



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# The art of classifying publications

How FAO's Publications Taxonomy will impact  
your publications workflow

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**Publications and Library  
OCCP**

# Learning objectives

1. Get familiar with the new FAO Publications Taxonomy
2. Learn how to classify your publications
3. Understand the publications' quality control framework
4. Learn when and how the taxonomy will be implemented

## Overview and background

The Publications Board set up the FAO taxonomy task force in 2022 based on the Publishing Audit report

The Publications Board approved the FAO Publications Taxonomy in March 2023.

Quality control criteria, plagiarism, authorship and peer review were approved during 2023.

Administrative circular on the subject will be published anytime soon.

# Understanding taxonomy

Taxonomy is a classification of publications that are organized into groups

- Defines content categories
- Identifies clearance and quality control criteria
- Optimizes the use of organisational resources

# The three levels of Taxonomy

- Tier
- Taxonomy type
- Content category

## FAO Publications Taxonomy

TIER (First level taxonomy)	TAXONOMY TYPE (Second level taxonomy)	CONTENT CATEGORY (Third level taxonomy)	
<b>1. CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS</b> These publications represent the organizational position on a certain topic. This is why they include the most relevant facts of quality control and related budget for communication and editing. They must comply with rigorous frequency and timely control criteria. Corporate publications can only be approved by the Publications Board. They make up the Organization's annual publications portfolio for the publications.	<b>Corporate publication</b> Publication authored by FAO as an organization. The content type is more associated to news that accuracy and fully represent the organizational position.	Figure High profile Corporate communication	
	<b>2. SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS</b> These are high-visibility products published on a broad spectrum of content that is targeted to key segments that are needed for content publications. They target audiences such as policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and society, other UN entities and the general public. These publications are approved by the respective national committees and the list is sent to the Publications Board for information.	<b>Policy publication</b> Publications whose primary purpose is to introduce and articulate FAO specific policies or to inform and influence appropriately by providing evidence-based policy options and recommendations.	Policy brief Position paper Emerging legislation Policy analysis Strategy / Architecture / Roadmap
<b>3. STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PUBLICATIONS</b> These products are focused on strategic management, reporting, accountability, guidance and training. They go through various levels of quality control and are controlled by both internal and external publications.	<b>Research and technical publication</b> Publications that present original research or technical information, and whose primary goal is to expand the level of knowledge or provide evidence on an essential topic for development.	Working paper Technical study Technical brief Technical report Technical note Proceedings* Field journal Journal article* Bulletin Handbook Magazine	
	<b>General interest publication</b> Publications that are not technical in nature but contribute to the visibility of the Organization and are intended to reach a broader audience than the other locally produced publications. Their scope is informative and/or educational.	<b>Communication material</b> Knowledge-oriented products whose objective is to communicate about a technical or research area, programme, project or event.	General interest book Brochure
	<b>Guidance and training tool</b> Publications that provide guidance, outline roles and responsibilities, provide practical "how-to" information, and supply training content.	<b>Reporting and accountability publication</b> Publications whose primary purpose is to evaluate and report results, and provide accountability to donors and other stakeholders.	Guideline Handbook Manual / Guide Training material Programme or project report Annual report Evaluation report
	<b>Strategic management publication</b> Publications whose primary purpose is to guide FAO's work and define strategies and frameworks for strategic management action.	<b>Communication material</b> Content for use in any communication product that provides essential information about a thematic work area, programme, product, project.	FAO strategy plan, policy, roadmap Programme Newsletter
<b>4. NORMATIVE, EVALUATION AND MEETING DOCUMENTS</b> These products include content that sets global strategic quality control standards (e.g. Strategy of Control and Communication). They cover related products whose content and objectives do not require strict quality control in FAO. Such products are used based on the publication guidelines and a regular quality control is applied (PMS Step 3 criteria).	<b>Document</b> <b>Communication material</b> Short professional or information materials that communicate the experience about a thematic work area, programme, product, project or event.	Normative document Meeting document Working paper Other document Infographic Presentation Public lecture / off-ice / other Flyer	

\* = Publications which are not published by FAO and therefore go through a tighter quality control. Proceedings needs to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to establish whether FAO is the publisher.  
 VERSION 2, JANUARY 2024

## FAO Publications Taxonomy

### TIER

(first-level taxonomy)

#### 1. CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS

These publications represent the organizational position on a certain topic. This is why they receive the most stringent level of quality control and highest budgets for communication and visibility. They must comply with rigorous clearance and quality control criteria.

