

Joint ASFA-UMT conference:

ENABLING GREY LITERATURE DISCOVERY

BENEFITS

AQUATIC SCIENCES, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESEARCH

(UMT, Terengganu, Malaysia, 25 September 2019)

DRAFT AGENDA:

- 08:30 – 09:00** **Conference Registration**
- 09:00 – 09:30** **Opening of the Meeting.** *By Prof. Dato' Dr. Nor Aieni binti Haji Mokhtar, UMT Vice-Chancellor and the FAO ASFA Secretariat*
- 09:30 – 10:00** **Introduction and Overview of the Journal of Sustainability Science and Management (UMT).** *By Prof. Dr. Mohd Ikhwanuddin bin Abdullah, JSSM Chief Editor*
- 10:00 – 10:30** **Publishing and disseminating WorldFish's research communications products.** *By Florine Lim, Senior Manager, Creative Services and Operations, Communications and Marketing, WorldFish – Malaysia)*
- 10:30 – 11:00** *Coffee/Tea Break*
- 11:00 – 11:30** **Presentation and discussion of the ASFA Grey Literature Strategy.** The FAO ASFA Secretariat will present its strategy for covering grey literature on the ASFA database in order to meet the needs of aquatic sciences, fisheries and aquaculture stakeholders. This will be an interactive session with feedback sought from attendees. *By the FAO ASFA Secretariat*
- 11:30 – 12:00** **Mainstreaming grey literature in the digital age.** *by Dr Amirrudin B. Ahmad (UMT – Malaysia)*
- 12:00 – 12:30** **Grey literature usage among Filipino aquaculture researchers: A bibliometric analysis of research from 2009 to 2018.** *By V.E.V. Palcullo, J.F. Geromiano, D.L. Superio (SEAFDEC/AQD - Philippines)*
- 12:30 – 14:00** *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 14:30** **Fisheries development project by FAO in the 1960s-1970s: Argentina case.** *By Gabriela Silvoni (INIDEP - Argentina)*
- 14:30 – 15:00** **Valorization of grey literature in aquatic and marine libraries in Africa by its submission and discovery via new technologies: Aquatic Commons, OceanDocs and ASFA.** *By Saida Messaoudi (INSTM-Tunisia), Alice Endra (NaFIRRI-Uganda), and Raphael Okeyo (KMFRI-Kenya)*
- 15:00 – 15:30** *Coffee Break*
- 15:30 – 16:00** **Fifty Shades of Grey: An Evaluation on the Value of Grey Literature to the Fisheries Students of Mindanao State University - Naawan, Philippines.** *By Ethelyn M. Abaday (Mindanao State University at Naawan – Philippines Collaborating ASFA Center)*
- 16:00 – 16:30** **Finalising the ASFA Strategy and definition of Grey Literature based on presentations and discussions / Conclusion of the Conference.**
- 16:30 – 17:30** *Visit to the Oceanography Gallery [Optional]*

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

1. **Publishing and disseminating WorldFish's research communications products.** *By Florine Lim, Senior Manager, Creative Services and Operations, Communications and Marketing, WorldFish – Malaysia)*

Abstract: WorldFish is an international, not-for-profit research organization that works to reduce hunger and poverty by improving fisheries and aquaculture. It collaborates with numerous international, regional and national partners to deliver transformational impacts to millions of people who depend on fish for food, nutrition and income in the developing world. Headquartered in Penang, Malaysia and with regional offices across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, a global partnership on agriculture research and innovation for a food secure future. Effective communication of our research and the scientific evidence we produce is critical for making a difference to the people whose livelihoods, in both the developing and developed world, depend on and are shaped by fish. Opening our research, including publications, data and tools, ensures that more people can read and apply our research findings, thereby increasing the efficiency, reach and impact of our work. The presentation will provide an overview of WorldFish publishing process. We will also review our communications products dissemination policy and briefly describe the WorldFish online repository.

2. **Mainstreaming Grey Literature in the Digital Age.** *By Amirrudin B. Ahmad (Institute of Tropical Biodiversity and Sustainable Development and Faculty of Science and Marine Environment, UMT – Malaysia)*

Abstract: Grey literature is often ignored by researchers. To some extent, information obtained from grey literature is considered unacceptable and unsound. However, grey literature is abundant and exists in many forms. Some hold vital information that could be one of its kind, the other could be the first hand records of unique and significant event. The overarching goal of paper is to outline methodologies to mainstreaming grey literature in the digital age. Proper archiving and indexing by libraries and information service providers may help to make grey literature visible and usable. In order to make grey literature acceptable, the authors may need some help; sufficient review may be done by subject matter expert prior to archiving and indexing. Digital anthropocene could promote grey literature with the advancement of tomorrow's technology, today.

