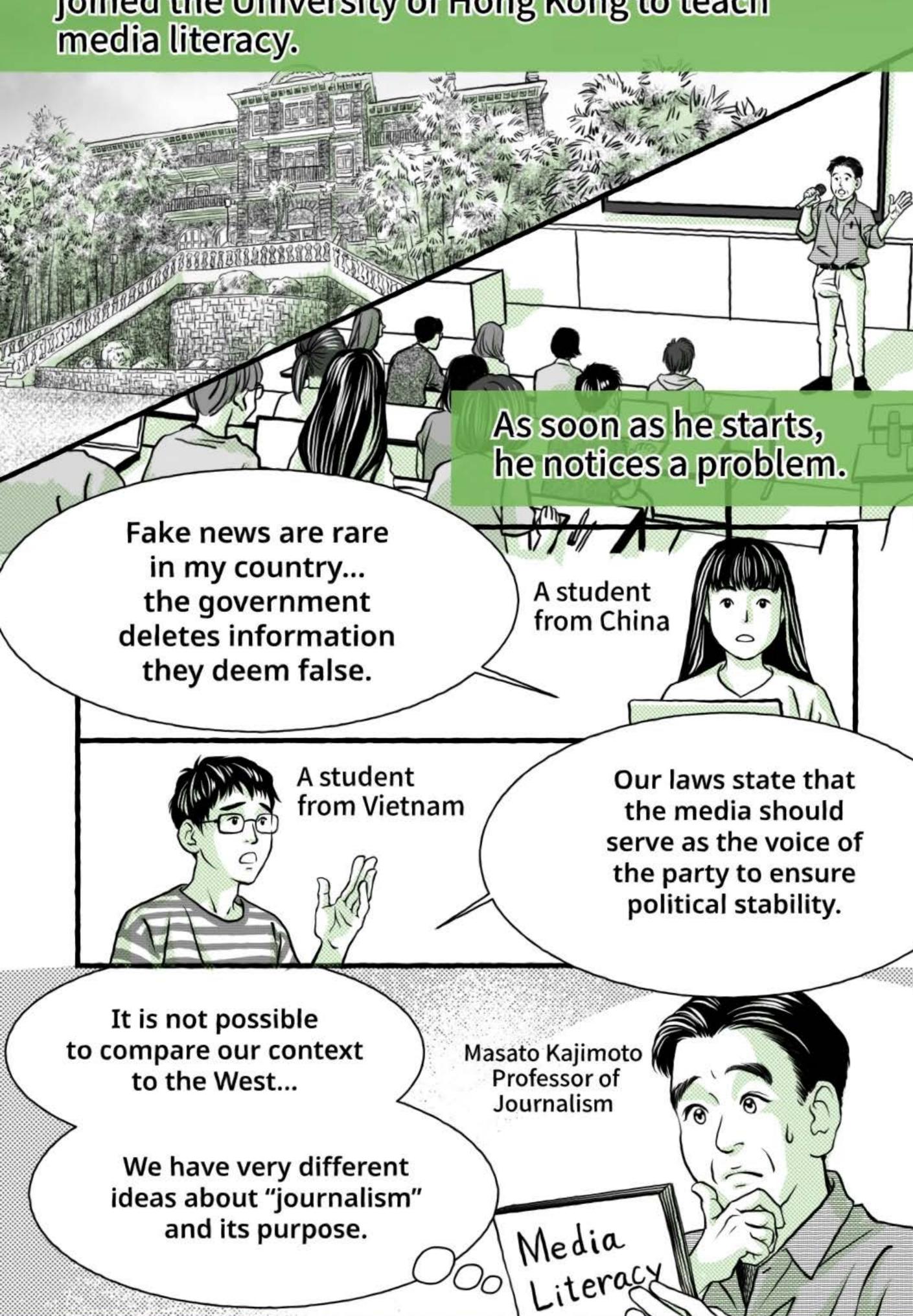


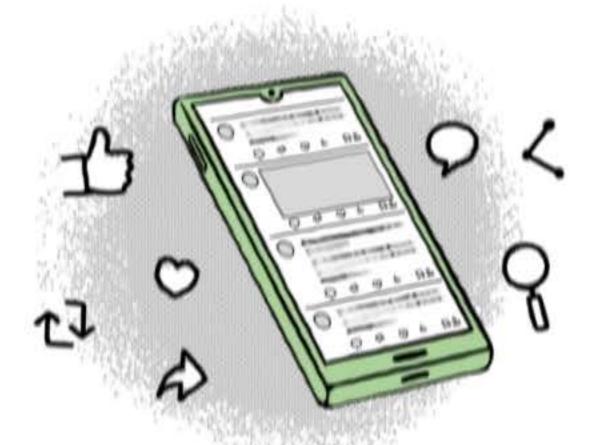
It's 2010. Masato, a former CNN journalist, just joined the University of Hong Kong to teach



Most course materials were based on media outlets from Western democracies, such as those from the US.