Corporate publications can only be approved by the Publications Board. They make up the Organization's annual publications plan for top-tier publications.

### TAXONOMY TYPE

(second-level taxonomy)

#### Corporate publication

Publications authored by FAO as corporate author that undergo broad internal consultation to ensure they accurately and fully represent the organizational position.

### CONTENT CATEGORY

(third-level taxonomy)

Flagship

High-profile

Corporate general interest

# Tier 2

## 2. SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

These are high-visibility products subject to a strict quality control that is however less rigorous than that applied for corporate publications. They target audiences such as policymakers, researchers, practitioners, civil society, other UN entities and the general public.

These publications are approved by the respective editorial committees and the full list is sent to the Publications Board for information.

### Policy publication

Publications whose primary purpose is to introduce and advocate for specific policies or to inform and influence policymaking by providing evidence-based policy analysis and recommendations

### Research & technical publication

Publications that present original research and/or technical information, and whose primary purpose is to expand the field of knowledge or provide analysis or an account of a specific topic or technical issue

### General interest publication

Publications that are not technical in nature but contribute to the visibility of the Organization and are intended to reach a broader audience that may also include young people and children. Their scope is informative and/or educational.

### Communication material

Knowledge-oriented products whose objective is to communicate about a technical or research area, programme, project or event.

Policy brief

Position paper

Emergency response

Policy analysis

Strategy / Action plan / Roadmap

Working paper

Technical study

Technical brief

Technical report

Technical book

Proceedings\*

FAO Journal

Journal article\*

Bulletin

Yearbook

Magazine

General interest book

Brochure

# Tier 3

## 3. STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

These products are focused on strategic management, reporting, accountability, guidance and training. They go through various levels of quality control and are intended for both internal and external audiences.

### Guidance and training tool

Publications that provide guidance, outline rules and regulations, provide practical "how to" information, and supply training content.

### Reporting and accountability publication

Publications whose primary purpose is to evaluate and report results, and provide accountability to donors and other stakeholders.

### Strategic management publication

Publications whose primary purpose is to guide FAO's work and outline strategies and frameworks for strategic management action.

### Communication material

Concise factual and news-oriented communication products that contain essential information about a thematic work area, programme, product, project.

Guideline

Handbook

Manual / Guide

Training material

Programme / project report

Annual report

Evaluation report

FAO strategy, plan, policy, roadmap

Programming

Factsheet

Newsletter



# Tier 4

## 4. NORMATIVE, EVALUATION AND MEETING DOCUMENTS

These products include content that has gone through quality control outside PWS, e.g. directly at Conference or Commission level. They also include products whose content and objectives do not require strict quality control in PWS.

Such products are not listed in the publications plan, and a lighter quality control is applied (PWS step 9 directly).

### Document

### Communication material

Short promotional or information materials that communicate the essentials about a thematic work area, programme, product, project or event.

