

PROJECT RISK ANALYSIS



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MAKING SURE YOUR PROJECT DOES NOT FALL APART ON YOU BECAUSE OF POOR PLANNING

- How do you identify the risks?
- What is the potential impact of these risks?
- How do you mitigate the risks?
- How do you know if your idea will work in the face of risks?

What is Risk Management?

- The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risk arising from your project's operational factors, and making an informed decision that balances risk cost with project benefits.



SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Capabilities
- Competitive advantages
- Resources, assets and people
- Experience, knowledge and data
- Financial reserves, returns
- Marketing, reach
- Innovative aspects
- Location, geographical
- Price, value and quality
- Processes, systems, IT, communications
- Advantages of proposition

Weaknesses

- Lack of capabilities
- Gap in competitive strengths
- Reputation, presence and reach
- Timescales, deadlines and pressures
- Financials
- Cash flow, cash drain
- Continuity, supply chain
- Effects on core activities
- Reliability of data, plan and project
- Management cover & succession

Opportunities

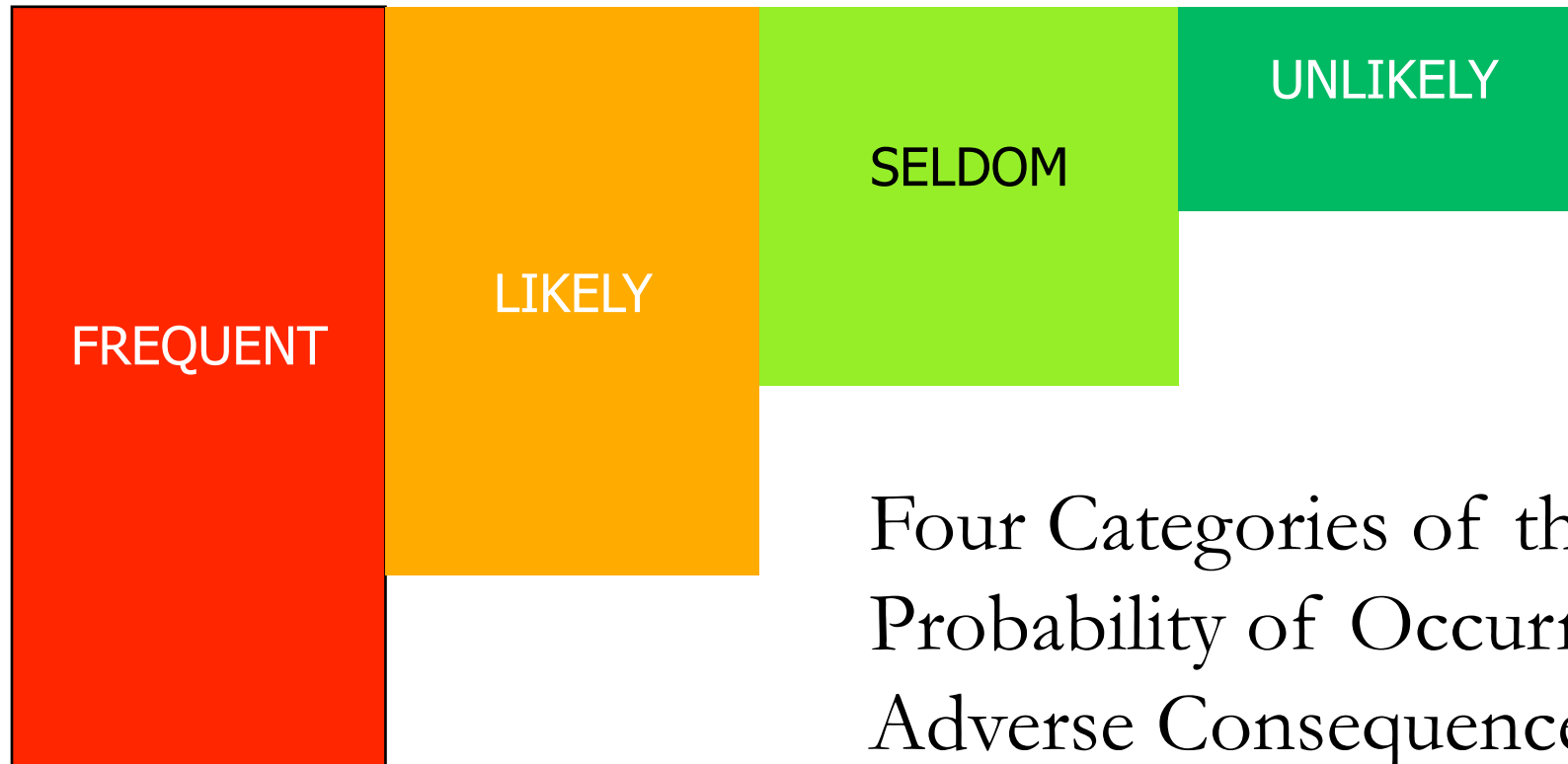
- Market developments
- Industry or life style trends
- Innovation and technology development
- Global influences
- Market dimensions, horizontal, vertical
- Target markets
- Geographical import, export
- Major contracts, tactics and surprises

