

“Impact KPIs: Current Trends and Emerging Challenges.”

April 29th, 2026



FIRA in the Agri-food sector in Mexico

FIRA was founded in 1954 by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP). It is a development bank administered by the Bank of Mexico. Its main mission is to **promote the development of the agri-food sector and activities in rural areas.**

Made up for:

FONDO - 1954

Guarantee and Development Fund for Agriculture, Livestock, and Poultry

FEFA - 1965

Special Fund for Agricultural Financing

FEGA - 1972

Special Fund for Technical Assistance and Guarantees for Agricultural Loans

FOPESCA - 1988

Guarantee and Development Fund for Fishing Activities



FIRA contributes with **68.4%** of bank credit destined for agri-food activities².

72% of the portfolio balance is invested in **agricultural sector activities**



² Fuente: Banxico-SIE & FIRA-EBIS. December 2024.

KPIs strengthen access to financing on favorable terms, support green/social products, and improve credibility with investors.

- FEFA has a sustainable bond framework under which it carries out its thematic issuances

Green:



- ✓ Protected Agriculture
- ✓ Forestry and Solar Investment
- ✓ Adaptation and Resilience

As a result of the green bonds, **8 issues have been placed** for an amount of **\$23,320 million**

They support women's economic empowerment.

Blue:



- ✓ Responsible Aquaculture
- ✓ Low-Impact Coastal Fishing
- ✓ Sustainable High Seas Fishing

Gender:



- ✓ Financial Inclusion
- ✓ Employment Initiative
- ✓ Entrepreneurship

Projects with environmental benefits for the agricultural and rural sector: Green Bond, Resilience Bond, and Fisheries and Aquaculture Bond.

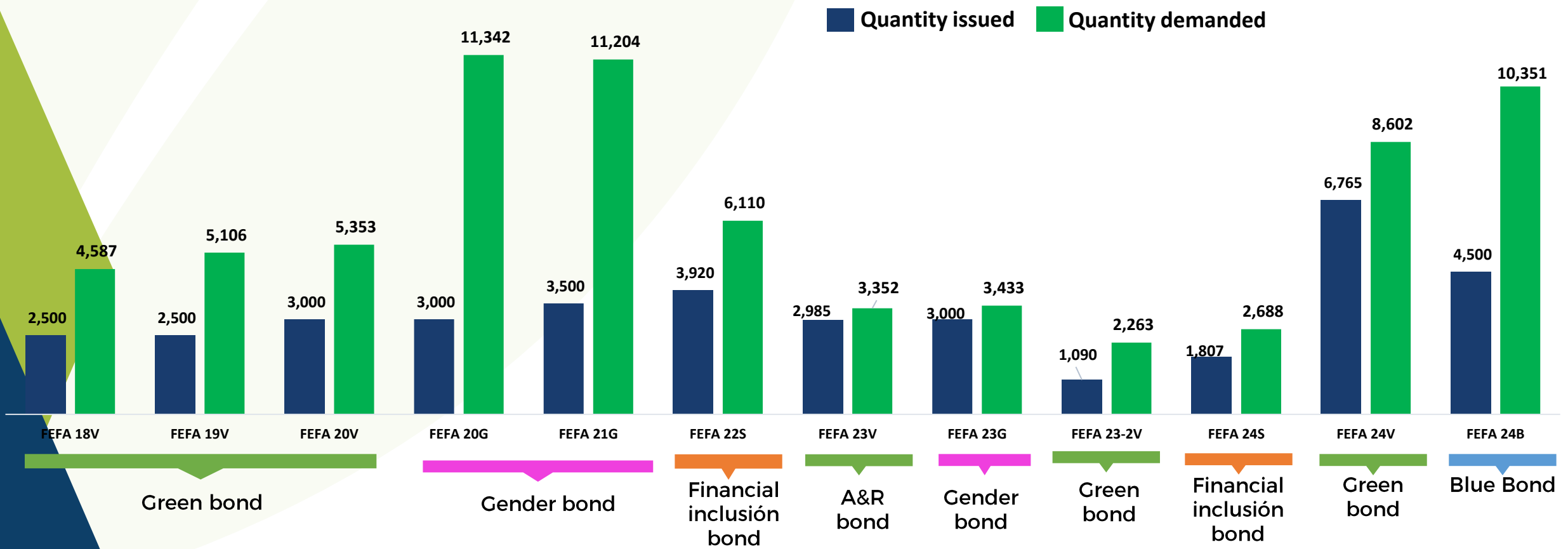


Financial Inclusion:

- ✓ Access to Financial Products for small-scale producers.