Normative document

Meeting document

Meeting report

Other document

Infographic

Presentation

Poster, banner, roll-up, folder

Flyer

# FAO Publications Taxonomy

➤ Content category

➤ Definitions

➤ Examples

## FAO Publications Taxonomy

CONTENT CATEGORY (3rd-level taxonomy)	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
<b>Flagship</b>	As the most visible publication, flagship reports draw on FAO global perspective and present the organisational position on a specific priority programme or thematic area by providing the latest data and analysis. They flag reports are the least. The state of the world, the state of the world: flagship reports are also part of a series and are released annually or every two years. Budget for flagships is always planned in the PWB. New flagships must be reviewed by the Publications Board. Flagships are produced in PDF, which are also included in this content category.	
<b>High-profile</b>	High-profile publications are regular specialist reports with global or regional scope, which may be published as a one-off or part of a series. They draw FAO profiles and recommendations on a certain issue of international or regional importance. They tend to cover a thematic area or a theme that are not addressed by regular high-profile publications. These publications are approved by the Editorial Committee and the Publications Board. High-profile publications are recommended for high-profile publications to be limited to not more than 10 per year, including regional CAPs, to ensure the availability of resources for their high-quality production and circulation. The production of high-profile publications can be supported by COPIPs to be created by the responsible Director or office.	
<b>Corporate general interest</b>	These products are intended for the broader public, which may also include young people and children. Their purpose is informative and/or educational. They are written in an easy-to-understand way and avoid overly technical language. All corporate brochures, as well as books such as 'The World's Pastures, Nurseries, Seed for a Sustainable Future' and 'The World's Forests', are included in this category. Corporate general interest publications are usually produced by ECC.	
<b>Policy brief</b>	A policy brief is a concise evidence-based publication aiming to present and justify the best policy recommendations for a specific issue. It presents a summary of a particular issue. The policy briefs should deal with a, and recommendations on the best solution. It is aimed at policymakers and other stakeholders who are involved in formulating or influencing policy. FAO policy briefs must follow a template and be no longer than 2000 words.	
<b>Position paper</b>	A paper that articulates important policy issues and presents FAO's position, proposed solution or recommended course of action. The purpose of a position paper is to convince and generate support around a specific policy approach to a goal. This category includes what was previously called a "White paper".	
<b>Emergency response</b>	"Emergency response" is a publication category for critical emergency responses to a crisis that requires rapid analysis. Emergency responses are a relevant choice for crises such as natural disasters, epidemics, wars and other events of similar global importance and regional or global importance. The clearance process must be supported by urgent.	
<b>Policy analysis</b>	Longer evidence-based publications whose purpose is to review and analyse existing evidence, identify gaps and/or good practices, and ultimately make recommendations that could guide public policy and decision-making.	
<b>Strategy / Action plan / Roadmap</b>	FAO's strategic guidance and/or action planning to achieve an objective in relation to an issue of global or regional importance.	
<b>Working paper</b>	A working paper is a research, technical or background paper related to other ideas about a topic, to solicit feedback and receive thorough professional scrutiny. It may contain draft research results, conceptual models, and methodologies on a specific topic. Working papers may provide a conceptual and empirical basis for policy-making. They are often used to progress and eventually contribute to the background research for related outputs such as flagships or other reports. They may also be published as an analytical paper. The paper is approved as those of the authors and is not necessarily related to FAO.	
<b>Technical study</b>	Detailed analytical work that is longer than a technical note, but shorter than a book. Technical studies may be longer than working papers and may include some studies. They include three parts: a monograph and technical reports, or detailed presentations of empirical results. This category includes what was previously called a "case study".	
<b>Technical brief</b>	A concise evidence-based brief that analyses an issue and provides research and/or data on a specific issue. These briefs must be no longer than 8,000 words.	
<b>Technical report</b>	A publication that reports on a process, analysis, or results of research on scientific research in the state of technical or scientific research problem. It might also include recommendations and conclusions of the research.	
<b>Technical note</b>	An official course or monograph on a technical topic that may contain original research.	
<b>Proceedings</b>	A collection of academic papers published in the context of an academic conference or workshop. Conference proceedings typically contain the contributions made to researchers at the conference.	
<b>FAO journal</b>	A continuing FAO resource which comprises journal articles and is published at a regular frequency without predefinition. A journal is a regularly published containing articles written by authors, researchers, practitioners and other experts. Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study, although they are intended for an academic or technical audience.	
<b>Journal article*</b>	An article authored or co-authored by FAO personnel, linked to the FAO work programme and published in an external scientific journal.	
<b>Abstract</b>	A single article on a specific issue, presenting the data and findings, and published as a brief frequency. FAO abstracts include the Food from Trees Index, Climate Risk and Health, Health and Agriculture, FAO for Women, etc.	
<b>Yearbook</b>	FAO statistical publication issued annually, featuring present and analysed data across a given area for the preceding year.	
<b>Profile</b>	A magazine is a publication issued regularly at a fixed frequency, containing articles, stories, opinions, interviews and photographs.	
<b>General interest book</b>	These publications are intended for the broader public, which may also include young people and children. Their purpose is informative and/or educational. They are written in an easy-to-understand way and avoid overly technical language. General interest books may be but do not have to be produced by ECC.	
<b>Brochure</b>	A concise product that aims to communicate about a technical or research area, programme, project, product, asset, area of work or other topic. Brochures are designed to appeal to the relevant audience. They are short and make use of photography, illustrations, tables and graphs.	
<b>Guideline</b>	A set of principles, rules or instructions that determine a course of action and set out (immediately) accepted standards of responsible practice to be adopted by experts and practitioners in a specific field. Guidelines are evidence-based and often have a legal basis or are derived from current formally agreed through intergovernmental negotiations.	
<b>Handbook</b>	A reference resource that contains practical instructions on how to do something and presents the most useful information about the subject. It may include technical, scientific and related information. Different evaluation types exist: Project Evaluation, Program Evaluation, Country Programme Evaluation, Thematic Evaluation, Evaluation Toolboxes, Documented Evaluation.	
<b>Manual / Guide</b>	Manuals and guides provide practical "how-to" information or make approaches and methods for solving a challenge in a technical area. They may support policymakers and relevant stakeholders in developing a similar model response to complex environmental challenges by providing relevant methodologies, case studies, good practices or assistance in order to integrate a certain issue into the different levels of the national legislation.	
<b>Supporting material</b>	A publication produced for training purposes and planned, structured, and designed to achieve specific learning objectives. Usually, describe the scope of what needs to be learned, as well as methodology of training.	
<b>Reporting / project report</b>	Reporting on progress and results achieved during the previous biennium for which Organization, e.g. PWB, or reporting on activities and achievements for an FAO annual or programme.	
<b>Annual report</b>	Annual reports provide information about organisational performance in a specific area (e.g. work, or the performance of a programme, project, country or other entity) in the preceding year (includes also biennial reports and other occurrences).	
<b>Evaluation report</b>	Expresses whether a programme, project, service, or process is working according to a set of standards. It includes an introduction, background information, criteria, methodology, indicators and measurements, different evaluation types exist: Project Evaluation, Program Evaluation, Country Programme Evaluation, Thematic Evaluation, Evaluation Toolboxes, Documented Evaluation.	
<b>FAO strategy plan / policy guidance</b>	An Organisation-wide strategy or a specific focus that relates to intergovernmental or FAO position on a specific issue of strategic importance or area for FAO action or programme.	
<b>Programme</b>	Programme publications such as Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) and the Programme and Work Budget (PWB).	
<b>Technical note</b>	A short communication material – equivalent to a single-level in "Knowledge for Action" – that communicates information about a product, programme, project, area or other topic.	
<b>Newsletter</b>	A newsletter is a recurring communication product about news and/or current activities on a specific subject. It is circulated to lists of recipients that have expressly opted up for it.	
<b>Normative document</b>	Normative documents set out standards, rules, regulations, frameworks and model agreements that need to be applied by FAO, Governments, professional communities, experts and/or groups of institutions in a specific field. These documents include resolutions, standards, FAO best practices, Agreements, Declarations, Protocols, Treaties, Codes of conduct, Codes of practice.	
<b>Meeting document</b>	Documents from meetings for invited or not-organised by FAO and/or Organising Body sessions or other technical meetings. This category may include accompanying documents such as meeting agendas and minutes from working group tools such as Debate Notes, Committee of Experts and Field Reports, Agricultural and Rural Statistics (CARS) and the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP).	
<b>Meeting report</b>	Reports from meetings for invited or not-organised by FAO and/or Organising Body sessions or other technical meetings.	
<b>Other document</b>	Documents that are not meeting reports, including other types of documents, including project reports and documents, as well as FAO documents with copyright-based written permission. Some of these documents and internal may mean to be published on the internet only.	
<b>Information</b>	An infographic is a visual story presenting data and information in a clear and attractive manner. The aim is to clearly communicate a message about a specific topic. It uses text boxes and icons and is usually designed to attract attention and stimulate interest.	
<b>Presentation</b>	Presentations consist of slides containing information that will benefit external audiences.	
<b>Public banner, roll-up, poster</b>	These products are used to promote and support events or campaigns. They are usually a direct derivative of PWB quality content.	
<b>Page</b>	Pages are very short promotional materials, usually 2 pages, used to advertise an event, product or project.	

