

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Agency for International Development

Emergency Food Assistance: USAID Stored Over \$18 Million of Food in Houston Warehouses, but Deficiencies in Storage and Inventory Conditions May Increase Risk of Waste

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June 16, 2026

Inspection



Office of Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL U.S. Agency for International Development

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TO Eric Ueland
Performing the Duties of Administrator and Chief Operating Officer
U.S. Agency for International Development

FROM: Gabriele Tonsil
Acting Assistant Inspector General for Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations

SUBJECT: Emergency Food Assistance: USAID Stored Over \$18 Million of Food in Houston Warehouses, but Deficiencies in Storage and Inventory Conditions May Increase Risk of Waste

This memorandum transmits the final report on our inspection of USAID's warehouses in the Houston, Texas area. Our objectives were to examine the (1) characteristics of food aid in the warehouses and (2) food aid storage and inventory conditions. The scope of our inspection was the three Houston warehouses storing food aid as of June 13, 2025.

USAID did not provide a response to or comments on the draft report. Should we receive written comments from the Agency on this report at a later date, we will update and reissue the report to reflect the comments and technical changes as applicable.

The report contains our findings and two considerations for responsible officials at the Department of State, which is now managing the warehouses.

We appreciate the assistance you and your staff provided to us during this engagement.

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Report in Brief

Why We Did This Inspection

USAID stored millions of dollars in food aid and emergency non-food items in warehouses around the world as part of its responsibility to lead and coordinate the U.S. government's disaster assistance efforts overseas. The food aid included shelf-stable items to prevent and treat malnutrition and to rapidly address crises around the world. According to USAID, the prepositioned warehouses decreased the amount of time it took to deliver food aid by an average of 3 months.

On January 20, 2025, the administration initiated a pause and review of all U.S. foreign assistance, including USAID programs. On March 28, 2025, the Department of State announced that USAID would cease operating as an independent agency. As of July 1, 2025, USAID food assistance programs transferred to the Department of State.

We conducted inspections of USAID warehouses storing food aid in three locations: Durban, South Africa; Djibouti City, Djibouti; and Houston, Texas to determine the status of food aid remaining. For this inspection of the Houston warehouses, we examined the (1) characteristics of food aid in the warehouses and (2) food aid storage and inventory conditions. We inspected food aid stored as of June 13, 2025.

What We Recommend

We suggest that responsible officials at the Department of State enforce contract requirements for food aid storage at the Houston warehouses and establish procedures to ensure that the warehouse contractor maintains accurate inventory records.

What We Found

USAID stored over \$18.8 million of food aid in its Houston warehouses, and all inventory with upcoming best-used-by dates had been allocated for shipment. Specifically, when we inspected the three warehouses in June 2025, USAID had allocated more than \$3.4 million (18 percent) of the total inventory for shipment. The remaining \$15.4 million in food aid had not been assigned for shipment to a specific country, and all had time remaining before reaching the best-used-by date. By mid-September 2025, the remaining food aid had been allocated for shipment.

USAID did not fully enforce food aid storage and inventory requirements. Specifically, during our June 2025 inspection, we observed pest activity, irregularities in storage and warehouse conditions, and infrequent warehouse and commodity inspections. These deviations from requirements may compromise the safety and quality of food aid and increase the risk of its damage or waste. In addition, there were discrepancies between the inventory in the warehouses and USAID's inventory report that may have limited the Agency's ability to manage food aid effectively and efficiently.

Figure 1. Storage Conditions at One of the Prepositioning Warehouses in Houston



Photo credit: OIG (June 2025)

Introduction

USAID stored millions of dollars in food aid and non-food items, like emergency shelter supplies, in warehouses around the world as part of its responsibility to lead and coordinate the U.S. government's disaster assistance efforts overseas. The food aid included shelf-stable items to prevent and treat malnutrition and to rapidly address crises around the world. According to USAID, the prepositioned warehouses decreased the amount of time it took to deliver food aid by an average of 3 months.

On January 20, 2025, the administration initiated a pause and review of all U.S. foreign assistance, including USAID programs.¹ On January 28, the Secretary of State issued a waiver for lifesaving humanitarian assistance, such as food aid. On March 28, the Department of State (State) notified Congress that USAID would cease operating as an independent agency and certain functions and programs would transition to State by July 1, including lifesaving food assistance programs.

