**Voucher-specific risks**

Voucher programmes are subject to more or less the same risks as any CTP, although there are some voucher-specific risks, which revolve mainly around fraud and corruption. You can find a overall view of risk analysis in CTP in Modules 2 and 3. The present tool will briefly present the most common voucher-specific fraud and corruption risks, and what measures can be taken to mitigate them.

**Fraud** risks are mostly linked to vouchers being copied and circulated in the local market, and may be countered by appropriate control procedures and systems applied from the early stages of the programme implementation.

Suggested mitigation measures

* Vouchers contain specifications that are difficult to copy (e.g. special type of paper; different colours, watermarks or security marks for each project area and/or distribution day)
* Vouchers are printed far from the distribution sites (e.g. capital city) and kept in the office until the distribution day
* Vouchers contain a serial, distribution number and the name of the only trader where it can be redeemed
* Voucher serial number corresponds to a specific beneficiary, whose name and ID number are forwarded to the trader
* Traders are requested to crosscheck the name and ID of the person presenting the voucher before accepting to redeem the voucher
* Traders attach a receipt of items purchased to the voucher
* Both trader and beneficiary (or his/her representative) sign (or thumbprint) the voucher redemption form after each purchase.
* An extra signature is required from the beneficiary on the receipt attached to the voucher

The most common **corruption** risks in a voucher programme include:

* Beneficiaries sell vouchers at less than their full value
* Trader exchanges vouchers for money rather than the expected commodities
* Trader exchanges vouchers for ‘forbidden items’
* Beneficiaries sell the commodities received in exchange for the project vouchers

Corruption risks are difficult to prevent, but can be spotted by careful monitoring. Spotted cases must be dealt with in an exemplary way. Normally, traders or beneficiaries contravening the project rules or terms of contract are first warned in writing and then excluded in case of recidivism. Immediate exclusion possible as and when necessary.