\* = Publications which are not published by FAO and therefore go through a lighter quality control. Proceedings need to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to establish whether FAO is the publisher. ©/SDSN - JANUARY 2024

# FAO Publications Taxonomy

## FAO Publications Taxonomy

### CONTENT CATEGORY

(third-level taxonomy)

### DEFINITION

### EXAMPLE

#### Flagship

As its most strategic publications, flagship reports draw on FAO's global perspective and present the organizational position on a specific priority programme or thematic area by providing the latest data and analysis. Only flagship reports can have "The state of the world..." in their title. Flagship reports are always part of a series and are released annually or every two years. Budget for flagships is always planned in the PWB. New flagships must be reviewed by the Publications Board. Flagships are produced by OCCP, as are their accompanying In Briefs, which are also included in this content category.



#### High-profile

High-profile publications are rigorous specialized reports with global or regional scope, which may be published as a one-off or part of a series. They state FAO's position and recommendations on a certain issue of international or regional importance. They tend to cover a thematic core area or themes that are not addressed by flagships but are topical or need attention. These publications are proposed by the Editorial Committees and designated by the Publications Board as high-profile. It is recommended that high-profile publications be limited to not more than 15 per year, including Regional SOFIs, to ensure the availability of resources for their high-quality production and communication. The production of high-profile publications can be supported by OCCP but is carried out by the responsible division or office.