Media systems and press freedom differ from country to country.



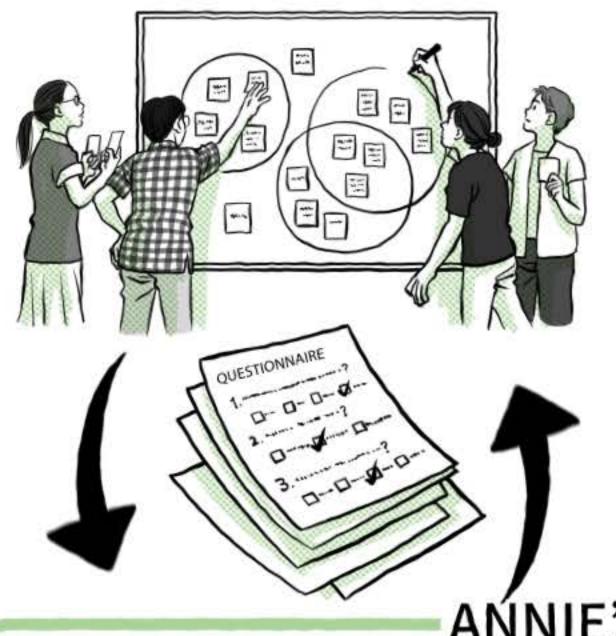


And the significance of "media" has changed: social platforms are now the main source of information for many people.