To examine the status of prepositioned food aid during this realignment, we conducted inspections of USAID warehouses storing food aid in three locations: Durban, South Africa; Djibouti City, Djibouti; and Houston, Texas.² This inspection focused on the warehouses in Houston.³ Our objectives were to examine the (1) characteristics of food aid in the warehouses and (2) food aid storage and inventory conditions. We inspected food aid stored in the Houston warehouses as of June 13, 2025.

To answer our objectives, on June 16 and 17, 2025, we inspected the three warehouses in Houston that stored USAID emergency food aid. To determine food aid characteristics, we analyzed USAID's June 13, 2025, inventory report and cross-checked it with 12 judgmentally selected warehouse purchase orders. We selected these purchase orders to ensure the inclusion of all types of food aid stored in the warehouses. All purchase orders selected included unallocated food aid.⁴ During our onsite inspection of the warehouses, we compared and verified the type of food aid, purchase order number, best-used-by date, and item packaging with the inventory report.⁵ We verified the status of the food aid as of September 15, 2025. To determine food aid and storage conditions, we compared our observations with contract requirements and best practices such as temperature regulation, pest control, and other conditions. We conducted our inspection in accordance with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation*. Appendix A provides more detail on our scope and methodology.

¹ Executive Order 14169, "Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid," January 20, 2025.

² USAID had an additional five warehouses that stored non-food items, which we excluded from our inspection. According to USAID, at least one of these warehouses stored high-energy biscuits.

³ These warehouses are located in Houston, Baytown, and Pasadena, Texas. For the purposes of this report, we refer to them as the "Houston warehouses."

⁴ For this inspection, we considered food aid to be allocated when USAID assigned it to a specific country and a food aid provider (e.g., World Food Programme). Unallocated food aid had not yet been assigned to a specific country or a food aid provider.

⁵ According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Food Product Dating" (April 2025), a best-used-by date marks when food will be of the best quality or flavor.

Background

Overview of USAID Warehouses Storing Food Aid

To carry out its mission of providing aid during humanitarian crises, USAID prepositioned key humanitarian assistance in warehouses around the world for rapid response to emergencies. Figure 2 shows the three locations of the prepositioned food warehouses as of June 30, 2025.

Figure 2. USAID Warehouses Storing Prepositioned Food Aid as of June 30, 2025



Source: OIG generated.

At the time of our inspection, the USAID warehouses stored the following types of food aid, depending on location:

- **Corn Soy Blend Plus.** A premixed blend of cornmeal and soybeans used to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- **Milled Rice.** A rice rich in complex carbohydrates and B vitamins fortified with a vitamin-mineral premix.
- **Sorghum.** A grain that provides complex carbohydrates, iron, and B vitamins.
- **Super Cereal Plus.** A fortified blend of corn, soybeans, dried skim milk, sugar, soybean oil, and vitamin/mineral premix used to prevent moderate acute malnutrition and stunting in children aged 6–59 months.

- **Vegetable Oil.** A refined blend of various plant oils that provides plant-based fats and vitamins A and D. USAID used vegetable oil to increase caloric value, improve the taste of cooked food, and increase vitamin absorption.
- **Yellow Split Peas.** A legume rich in complex carbohydrates, plant-based protein, iron, zinc, potassium, and folate that USAID used to improve nutrition and meet local tastes and diet preferences.

USAID outsourced the management of its warehouses to contractors that were responsible for managing day-to-day activities. The contractors also provided USAID with a weekly warehouse inventory report, which included information such as the food aid in storage, best-used-by dates, and if food aid had been allocated for shipment. In addition to the warehouse contractor, USAID used a third party for monitoring. According to USAID officials, the third-party monitor was responsible for actions such as regular inspections and monthly inventories at the warehouses.

USAID had separate contracts for each location—Djibouti City, Durban, and Houston. The contracts included requirements for warehouse conditions, reporting, pest control, sanitation, and other matters. They also stipulated certain requirements for the interior and structure of the warehouse as well as the frequency of warehouse and food aid inspections. Additionally, the contracts required the adoption of *USAID Guidelines for Food Aid Storage and Warehouse Good Management Practices* (2024), which outlined expectations to ensure the safety, effectiveness, and quality of food aid while also preventing food contamination, infestation, and waste.