#### Corporate general interest

These products are intended for the broader public, which may also include young people and children. Their purpose is informative and/or educational. They are written in an easy-to-understand way and avoid overly technical language. All corporate brochures, as well as books such as "FAO at 75", "Pulses, Nutritious Seeds for a Sustainable Future" and "Fish. Know it, cook it, eat it" fall into this category. Corporate general interest publications are usually produced by OCCP.



# Best practices for content categories

The content category should be:

- Defined during the planning phase
- Inserted in the concept note
- Selected in the PWS

# Visual representation – Plagiarism and authorship attribution

## FAO Publications Taxonomy

TIER  
(first-level taxonomy)

1. CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS

2. SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

3. STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

4. NORMATIVE, EVALUATION AND MEETING DOCUMENTS

TAXONOMY TYPE  
(second-level taxonomy)

Corporate publication

Policy publication

Research & technical publication

General interest publication

Communication material

Guidance and training tool

Reporting and accountability publication

Strategic management publication

Communication material

Document

Communication material

CONTENT CATEGORY  
(third-level taxonomy)

Flagship

High-profile

Corporate general interest

Policy brief

Working paper

General interest book

Brochure

Guideline

Programme / project report

FAO strategy, plan, policy

Factsheet

Normative document

Infographic

Position paper

Technical study

Emergency response

Technical brief

Technical report

Technical book

Proceedings<sup>1</sup>

FAO journal

Journal article<sup>2</sup>

Bulletin

Yearbook

Magazine

Handbook

Annual report

Evaluation report

Manual / Guide

Training material

Programming

Newsletter

Meeting document

Presentation

Meeting report

Evaluation document

Other document

Poster, banner, roll-up, folder

Flyer

VERSION 4  
NOVEMBER 2023

Authorship: ● = Corporate

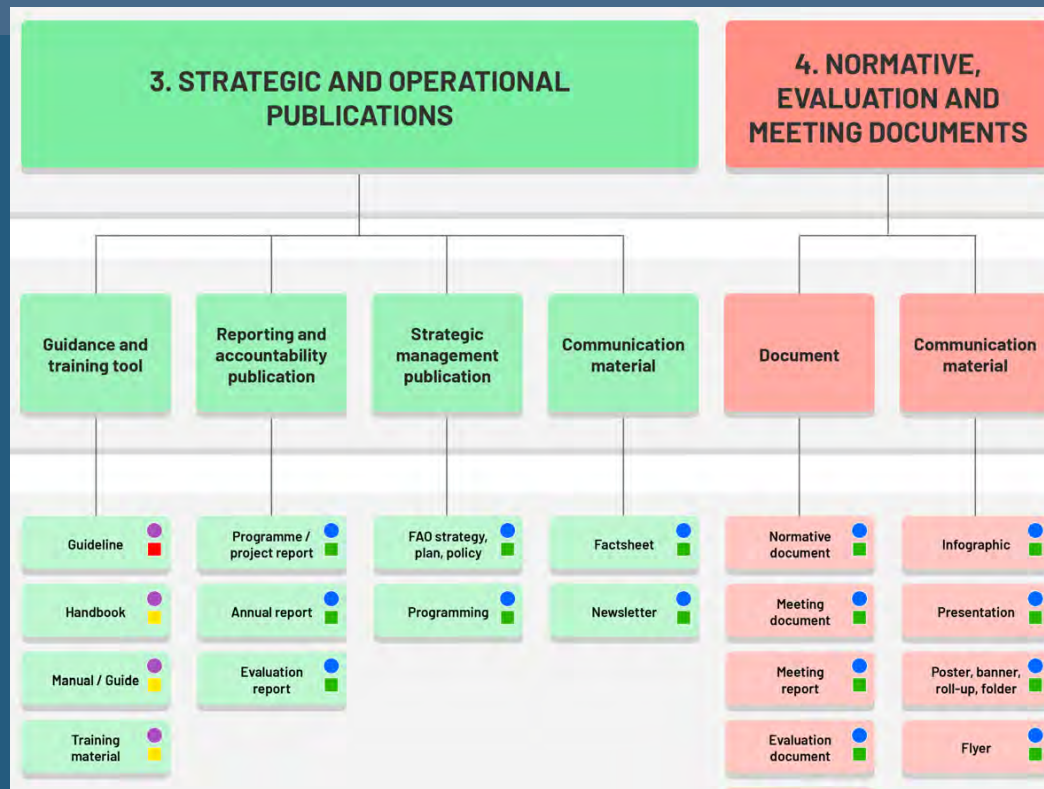
● = Individual author/s, technical editor/s (may have corporate author at the discretion of editorial committee or the division director when editorial committee is not in place. With the exception for the Journal article and the Working paper where individual authorship is mandatory).