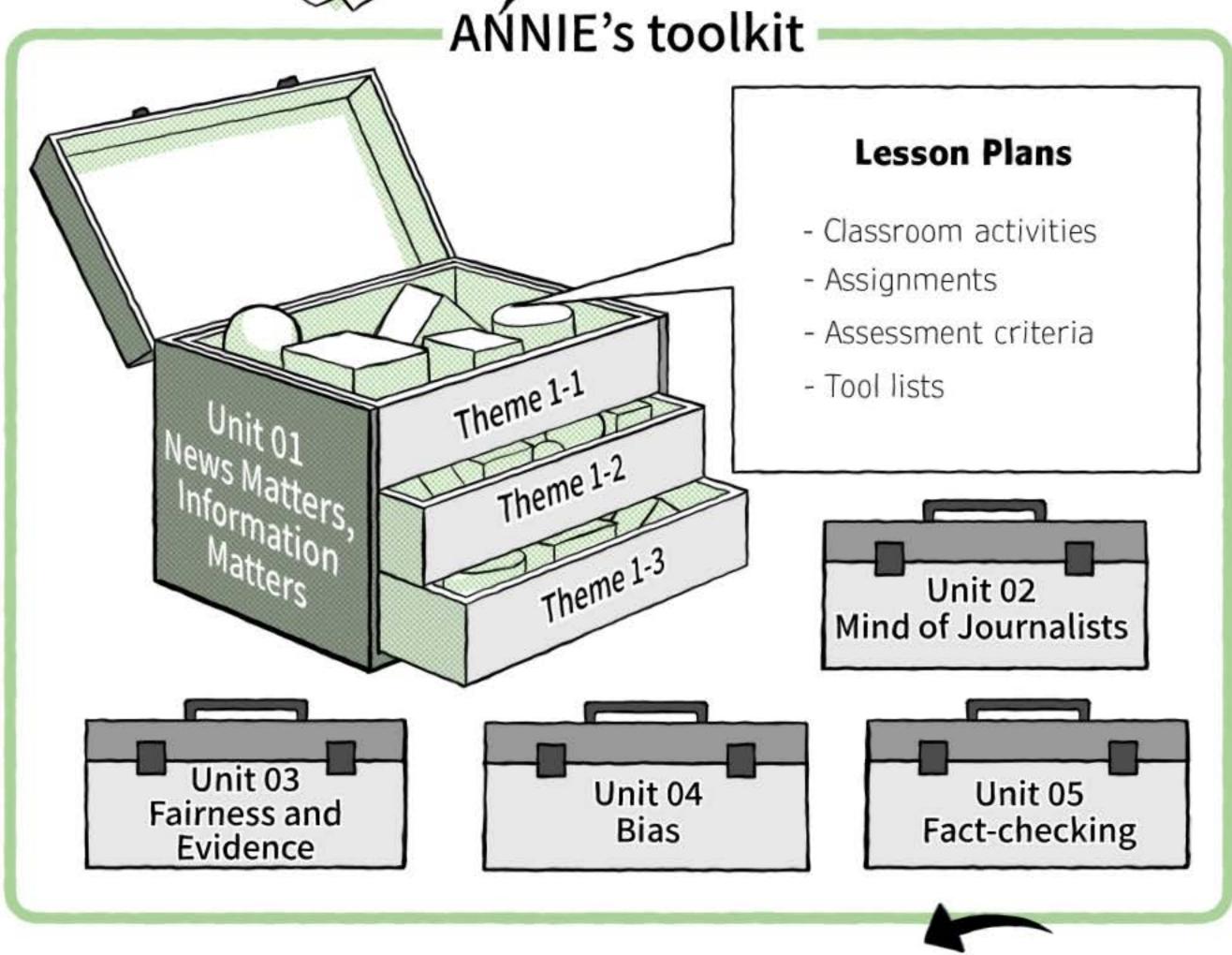


With the people he met on his way he founded ANNIE Asia, a network of news & information educators, in 2019.

ANNIE has since organised workshops in many countries.



The data and ideas gained on the ground are used to create new teaching materials.



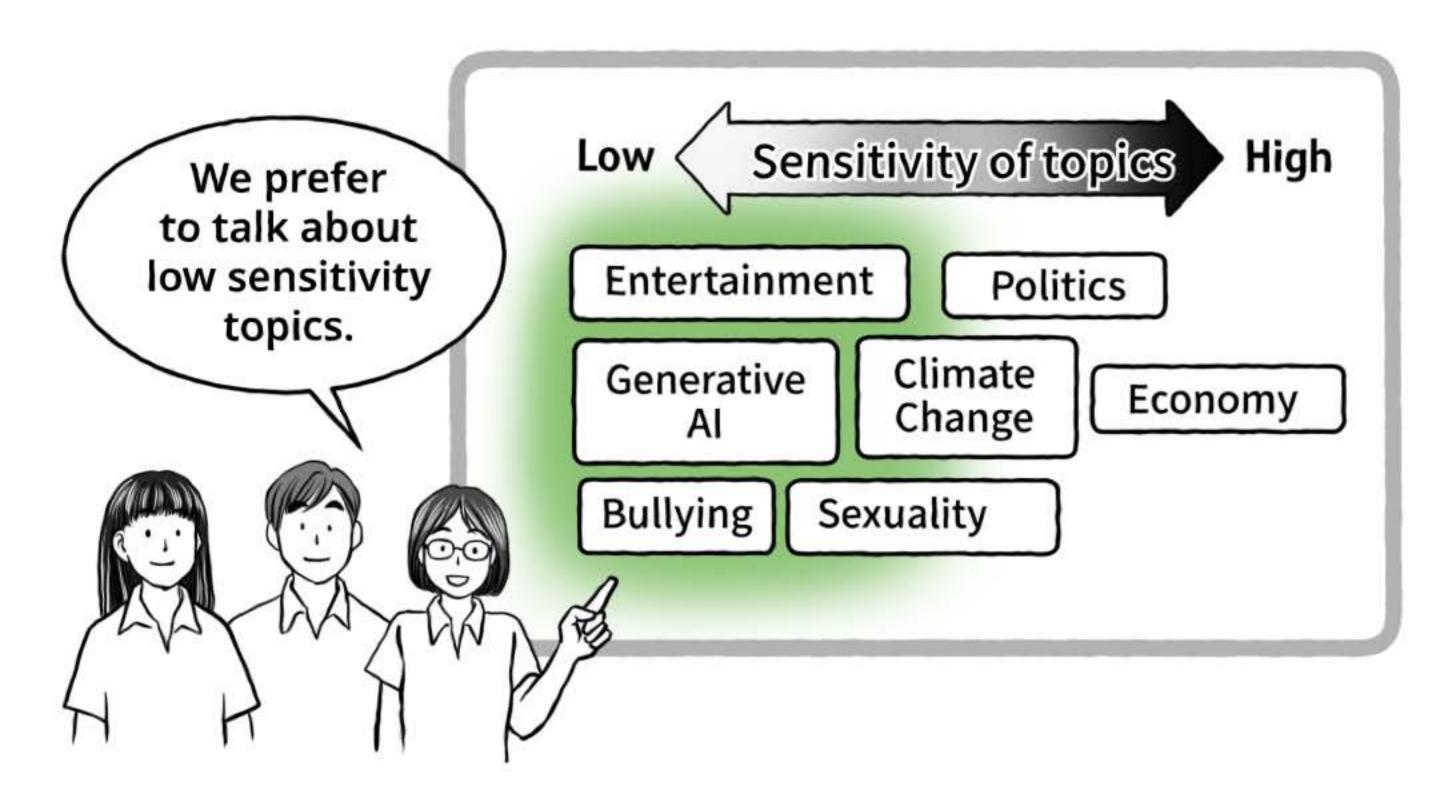
They also founded "Annie Lab", a fact checking newsroom project at the University of Hong Kong.



