benefits of good risk management. Coverage includes: the nature of risk; the relevance of risk management to the business model; essential elements of the risk management process; different approaches to risk assessment; strategy, tactics, operations and compliance requirements; how to build a risk-aware culture; and the importance of risk governance. Online supporting resources for risk agenda, risk response and risk communication. Author Torben Juul Andersen, Peter Winther Schroder in Strategic Risk Management Practice, How to Deal Effectively with Major Corporate Exposures book shows that corporate scandals and major financial failures dominate newspaper headlines, the importance of good risk management practices has never been more obvious. The absence or mismanagement of such practices can have devastating effects on exposed organizations and the wider economy (Barings Bank, Enron, Lehmann Brothers, Northern Rock, to name but a few).

Today's organizations and corporate leaders must learn the lessons of such failures by developing practices to deal effectively with risk. Risk management an important step towards this end. Written from a European perspective, it brings together ideas, concepts and practices developed in various risk markets and academic fields to provide a much-needed overview of different approaches to risk management. It critiques prevailing enterprise risk management frameworks (ERMs) and proposes a suitable alternative. Combining academic rigour and practical experience, this is an important resource for professionals concerned with strategic risk management. Authors Alexander J. McNeil, Rüdiger Frey and Paul Embrechts in Quantitative Risk Management Concepts Techniques and Tools Book shows that the most comprehensive treatment of the theoretical concepts and modelling techniques of quantitative risk management. Whether you are a financial risk analyst, actuary, regulator or student of quantitative finance, Quantitative Risk Management gives you the practical tools you need to solve real-world problems. Describing the latest advances in the field, Quantitative Risk Management covers the methods for market, credit and operational risk modelling. It places standard industry approaches on a more formal footing and explores key concepts such as loss distributions, risk measures and risk aggregation and allocation principles. The methodology draws on diverse quantitative disciplines, from mathematical finance and statistics to econometrics and actuarial mathematics. A primary theme throughout is the need to satisfactorily address extreme outcomes and the dependence of key risk drivers. Fully revised and expanded to reflect developments in the field since the financial crisis. Features shorter chapters to facilitate teaching and learning. Provides enhanced coverage of Solvency II and insurance risk management and extended treatment of credit risk, including counterparty credit risk and CDO pricing.

Methodology:

In this research I used Quantitative risk analysis approach to reduce any potential risk that might occur.

1. Identifying the risk as below:

Number	Risk
1	Absence of team member
2	Sickness of employees
3	Turnover of employees
4	Structure changing
5	Lack of communication

2. Measuring probability and impact of all the risks:

- a. Low = 1 to 5
- b. Medium = 6 to 10
- c. High = 10 to 15

Risk Matrix:

Number	Risk	Probability	Impact
1	Absence of team member	High risk = 10	13
2	Sickness of employees	Low risk = 3	2
3	Turnover of employees	Medium risk = 8	8
4	Structure changing	Low risk = 2	2
5	Lack of communication	High risk = 10	15

3.Risk matrix to define severity of all the risks and the respond plan for each risk:

No	Risk	Probability	Impact	Severity	Response Plan (Treatment)
1	Absence of team member (Cost)	10	13	High risk	Designing leave plan at the beginning of the project.
2	Sickness of employees (Injury)	3	2	Low risk	Providing incurrence to cover the medical cost.
3	Turnover of employees (Cost)	8	8	Medium risk	Implementing training plan.
4	Structure changing (Cost)	2	2	Low risk	Describe the job description for each member of the team.
5	Lack of communication (Cost)	10	15	High risk	Activate the communication skills by holding meetings.

Results and Discussion:

The aim of this research is to find risks in the workplace in order to create a team for GLCM department. Using risk matrix to protect the project from all the issues that might face. The top priority for high risk and medium risk. Also, it is important to solve the low risk. Expected Monetary Value (EMV) = to use the potential impact which is 43,000 SAR. Risk Contingency fund for the project = 398,000 SAR. Finally, cost variation is .logic since all risks might happen.

No	Risk	Probability	Impact (Cost)	Risk Contingency
1	Absence of team member	10	10,000 SAR	100,000 SAR
2	Sickness of employees	3	2,000 SAR	6,000 SAR
3	Turnover of employees	8	5,000 SAR	40,000 SAR
4	Structure changing	2	1,000 SAR	2,000 SAR
5	Lack of communication	10	25,000 SAR	250,000 SAR
Total			43,000 SAR	398,000 SAR

References:

- 1 – Risk Management book by Paul Hopkin.
- 2- Strategic Risk Management Practice, How to Deal Effectively with Major Corporate Exposures book by Torben Juul Andersen, Peter Winther Schroder.
- 3- Quantitative Risk Management, Concepts, Techniques and Tools Book by Alexander J. McNeil, Rüdiger Frey, Paul Embrechts