Plagiarism check: ■ = Mandatory, ■ = Recommended, ■ = Not foreseen

■ = Publications which are not published by FAO and therefore go through a lighter quality control. Proceedings need to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to establish whether FAO is the publisher.

Note: FAO Publications Taxonomy applies also to the FAO led co-publications.

# Visual representation – Plagiarism and authorship attribution



Authorship: ● = Corporate

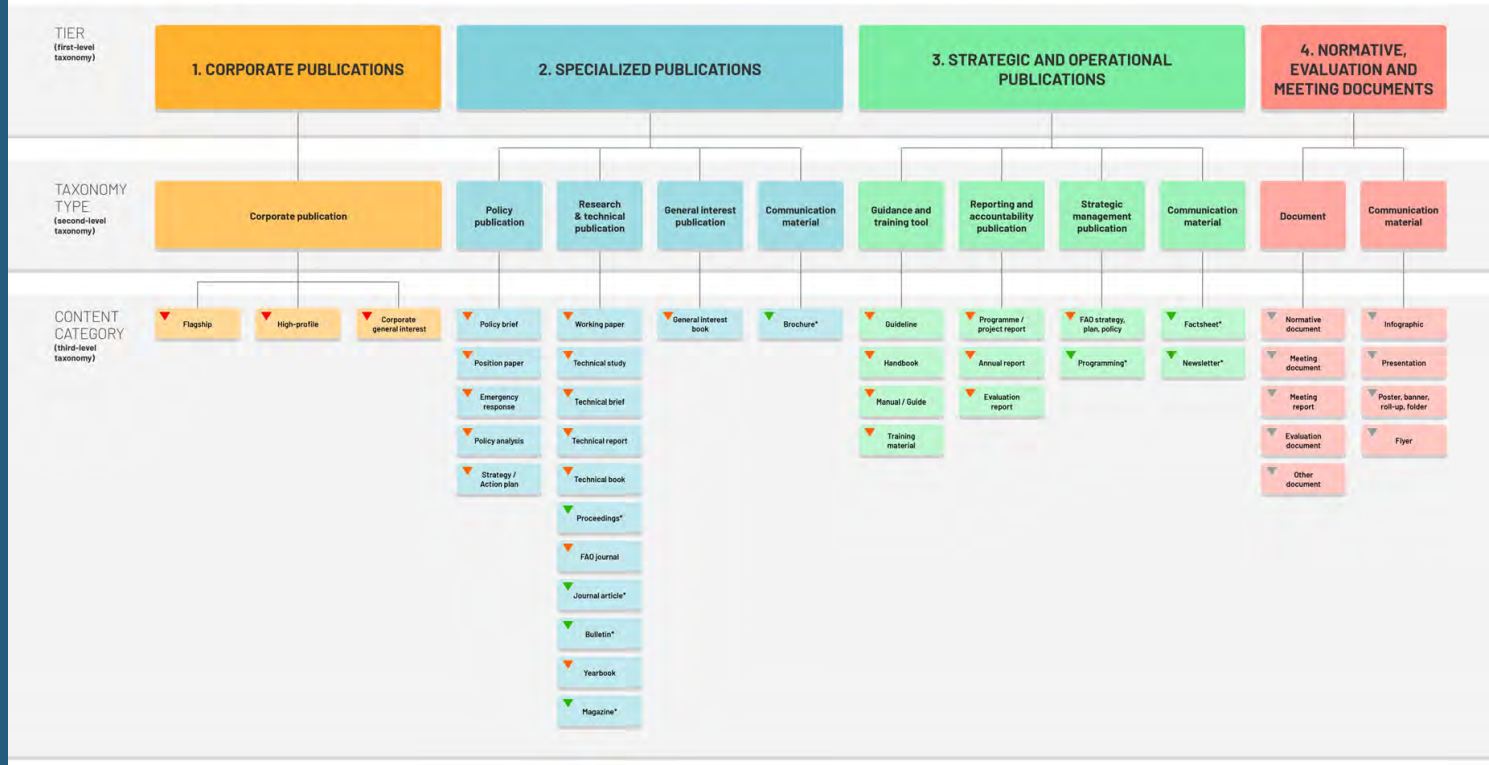
● = Individual author/s, technical editor/s (may have corporate author at the discretion of editorial committee or the division director when editorial committee is not in place. With the exception for the Journal article and the Working paper where individual authorship is mandatory).