Threats

- Political and economical effects
- legislative effects
- environmental effects
- Competitive intentions
- Market demand
- Innovation in technologies, services and ideas
- New contracts and partners
- Loss of resources
- Obstacles to be faced
- Poor management strategies

Assessing Risk

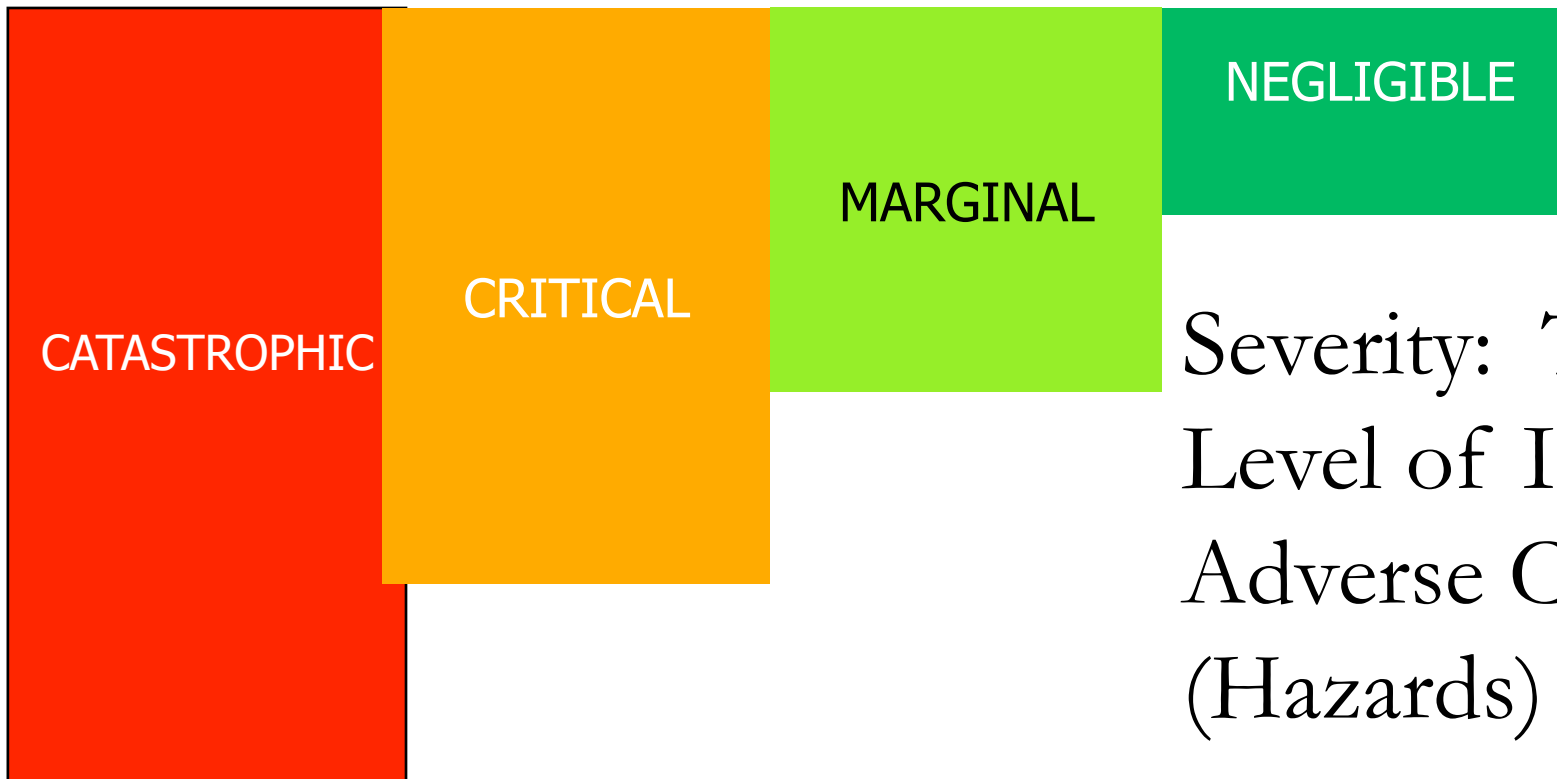
Risk=**Probability** x Impact



Four Categories of the
Probability of Occurrence of
Adverse Consequences: i.e.
Hazards

Assessing Risk

Risk=Probability of Adverse consequence x **Impact**



Severity: The Expected Level of Impact of Adverse Consequence (Hazards)