Thematic bond issuances have been very well received in the local debt market, with participation from pension funds, insurance companies, private banks, and investment funds, among others.

FEFA - Issuance and demand for green, social, and blue bonds (millions of pesos)



FEFA has carried out 15 thematic issues for a little over 44,277 million pesos.

Impact KPI Perspective: KPIs are used as strategic management tools to demonstrate additionality, improve portfolio performance, and meet donor expectations.

Within the framework of cooperation between FIRA and the AFD, Carbon Trust was contracted to design a tool to **calculate six performance indicators for its loan portfolio for the 55 investment concepts that constitute FIRA's sustainable taxonomy.**

Installed **additional renewable generation** capacity (Megawatt-hours/year; megajoules/year)¹



Energy savings as a result of energy efficiency measures (Megawatt-hours/year; megajoules/year)

Estimated average annual **amount of GHG emissions** avoided, reduced, or sequestered per year during a typical year of operation (Tons of CO₂e/year)



Volume of **water reduced, treated/managed, or purified** (meters³/year)



Volume of **waste reduced or recycled** (Tons/year)



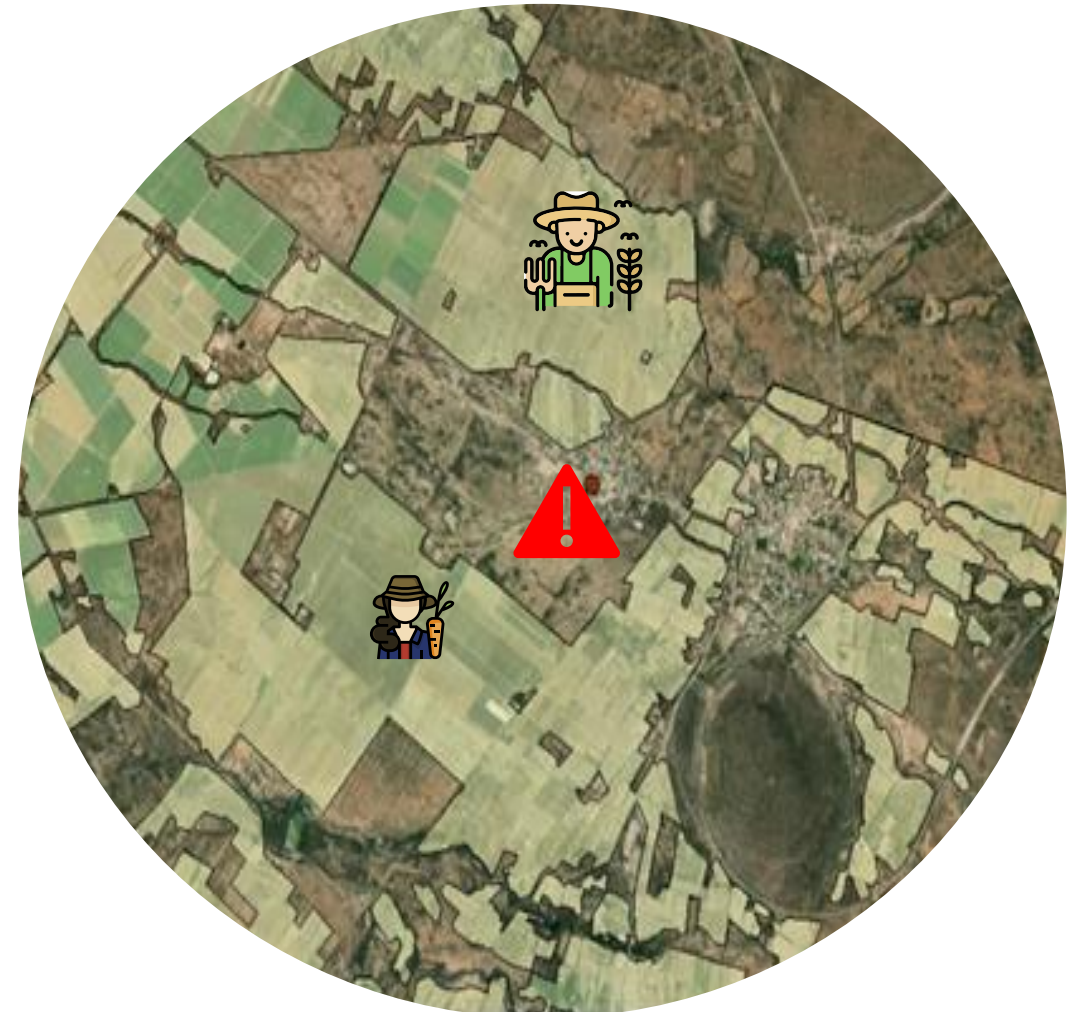
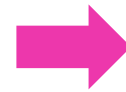
Area of agricultural, pastoral, or forest ecosystems where **sustainable management practices** have been introduced (Hectares)