Transfer of USAID’s Houston Warehouses to the Department of State

USAID awarded a \$21.5 million contract to CEVA Air and Ocean USA Inc. (CEVA) in July 2022.⁶ CEVA listed Palmer Logistics as its partner in its technical proposal for domestic prepositioning warehouse and logistics services, emphasizing Palmer Logistics’ warehouse locations in the Gulf Coast region of the United States and prior experience handling USAID food aid. According to this proposal, CEVA offered approximately 275,350 square feet in two warehouses. A third warehouse was constructed during the contract implementation.

From May to July 2025, USAID took several actions to transfer management of the Houston warehouses to State. On May 1, USAID and State established a memorandum of agreement. According to State, this memorandum gave it the authority to perform certain functions, such as hiring and maintaining USAID employees and administering approved foreign assistance programming and awards on USAID’s behalf, until December 31, 2025, or until an alternate arrangement was made. Also in May, USAID determined that the Houston warehouses were crucial for strategic emergency responses to Latin America, the Caribbean, and West Africa,

⁶ USAID awarded the firm fixed-price contract to Bollore Logistics USA Inc. in July 2022. Bollore Logistics USA Inc., by an amendment to its certificate of incorporation, dated October 23, 2024, changed its name to CEVA Air & Ocean USA Inc. USAID’s contract for the Houston warehouses was for a base period of 2 years and three 1-year option periods for a total of up to 5 years.

shortening the time needed to deliver food assistance to these areas.⁷ Accordingly, on May 27, 2025, USAID extended the contract for the Houston warehouses for an additional year, through September 30, 2026.

On June 6, 2025, a USAID official said a transition team was in place at State to transfer the warehouse contracts and was preparing the necessary systems, business processes, and clearance procedures to receive them.

On July 1, 2025, the management of USAID's warehouses officially transferred to State. According to documentation received from warehouse staff, an introductory meeting with USAID, the contractor, warehouse staff, and State points of contact was held on July 8, to discuss contract details, warehouse operations, and the status of inventory in the Houston warehouses.

Prior OIG Work

We have previously identified issues with USAID's management of its warehouses storing prepositioned humanitarian assistance. For example, in March 2026, we reported that USAID did not use quality inventory information to make decisions about humanitarian assistance supplies at its Dubai warehouse.⁸ In addition, we found that USAID did not enforce certain oversight requirements outlined in contracts for the Dubai warehouse, including pest and temperature control. Accordingly, we recommended that USAID or other U.S. government officials responsible for the administration and oversight of the Dubai warehouse (1) update the warehouse contract to clarify requirements for temperature and humidity control, maintaining mechanical equipment, and inspecting commodities in the warehouse and (2) update the statement of work for third-party inspections to clarify quarterly inspection requirements of Dubai warehouse conditions, such as pest control and temperature.

The Department of State agreed with the recommendations and provided an action plan for implementation. We also suggested that USAID or other U.S. government officials responsible for the administration and oversight of the Dubai warehouse regularly verify warehouse inventory accuracy for humanitarian assistance; incorporate this data into procurement planning; and develop and implement policies for managing aged and unused non-food items, including clear processes for dispatch or disposal.

⁷ On May 12, 2025, a USAID official determined that exercising the second 1-year contract extension option to September 30, 2026, was justified and in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 1.704 and 17.207. This determination was made after concluding that funds were available and that the extension fulfilled an existing government need.

⁸ USAID OIG, [Humanitarian Assistance: Actions Needed to Strengthen Inventory Management and Oversight at the Dubai Warehouse](#) (8-000-26-001-P), March 3, 2026.

USAID Stored Over \$18.8 Million of Food Aid in Its Houston Warehouses, and All Inventory With Upcoming Best-Used-By Dates Had Been Allocated for Shipment

On June 13, 2025, USAID reported storing five types of food aid, valued at over \$18.8 million, in its three Houston warehouses. Super cereal plus represented the majority of the food aid—approximately \$10.5 million (56 percent). Smaller amounts of yellow split peas, corn soy blend, vegetable oil, and milled rice were also stored in the warehouses.