Plagiarism check: ■ = Mandatory, ■ = Recommended, ■ = Not foreseen



# Visual representation

## FAO Publications Taxonomy



VERSION 4  
DECEMBER 2023

**Quality check criteria:**  
 ▼ Highest (Mandatory = Foreword, all FAO languages, copy-editing and proofreading, HTML version, OCP language/layout review, ISBN, Copyright page, doi, altmetric badge and from steps 1-10 in PWS).

▼ High (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading, OCP language/layout reviews, ISBN, doi, copyright (except for certain content category), Optional foreword and HTML version, altmetric badge, and from steps 1-10 in PWS).

▼ Medium (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading, OCP layout reviews, Optional = foreword, HTML version, ISBN, doi, copyright page assigned (except for factsheet, newsletter, brochures), From step 1-10 in PWS).

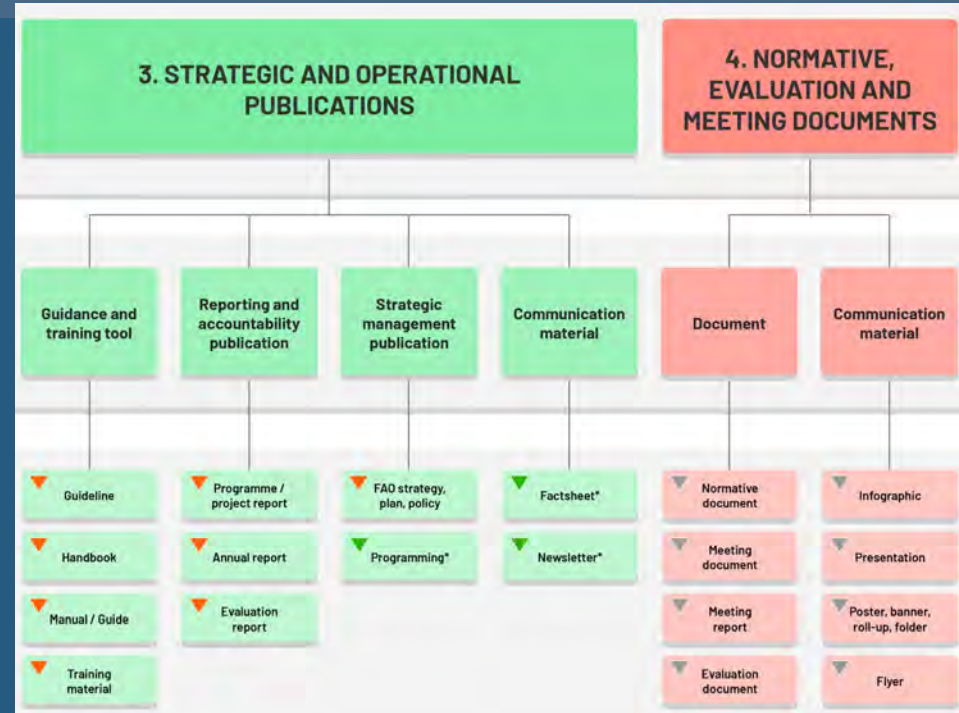
▼ Light (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading, Optional = foreword, HTML version, ISBN, doi, copyright page NOT assigned (From step 9-10 in PWS), Language/layout review delegated to originating divisions).

⊗ = Language review - delegated to originating division.

Note: FAO Publications Taxonomy applies also to the FAO led co-publications.

# Visual representation

## Level of quality control criteria



### Quality check criteria:

▼ Highest (Mandatory = Foreword, six FAO languages, copy-editing and proofreading, HTML version, OCCP language/layout review, ISBN, Copyright page, doi, altmetric badge and from steps 1-10 in PWS).

▼ High (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading, OCCP language/layout reviews, ISBN, doi, copyright (except for certain content category); Optional foreword and HTML version, altmetric badge, and from steps 1-10 in PWS).

▼ Medium (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading, OCCP layout reviews. Optional = foreword, HTML version. ISBN, doi, copyright page assigned (except for factsheet, newsletter, brochures). From step 1-10 in PWS).

▼ Light (Mandatory = Copy-editing and proofreading. Optional = foreword, HTML version. ISBN, doi, copyright page NOT assigned (From step 9-10 in PWS). Language/layout review delegated to originating divisions).