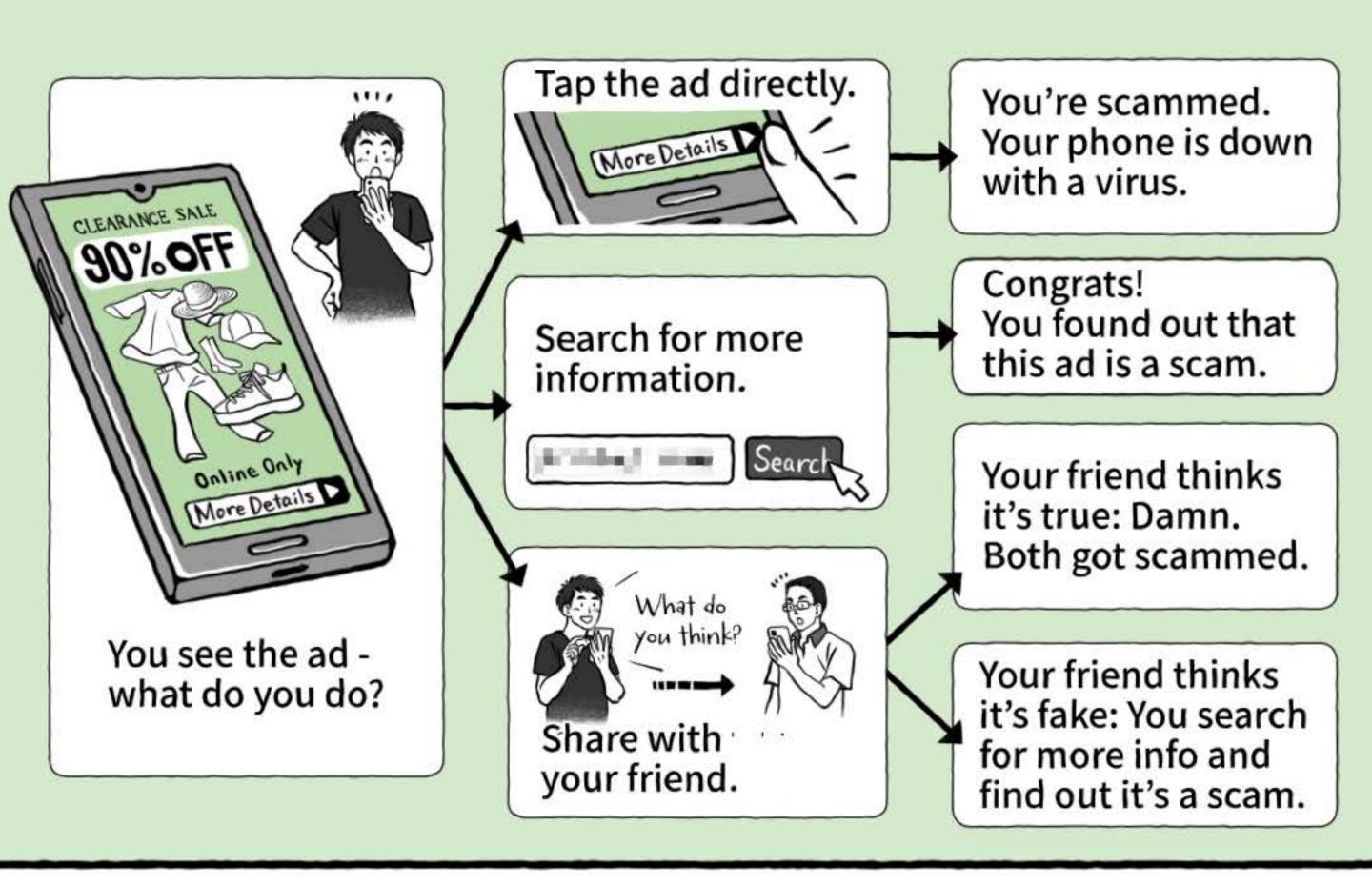
In authoritarian political systems, the issue is not really what you teach, but what you CAN NOT teach in class.