When we inspected the Houston warehouses in June 2025, USAID had allocated, or assigned for shipment to a specific country, more than \$3.4 million (18 percent) of the total inventory for shipment.⁹ The remaining \$15.4 million (82 percent) was unallocated, or not assigned for shipment to a specific country. Table I shows the allocated and unallocated food aid stored at the Houston warehouses as of June 13, 2025, by value and weight.

Table I. Allocated and Unallocated Food Aid Stored in Houston Warehouses as of June 13, 2025

Food Aid Type	Allocated		Unallocated		Total Food Aid	
	Value (\$)	Weight (lbs.)	Value (\$)	Weight (lbs.)	Value (\$)	Weight (lbs.)
Super Cereal Plus	\$15,876	16,667	\$10,546,452	11,071,879	\$10,562,328	11,088,546
Yellow Split Peas	\$1,582,840	4,361,956	\$3,019,200	8,320,246	\$4,602,040	12,682,202
Corn Soy Blend Plus	\$1,809,904	4,778,630	\$81,997	216,494	\$1,891,901	4,995,124
Vegetable Oil	\$ 0	0	\$1,593,594	2,041,414	\$1,593,594	2,041,414
Milled Rice	\$ 0	0	\$185,292	573,202	\$185,292	573,202
Total	\$3,408,620	9,157,253	\$15,426,535	22,223,235	\$18,835,155	31,380,488
% of Total	18 percent allocated		82 percent unallocated		100 percent	

Note: Values and weights have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: OIG analysis of USAID June 13, 2025, inventory report.

⁹ The June 13, 2025, inventory report indicated that USAID allocated food aid for Burkina Faso (yellow split peas, super cereal plus), Sudan (yellow split peas), Madagascar (corn soy blend plus), and Chad (corn soy blend plus).

As of June 13, 2025, our review of USAID inventory records indicated that all food aid stored at the Houston warehouses had not yet reached best-used-by dates. USAID officials explained that many countries will only allow food aid that has at least 12 months before reaching its best-used-by date.¹⁰ According to our analysis, approximately \$4.6 million (25 percent) of the food aid in stock will reach the best-used-by date by June 2026. The remaining food aid, valued at more than \$14.2 million, will reach its best-used-by date between July 2026 and February 2027. Table 2 provides more detail.

Table 2. Best-Used-By Dates for Food Aid Stored in Houston Warehouses as of June 13, 2025

Best-Used-By Range	Estimated Value (\$)	Weight (lbs.)	Percent of Total Value (%)
12 Months (June 2025–June 2026)	\$4,617,102	5,646,469	25 percent
20 Months (July 2026–February 2027)	\$14,218,053	25,734,019	75 percent
Total	\$18,835,155	31,380,488	100 percent

Source: OIG analysis of USAID June 13, 2025, inventory report.

USAID identified the unallocated food aid that was approaching its best-used-by date, and to reduce the risk of expiration and waste, received approval to donate it to the World Food Programme (WFP).¹¹ According to a USAID official, negotiations for the awards for these donations were ongoing as of June 30, 2025. As of July 1, 2025, when State assumed responsibility for the Houston warehouses, shipments of food aid to WFP and other implementers were pending, according to USAID documentation.

We analyzed the September 15, 2025, inventory report and confirmed that all food aid in the Houston warehouses with less than 12 months before the best-used-by date as of June 13, 2025, had been allocated. According to the report, more than \$7.4 million in allocated food with best-used-by dates prior to February 2027 was still pending shipment.

USAID Did Not Fully Enforce Food Aid Storage and Inventory Requirements

Our inspection found that USAID did not fully enforce contractual requirements for food aid and storage conditions at the Houston warehouses. While the warehouses met some of the requirements, we identified deviations. Specifically, we found pest activity, irregularities in storage and warehouse conditions, and infrequent warehouse and food aid inspections. We also

¹⁰ According to a USAID official, most food aid departs from the Houston warehouses by ocean freight with long lead times if the destination country is in Africa. Upon arrival, internal supply chains require additional time to transport the food aid to the distribution point. The guideline for 12 months remaining before reaching the best-used-by date allows for long shipping times and other distribution issues while ensuring the food aid will be delivered to beneficiaries before its best-used-by date.