## Publishing plan June 2023 -Exercise


- Technical study and Technical report
- Guidelines and Manual/Guide
- High profile and Policy publication>Strategy/Action plan/Roadmap

# Case 1

Technical study

or

Technical report?



**Fintech innovation for smallholder agriculture**

A review of experiences

[Download PDF](#)

**Year of publication**  
2023

**Place of publication**  
Rome, Italy

**Pages**  
#80 p.

**ISBN**  
978-92-5-138474-9

**Author**  
Benni, N.

**Publisher**  
FAO

19

The study is a result of the growing interest on the part of FAO on the analysis and use of financial technology (fintech) applications as effective enablers of financial inclusion for smallholder farmers, as well as that of other financially underserved actors active in the agricultural value chains of developing and emerging countries. Many of these countries have witnessed, in recent years, an exponential rise in the number and variety of fintech start-ups focused on the agriculture sector, which have emerged with the specific intent of seizing the enormous clientele segment composed of small-scale rural actors whose financial needs are not adequately serviced by traditional financial institutions, such as commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and financial cooperatives.

The objective of this publication is to analyse and illustrate some of the most interesting business models and innovations brought forward by fintech companies that have sought to address the common financing constraints associated to small-scale agriculture all around the world, showcasing in particular the challenges they have faced to become profitable and sustainable, the solutions they have found to overcome such challenges, the positive developmental externalities that they have generated through their activity, and the possible lessons that can be drawn from their experience which can inform further replications or adaptations of their specific model in other contexts.

**KEYWORDS:**

agricultural sector small-scale farming agricultural value chains rural finance funding economic analysis sustainable development

# Case 1

## Technical study or Technical report?

The study is a result of the growing interest on the part of FAO on the analysis and use of financial technology (fintech) applications as effective enablers of financial inclusion for smallholder farmers, as well as that of other financially underserved actors active in the agricultural value chains of developing and emerging countries. Many of these countries have witnessed, in recent years, an exponential rise in the number and variety of fintech start-ups focused on the agriculture sector, which have emerged with the specific intent of seizing the enormous clientele segment composed of small-scale rural actors whose financial needs are not adequately serviced by traditional financial institutions, such as commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and financial cooperatives.

The objective of this publication is to analyse and illustrate some of the most interesting business models and innovations brought forward by fintech companies that have sought to address the common financing constraints associated to small-scale agriculture all around the world, showcasing in particular the challenges they have faced to become profitable and sustainable, the solutions they have found to overcome such challenges, the positive developmental externalities that they have generated through their activity, and the possible lessons that can be drawn from their experience which can inform further replications or adaptations of their specific model in other contexts.

# Case 2

Corporate Publication

or

Strategy/Action plan/  
Roadmap?



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

## FAO FRAMEWORK ON ENDING CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE



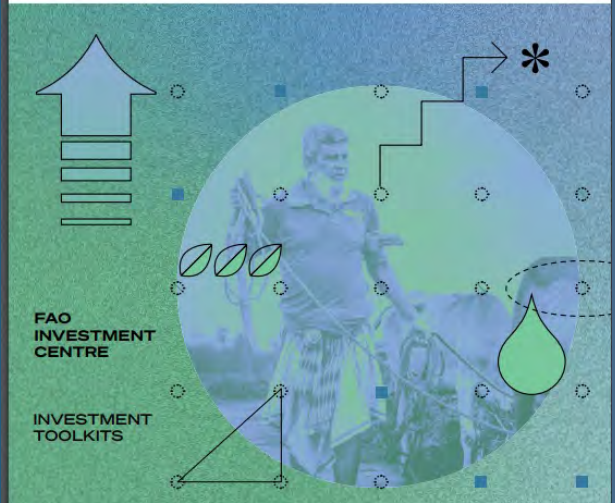
# Case 3

Manual Guide  
or  
Guideline?



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

## SOCIAL ANALYSIS FOR INCLUSIVE AGRIFOOD INVESTMENTS MANAGER'S GUIDE



# Case 4

Research and technical  
publication  
or  
Guideline?





## Next steps

- Integration in the PWS - Q2 of 2024
- Gradual integration in the publishing plan
- Authorship attribution (pilot phase)
- Plagiarism check (pilot phase)

# Useful links

[PWS-support@fao.org](mailto:PWS-support@fao.org)

[FAO Publications Governance](#)

[FAO Publications Taxonomy - Overview](#)

[FAO Publications Taxonomy - Quality control criteria](#)

[FAO Publications Taxonomy - Definitions](#)