¹ Megawatt-hour is a unit of power. It is equivalent to one million watts (measuring the rate at which energy is transferred and is equivalent to one joule/second). Megajoule/year: a measure of energy. It is equivalent to the work required to produce one watt of power continuously for one second.

Challenge and perspectives: Data quality and capacity limitations are being addressed through digitization and pragmatic approaches, with an increasing focus on climate KPIs and strategic integration.

- ✓ In Mexico, agricultural sector is responsible for **17.6% of total CO₂e emissions¹**.
- ✓ Furthermore, **land-use change to agricultural land** is a major driver of biodiversity loss, estimated to cause:
 - ✓ **70% of terrestrial biodiversity loss²**
 - ✓ **50% of freshwater biodiversity loss²**
 - ✓ **90% of deforestation³**.
- ✓ For FIRA, it is important to ensure that the productive projects it is funding **do not put pressure on the expansion of the agricultural frontier**. So, let's take a look at the future of how we intend to use new technologies to evolve these indicators, such as those using **satellite technologies**:



¹ Inventario Nacional de Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero del 2024

² WWF. (2021). Farming with Biodiversity. Towards nature-positive production at scale

³ FAO (2021) Remote Sensing Survey,

Challenge and perspectives: Data quality and capacity limitations are being addressed through digitization and pragmatic approaches, with an increasing focus on climate KPIs and strategic integration.