¹¹ The United Nations' WFP is a public international organization experienced in distributing emergency food aid.

identified discrepancies between the inventory in the warehouses and in the June 13, 2025, inventory report that caused USAID to receive inaccurate information that may have affected how it identified and prioritized food aid for allocation.

USAID Did Not Fully Enforce Requirements for Pest Activity, Storage and Warehouse Conditions, and Frequency of Inspections in the Houston Warehouses

During our June 2025 inspection, we found that the Houston warehouses met certain storage and warehouse condition requirements but did not meet others.

We observed that the warehouses met the following requirements:

- Storing food aid on racks and pallets, away from walls.
- Ensuring that packaging was correctly labeled with the type of food aid.
- Ensuring that each warehouse had an adequate security system in place and materials to respond in the event of a fire.

However, we observed instances that deviated from contract requirements, such as:

- **Pest Control**
 - Rodent droppings, ants, and cobwebs in two Houston warehouses. Inspection reports also identified these issues in the third Houston warehouse.
 - Pest activity in bags from 2 out of 11 purchase orders of yellow split peas, including a live worm on the outside of one bag with an open hole.
- **Storage Conditions**
 - Non-food items and refuse stored with or near USAID food aid in two of the three warehouses.
 - Damaged food item packaging.¹²
 - Spilled food due to damaged packaging left on the warehouse floor.
 - Damage to pallets holding food aid, including broken wood, exposed nails, and other debris at all three Houston warehouses.
- **Warehouse Conditions**
 - Large pools of water near food in one warehouse, apparently from a leak in the roof.
 - Super cereal plus and corn soy blend plus stored at room temperature rather than regulated temperatures in two of the three warehouses. Dry storage areas lacked thermometers, and we could not verify that specialty items were stored at less than 80 degrees Fahrenheit, as required.

¹² We did not determine the source of the damaged packaging, and it is possible that it occurred at the point of origin, in transit, or at the warehouse.

- Open doors at one warehouse when not in use. Inspection reports included issues with doors not sealing properly at two of the three warehouses.
- **Inspection Frequency**
 - The contractor conducted monthly rather than the required biweekly inspections of warehouse conditions.

Figure 3 shows some of the conditions we observed.

Figure 3. Houston Warehouse Conditions Observed During June 2025 Inspection



Top left: Ants swarm at one warehouse *Top right:* A live worm is seen outside a bag of yellow split peas. *Bottom left:* A box of super cereal plus shows temperature requirements for storage that we could not verify that the warehouse met. *Bottom right:* Water pools on the warehouse floor near USAID food aid. Photo credit: OIG (June 2025, Houston, Texas).

We could not determine why USAID did not enforce requirements for pest activity, storage and warehouse conditions, and frequency of inspections due to limited communication with Agency staff resulting from USAID's July 1, 2025, reduction in force and transfer of the contract

to State. Although warehouse staff were aware of the deficiencies mentioned above, the issues were not addressed as of the date of our inspection. Further, warehouse staff said USAID was aware that the three warehouses lacked temperature monitoring in the dry storage areas and had agreed to these storage conditions. A former USAID official said that the Agency accepted the lack of temperature control because food aid typically did not stay in the warehouse for an extended time. Nevertheless, the warehouse contract had not been updated to reflect the exception.

While the food aid we inspected was generally stored in good conditions, deviating from storage and warehouse condition requirements may compromise the safety and quality of food aid and increase the risk of it being damaged, not used for emergency response, or wasted.

Inaccurate Inventory Information May Have Limited USAID's Ability to Manage Food Aid Effectively and Efficiently

We identified discrepancies between the food aid we observed during our June 16 and 17, 2025, inspection of the Houston warehouses, and USAID's June 13, 2025, inventory report. Specifically:

- We could not locate more than \$31,000 of the corn soy blend plus listed as unallocated and available for shipment in the USAID inventory report.
- Two purchase orders out of 11 tested had best-used-by date inconsistencies. The inventory report showed September 2026 best-used-by dates for a purchase order of super cereal plus valued at more than \$1.8 million, but boxes from 48 of the 49 pallets we inspected showed October 2026.
- For another purchase order of super cereal plus valued at more than \$210,000, the inventory report listed April to May 2026 best-used-by dates, while boxes from the 8 pallets we inspected out of 111 total pallets were marked September 2026.

