

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All praise be to ALLAH for all of his love and guidance, for giving me this great opportunity, and for giving the faith and strength to continue when I doubted myself.

I acknowledge, with deep gratitude and appreciation my supervisor, Dr Elsadig Elhadi, for his patience, guidance, and encouragements

I would also like to thank, for providing the best library facilities.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Eng Mawadda Ahmed, and my colleagues Mr Mohammed makki Hallemato for their substantial assistance in the computer work and presentation also gratefully acknowledge the support of my colleagues especially Gassan Zuhair

Finally my thanks should be given to my considerate parents, whose love and care have brought me to this level. I would also like to thank my lovely wife for her unlimited support

# ABSTRACT

This research use the theoretical background from the literature review and a “five” pages questionnaire to achieve the research objective.

The study result shows that although the contractors personal have a good knowlage about R.M but there is no separate division for R.M in 96% of their companies also there is no systematic practice of R.M .

The study finding shows that the most important risk factors are:

Force majour ,The poor tender evaluation ,The not competent contractor team ,The lack of experience and competent of consultant team in the site ,The new governmental legislation,Payment delay ,Error in the design

,Contract assignment to inappropriate contractor by inaproprate contract type

And The contractor bankruptcy ..

Also the study finds that the contracting companies still use atraditional methods to response to risks the most effective methods use by the contracting companies to prevent the risks are Depend on subjective judgment and experience to produce perfect program ,Put a time buffer in the construction program ,Plan to an alternative constructin program and Refer to previous project historical data to produce realistic program .

From the result the study recommend that :

- 1- Contracting company has to give more tention to risk management and must hire RM specialist or have separate RM division
- 2- The government must change the tendering proceduer and contracting method to help industry to develop .
- 3- Contacting company have to use the quantitive method to determine the time schedule for its project

## مستخلص الدراسة

تمت الاستعانة في هذا البحث بمراجعة الخلفية النظرية في ادارة المخاطر كما استعان باستبيان من خمسة صفحات لتحقيق اهداف البحث :

نتائج البحث اوضحت انه وبالرغم من ان المنتسبين لشركات المقاولات لاتعونهم المعرفه في مجال ادارة المخاطر الا ان 96% من شركات المقاولات لاتمتلك اقسام خاصه بادارة المخاطر .

خلص البحث الي ان اهم عشرة عوامل مخاطر هي القوة القاهرة , وطريقه تقيم العطاءات الخاطئه وضعف كفاءة فريق المقاول بالموقع وضعف الخبرة والكفاءة لدي فريق الاستشاري بالموقع , والتشريعات الحكومية الجديدة , الخطا في التصميم ,نوع العقد غير المناسب مع المقاول غير المناسب

ايضا خالص البحث الي ان شركات المقاولات مازالت تستخدم الطرق التقليديه لدرء المخاطر حيث تم الاعتماد فيها علي خبرة متخذ القرار لعمل جداول زمنية متكامله ,منا وضع زمن احتياطي للتنفيذ في الجدول الزمني ووضع طرق تنفيذية بديلة احتياطا والرجوع للمشاريع المشابهه لعمل الجدول الزمني .

خلصت الدراسة للتوصيات الاتيه :

- 1- علي شركات المقاولات ابلاء مزيدا من الاهتمام لادارة المخاطر وتعيين فهم خاص بها .
- 2-يجب علي الحكومة ان تغير طريققتها في طرح وتقييم وترسية العطاءات لمساعدة الصناعة في التطور .
- 3-يجب علي شركات المقاولات استخدام الطرق الكمية لانجاز الجداول الزمنية لتحديد المدة الزمنية للمشروعات .

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## List of Symbols and Abbreviations

Symbols	The Maine
CCA	Construction contract acceptance
CCO	Contract Change Order
CCPSC	Caltrans Construction Partnering steering committee
CPM	Critical path Method
CR	Constructability Review
DES	Division of Engineering Services
DOE	District Office Engineer
DPR	Draft Project Report
DRL	Dispute Resolution ladder
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
G12	General Delegation 12
HQ	Headquarters
NOPC	Notice of potential claim
OE	Office Engineer
PCR	Project change Request
PDD	Project Delivery Directive

PDT	Project Development Team
PID	Project Initiation Document
PM	Project Manger
PMBOK	Project Management body of knowledge
PR	Project Report
PRM	Project Risk Manger
PRMT	Project Risk Mangement Team
PSR	Project Study Report
PA&ED	Project Appovel and Environmental Document
PS&E	Project specitications and Estimates
RC	Risk Cost
RE	Resident Engineer
RMP	Risk Mangement plan
R/W	Right of way
RTL	Ready to list
SFP	Single focal point (PM District Deputy Director )
SFR	Supplemental funds Report
TRQ	Time Reiated overhead