3. **Grey Literature Usage among Filipino Aquaculture Researchers: A Bibliometric Analysis of Research from 2009 to 2018.** *By V.E.V. Palcullo, J.F. Geromiano, D.L. Superio (SEAFDEC/AQD - Philippines)*

Abstract: The paper will present the results of the bibliometric analysis of published aquaculture researches that were written by Filipinos, either as primary or co-author. Specifically, it will highlight their use of grey literature (GL) and will identify the commonly used types such as reports, theses, government documents, proceedings, monographs, interviews, and websites among others. Likewise, the paper will also identify the most common publishers of the GL cited in the researches. Furthermore, it will determine the difference in the number of GL cited between the papers wherein the Filipino researchers are the primary authors and those papers wherein they are co-authors only. The results of the study will lead to the understanding of the pattern of use of GL in Filipino aquaculture researchers, and the determination of the evolving types of GL in aquatic science. Thus the study will be beneficial to information providers in the field (e.g. Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA)) in expanding their coverage for them to facilitate the discovery of GL to the advantage of scientists and researchers. Similarly, it will benefit aquatic science libraries and information centers since the result would be a useful guide in their collection development. Two hundred publications will be included in the study; these were identified following the methodology used by Natale, Fiore, and Hofherr (2012). Using the Scopus database, the word "aquaculture" was used in searching in the title, abstract and keywords list, and the dates of publication were set from

2009 to 2018. To ensure that only publications with Filipino authors will be included in the study, the country affiliation of the author(s) was limited to the "Philippines" only.

4. Fisheries Development Project by FAO in the 1960s-1970s: Argentina Case. *By Gabriela Silvoni (INIDEP - Argentina)*

Abstract: The 1960s and 1970s was a very important period for developing countries as they developed their fishing areas due to the help of funds and technical experience of FAO. In the case of Argentina, this period represented the first important fisheries research, through participation in two FAO projects. Firstly, the regional project: CARPAS - Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico Sudoccidental (Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the South West Atlantic), including Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Secondly, a national project: Proyecto de Desarrollo Pesquero FAO/Argentina (Fisheries Development Project). FAO also had projects in many countries of Latin America, as well as Africa Region during this time. These projects produced technical reports with the results of research on many aspects of fishing, biological, technological and economic aspects of fishing. These were very exhaustive and deep studies because they were the first conducted on these topics, and also included new methodology. The information from these projects continues to be consulted and cited today, since in many cases it is not only the first, but the only available information on these subject matters. The INIDEP Library (ASFA National Partner, Argentina) considers that it is very important that these "grey literature" be "visible" in a database like ASFA, where their information can be shared with a wide audience. At present, the information is included in INIDEP's databases, and the full text can be accessed in Open Access Repositories. Reflecting the sentiment of the article "The Library as Custodian of Information Resources" (ASFA Newsletter 2), this presentation demonstrates the important role libraries and ASFA Members have to play in order to ensure research is accessible, especially in light of the closure of the FAO's Fisheries Library.

5. The Valorization of Grey Literature in Aquatic and Marine Libraries in Africa by its Submission and Discovery via New Technologies: Aquatic Commons, OceanDocs and ASFA. *By Saida Messaoudi (INSTM-Tunisia), Alice Endra (NaFIRRI-Uganda) and Raphael Okeyo (KMFRI-Kenya)*

Abstract: The term Grey Literature refers to research that is either unpublished or has been published in non-commercial form or Information which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and/or electronic formats, but which are not published in referral journal and are not controlled by commercial publishers. Examples of grey literature include: technical reports, announcements, brochures, call for papers, case studies, research reports, government reports, policy statements and issues papers, conference material, working papers, thesis, articles, brochures, manuals, and more. Grey Literature constitutes a big chunk of collections in most marine and aquatic research libraries and information centers both in physical collection and their E-repositories. African Aquatic and Marine libraries generate lots of Grey Literature which contains lots of useful information and are referred to by scientists, students, extension staff, policy makers and farmers throughout the world. They are normally repackaged in simpler forms and languages to make it easy for the target audience to understand. In order to enable discovery of their Grey literature, Africa aquatic and marine libraries have set up institutional repositories and have also been participating in several initiatives set up by different organizations like IAMSLIC, IODE and FAO. These online initiatives include Aquatic Commons, OceanDocs and the ASFA information System. The paper will propose a definition for Grey Literature, will mention the benefits African aquatic and marine libraries have got from participating in Aquatic Commons and OceanDocs online repositories and will assess the impact of Grey Literature in these libraries. It will also give an analysis of the usage statistics of African Grey Literature in Aquatic Commons and OceanDocs e-repositories. It will conclude by analysis of how ASFA database has enabled the discovery of specialized grey literature in the field of aquatic sciences in Africa.

6. **Fifty Shades of Grey: An Evaluation on the Value of Grey Literature to the Fisheries Students of Mindanao State University - Naawan, Philippines.** *By Ethelyn M. Abaday (Mindanao State University at Naawan – Philippines Collaborating ASFA Center)*

Abstract: This study analyzed the value of grey literature (GL) to the fisheries students of Mindanao State University - Naawan (MSUN), Misamis Oriental, Philippines. Citation analysis was employed to determine the type of resources cited in the theses of the fisheries undergraduate students that were submitted to the MSUN Library for the period 2000-2015. Emphasis was given to the use of GL to determine their relevance among the future researchers in the field of fisheries and aquaculture. The references were encoded in BibExcel and Microsoft Excel for analysis. Furthermore, to determine the trend of the subject areas that were often studied by students a word cloud generator “wordclouds.com, © Zygomatic” was used. Results revealed that different types of resources were cited by the students, and were published from 1871-2014. Moreover, it was revealed that grey literature published as books, theses, conference proceedings, websites, technical reports, abstracts, manuals, research papers, newsletters, case studies and manuscripts were as valuable as journal articles, since 50% of the total literature cited are grey literature. Furthermore, using the word cloud generator, it was revealed that “growth and survival”, “feeding”, and “juveniles” are the topics that were usually used as their basis for identifying their research study.