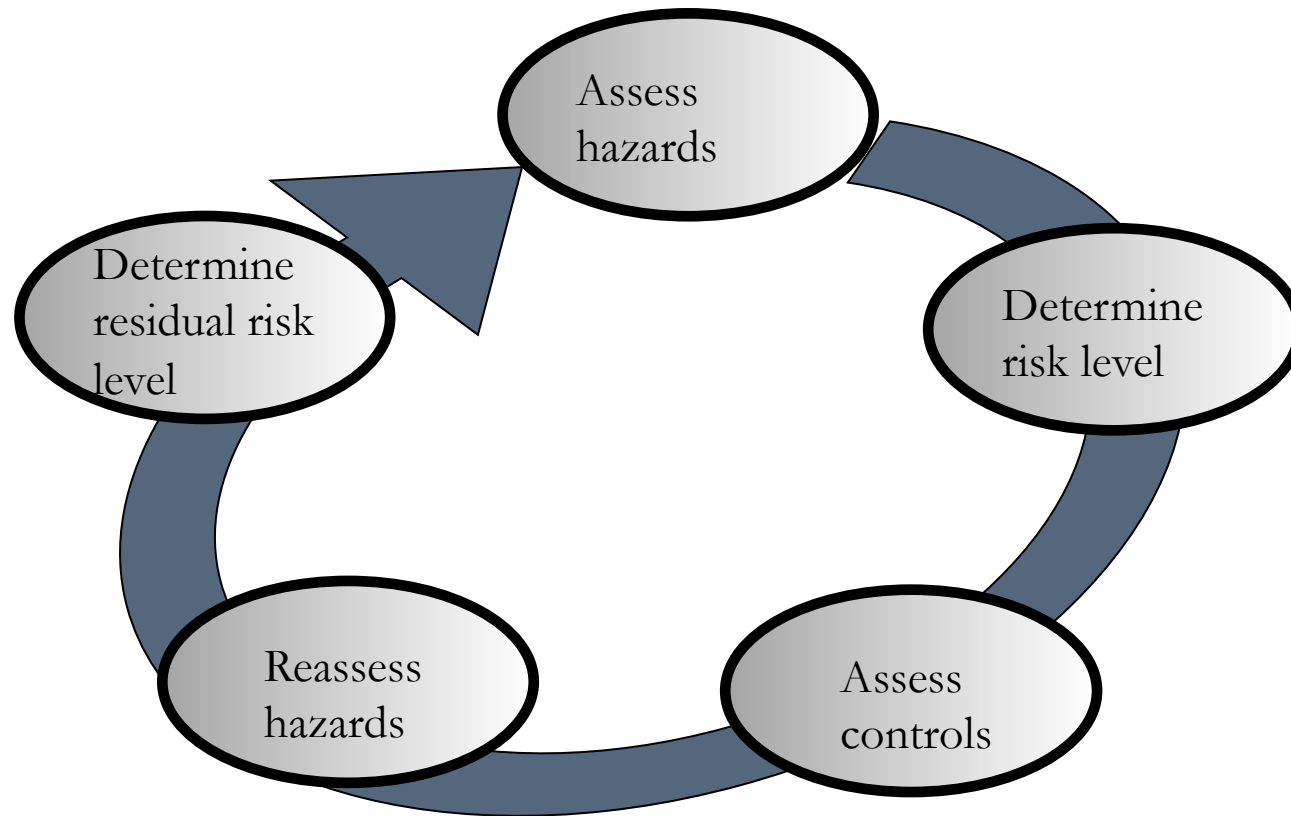
WEIGHING TWO FACTORS

Probability vs severity of Impact



		Impact				
		Trivial	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Probability	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Moderate	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
	Likely	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Very likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

Determine Residual Risk



- Reassess Hazards After Applying Controls