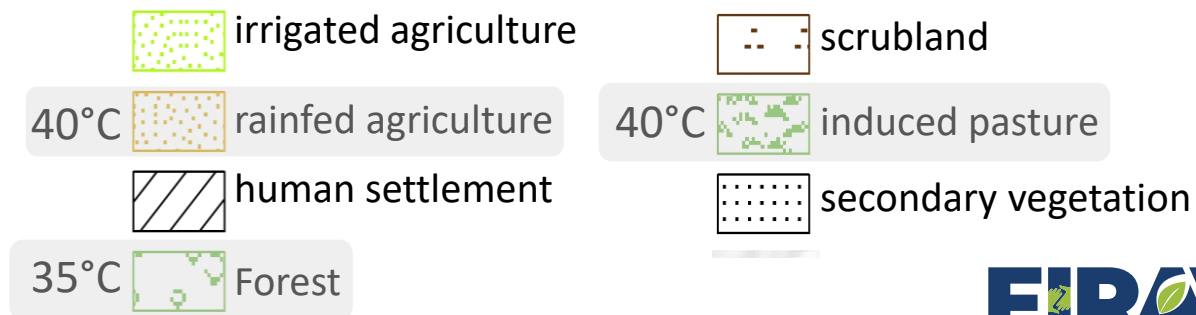
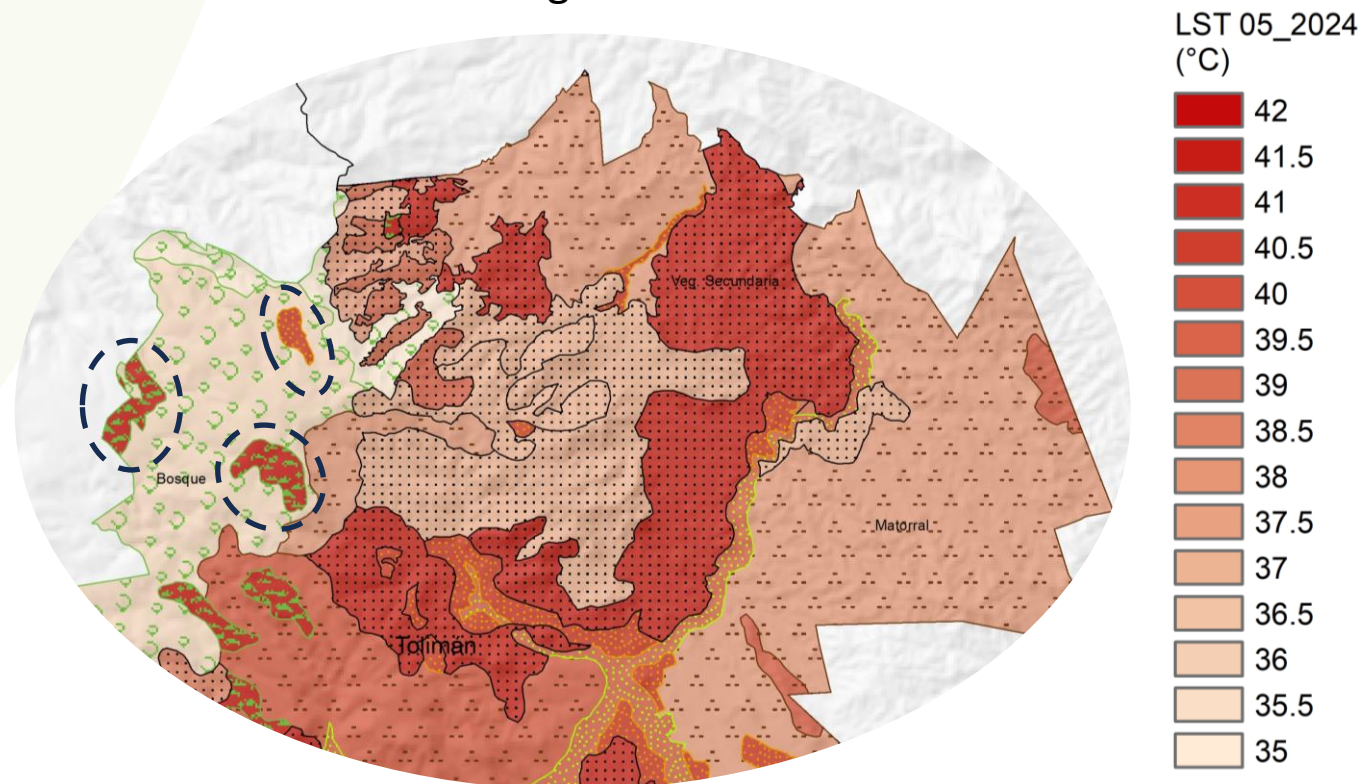
Satellite information would also allow us to have **indicators for nature-based solutions**, by measuring, for example, the **thermal regulation** of agroforestry systems.

The Evolution of Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Sustainable Practices would allow us to monitor:

- ✓ Agroforestry (Vegetation Index)
- ✓ Living barriers (Vegetation Index)
- ✓ Expansion of agricultural frontier



Northern region of Queretaro





ERICK RODRÍGUEZ MADONADO

erodriguez@fira.gob.mx