For example, when students are assigned to create a 4-page magazine on a certain topic, they tend to prefer less politically sensitive topics like the sexualisation of women in the entertainment industry.

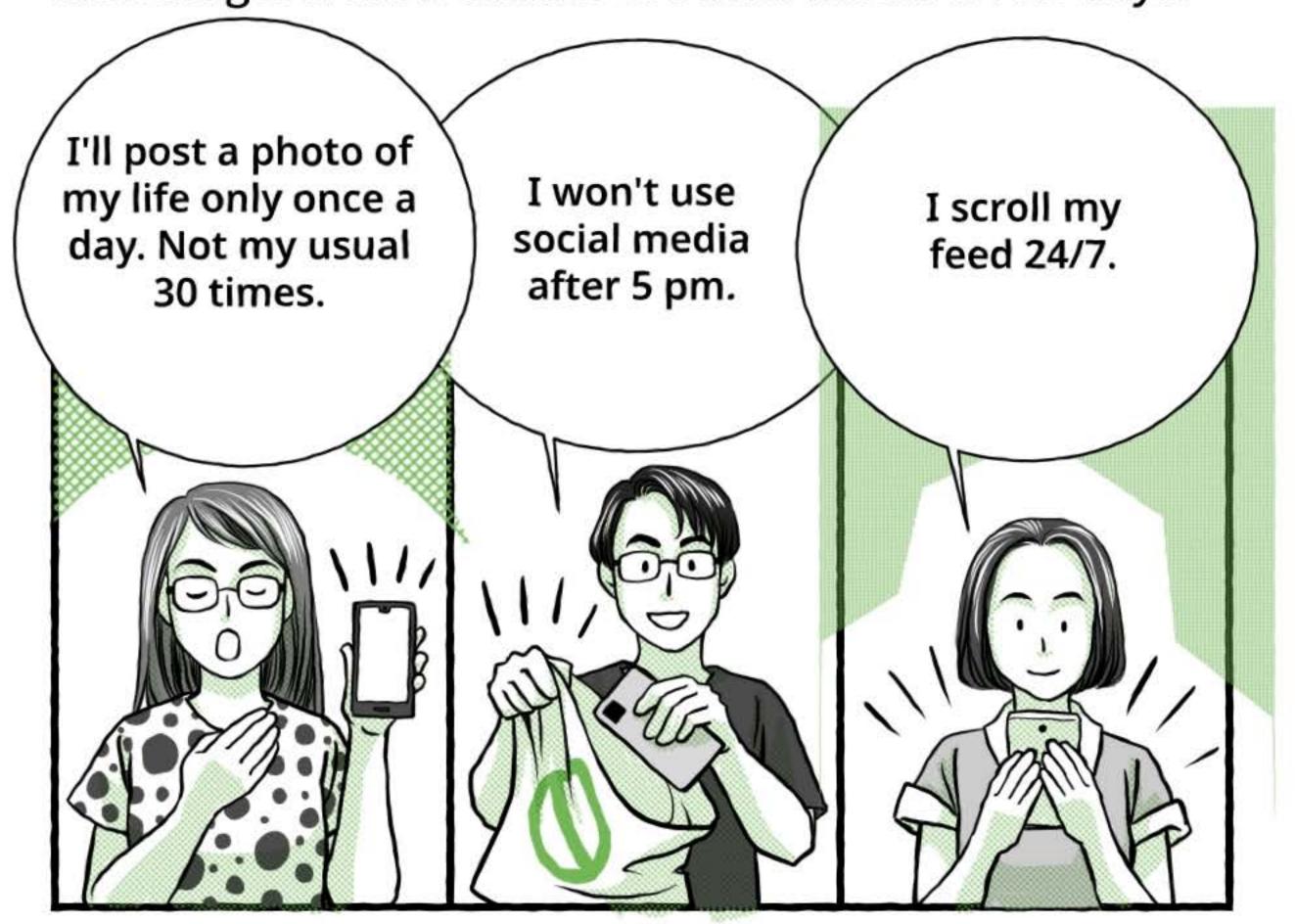




Real-time simulation can help people to think through the information they get online.



The "social media pledge" is an experiment that encourages a different use of social media for 10 days.



The change in our social media habits can lead to a more balanced use of tech in the future.

Besides these exercises, textbooks and more traditional materials are an important part of the classes too.

However, measuring the impact of media literacy teachings is still a hard nut to crack as so many factors inform our decisions.