- What is the Residual Risk?
- Keep Adding Controls Until Benefits Outweigh Risks
- Residual Risk Only Applies if Planned Controls are Implemented

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RISK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK



Narrative Summary	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Goal			
Objectives			
Outputs			
Inputs			

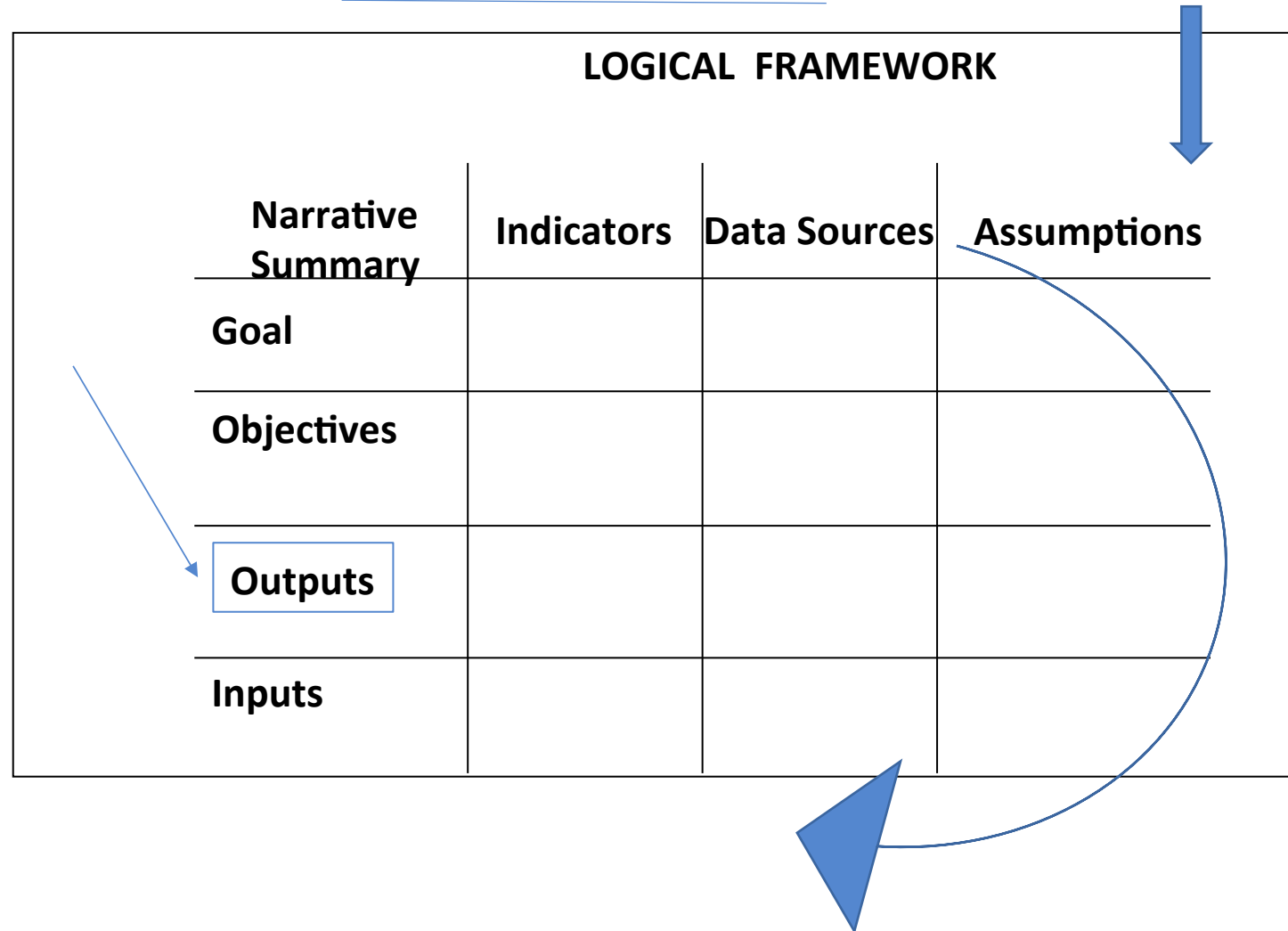
SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RISK LEADING TO RE-EXAMINATION OF INPUTS