USAID established inventory management requirements for storing emergency food aid. Specifically, the warehouse had to store food in a way that would maintain purchase order identity and accurate data for USAID's inventory management system. We could not determine why USAID did not enforce requirements for inventory due to limited communication with Agency staff resulting from USAID's reduction in force.

Accurate inventory information is crucial for the efficient and timely storage and distribution of emergency food aid, as it ensures the traceability of any given purchase order from acquisition to storage to shipment. USAID made food aid allocation decisions based on the inventory reports, according to warehouse staff. Inaccurate information in these reports may have affected how USAID identified and prioritized goods for storage, allocation, and shipment, and thereby limited the effective and efficient management of this food aid.

Conclusion

USAID's humanitarian assistance warehouses helped the U.S. government provide millions of dollars of timely, lifesaving emergency food aid in response to crises around the world.

Accordingly, it is imperative that the food aid storage and inventory conditions appropriately mitigate the risk of spoilage and other waste. Although food aid approaching best-used-by dates in the Houston warehouses was allocated, enforcing storage condition requirements would help reduce the risk of food aid being damaged, not used for emergency response, or wasted. Further, ensuring that warehouse inventory information is accurate would better position decision makers to efficiently manage and protect warehouse resources.

Considerations for Future Foreign Assistance

As the Department of State continues to implement humanitarian assistance programs formerly administered by USAID, including managing the Houston warehouses, we suggest that responsible officials at State consider the following actions:

1. Enforce requirements for food aid storage, including pest activity, storage and warehouse conditions, and frequency of inspections.
2. Establish procedures to ensure that the warehouse maintains accurate and up-to-date inventory information according to requirements.

OIG Response to Agency Comments

We provided our draft report to USAID on May 5, 2026. As of June 4, 2026, the Agency had not provided a response to or comments on the draft report. Should the Agency provide comments at a later date, we will update and reissue this report to incorporate those comments.

Appendix A. Scope and Methodology

We conducted our inspection from Washington, DC, from May 2025 through May 2026 in accordance with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's *Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation*.

This inspection focused on the three warehouses in Houston, Texas. Our objectives were to examine the (1) characteristics of food aid in the warehouses and (2) food aid storage and inventory conditions.

The scope of our inspection was the three Houston warehouses storing food aid for USAID as of June 13, 2025.

To answer our objectives, on June 16 and 17, 2025, we inspected the three warehouses.

To answer the first objective, we reviewed the June 13, 2025, inventory report USAID officials provided to determine the type, value, best-used-by dates, and allocation status of the food aid stored in the Houston warehouses. In addition, we analyzed the inventory report to prepare an aging schedule of when the food aid would reach best-used-by dates. We reviewed USAID documentation for the approval of the transfer of a large quantity of food aid nearing its best-used-by dates to the World Food Programme. We also reviewed the September 15, 2025, inventory report warehouse staff provided to determine if the food aid observed during our June 16 and 17, 2025, inspection had been subsequently allocated.

To answer the second objective, we reviewed USAID's contract for the Houston warehouses and the *USAID Guidelines for Food Aid Storage and Warehouse Good Management Practices (2024)* to obtain an understanding of the storage and warehouse requirements. We interviewed USAID officials and warehouse staff regarding the warehouse specifications, processes and procedures, current inventory, and inventory reporting to USAID. During our onsite inspection of the three Houston warehouses, we observed the extent to which they met requirements and USAID's warehouse guidelines, including for pest and temperature control and storage conditions. We also reviewed warehouse inspection reports to verify if their frequency met requirements.

In addition, we judgmentally selected a sample of 12 of 31 purchase orders with unallocated items on the June 13, 2025, inventory report. We selected purchase orders from all types of food aid in the warehouses to verify the accuracy of key information, including type of food aid, purchase order number, best-used-by date, and item packaging, during our onsite inspection. Our findings are limited to the purchase orders sampled and cannot be used to make inferences about the entirety of food aid in storage during our inspection. However, we believe our findings provide valuable insights into the food aid stored in the Houston warehouses.



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