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The diagram illustrates a Logical Framework table with a feedback loop. A blue arrow points down from the title 'LOGICAL FRAMEWORK' to the 'Assumptions' column. A curved blue arrow points from the 'Assumptions' column back to the 'Inputs' row, indicating a feedback loop where assumptions are re-examined based on the results of the inputs.

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Goal			
Objectives			
Outputs			
Inputs			

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT RISK LEADING TO RE-EXAMINATION OF INPUTS



CASE EXAMPLE
PEACE CORP VOLUNTEER NURSES FROM
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING
-TRAINING BEST PRACTICES FOR NURSES IN RURAL CLINICS IN
MOROCCO

AMERICAN NURSES: RN Degree = 2 years training after Bachelor's Degree

MOROCCAN NURSES: Certificate in nursing= 2 years after Bacculaureate Degree

RISK OF USING REUSABLES

The principal hazards of sterilization by using Autoclave are:

- infectious disease caused by failure to sterilize
- contamination of products and other materials through failure to sterilize
- trauma injury by explosive displacement or opening of a door or lid
- trauma injury by explosion of sealed glass or other containers
- puncture injury by needles and other sharps protruding through the walls of autoclaved containers
- scalding by hot liquids, vaporized liquid or steam.

If control measures are not in place and/or not maintained, Principal Level of Risks are:

Risk	Level of risk
Infectious disease	Substantial risk (likely, harmful to extremely harmful depending on agent)
Contamination	Moderate risk (likely, slightly harmful to harmful depending on agent)
Trauma injury	Substantial risk (likely, harmful)
Puncture injury	Moderate risk (likely, slightly harmful)
Scalding	Substantial risk (likely, harmful)

RISK OF USING DISPOSABLES

Principal Hazards of Improper disposing of Medical Disposables are:

- the particular legal possibility
- the financial threat
- the danger to personnel and patients
- The danger towards the community
- The danger to the institution's reputation



TAKING RESEARCH TO ACTION