



MUSLIM INTERSCHOLASTIC
TOURNAMENT

THE CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY: HEALING TOGETHER AS ONE

MIST BOWL: TOPIC IV
MOVERS AND SHAKERS

Regional testable material will be based upon the following individuals:

- Anthony S Fauci
- Waad Al-Kateab
- Stacey Abrams
- Nemonte Nenquimo
- Bilkis
- Chadwick Aaron Boseman

National testable material will be based upon the above individuals and:

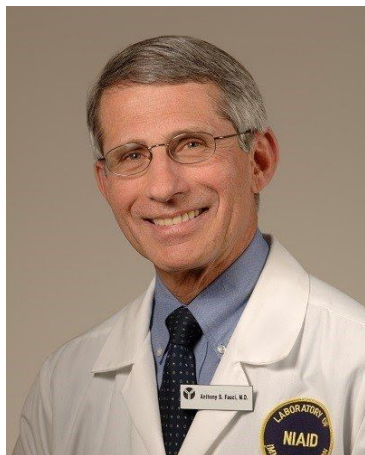
- Amanda Gorman
- Camilla Rothe
- Radhya Almutawakel
- Marcus Rashford

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Anthony S. Fauci

<https://www.niaid.nih.gov/about/anthony-s-fauci-md-bio>



Anthony S. Fauci, M.D.

NIAID Director

Credit

NIAID

Dr. Fauci was appointed director of NIAID in 1984. He oversees an extensive portfolio of basic and applied research to prevent, diagnose, and treat established infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, tuberculosis and malaria as well as emerging diseases such as Ebola and Zika. NIAID also supports research on transplantation and immune-related illnesses, including autoimmune disorders, asthma and allergies. The NIAID budget for fiscal year 2021 is an estimated \$6.1 billion.

Dr. Fauci has advised seven presidents on HIV/AIDS and many other domestic and global health issues. He was one of the principal architects of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a program that has saved millions of lives throughout the developing world.

Dr. Fauci also is the longtime chief of the Laboratory of Immunoregulation. He has made many contributions to basic and clinical research on the pathogenesis and treatment of immune-mediated and infectious diseases. He helped pioneer the field of human immunoregulation by making important basic scientific observations that underpin the current understanding of the regulation of the human immune response. In addition, Dr. Fauci is widely recognized for delineating the precise ways that immunosuppressive agents modulate the human immune response. He developed effective therapies for formerly fatal inflammatory and immune-mediated diseases such as polyarteritis nodosa, granulomatosis with polyangiitis (formerly Wegener's granulomatosis), and lymphomatoid granulomatosis. A 1985 Stanford University Arthritis Center Survey of the American Rheumatism Association membership ranked Dr. Fauci's work on the treatment of polyarteritis nodosa and granulomatosis with polyangiitis among the most important advances in patient management in rheumatology over the previous 20 years.

Dr. Fauci has made seminal contributions to the understanding of how HIV destroys the body's defenses leading to its susceptibility to deadly infections. Further, he has been instrumental in developing treatments that enable people with HIV to live long and active lives. He continues to devote much of his research to the immunopathogenic mechanisms of HIV infection and the scope of the body's immune responses to HIV.

In a 2020 analysis of Google Scholar citations, Dr. Fauci ranked as the 32nd most-cited living researcher. According to the Web of Science, Dr. Fauci ranked 9th out of 2.5 million authors in the field of immunology by total citation count between 1980 and January 2021. During the same period, he ranked 20th out of 2.4 million authors in the field of research & experimental medicine, and 132th out of 992,000 authors in the field of general & internal medicine.

Dr. Fauci has delivered major lectures all over the world and is the recipient of numerous prestigious awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom (the highest honor given to a civilian by the President of the United States), the National Medal of Science, the George M. Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians, the Mary Woodard Lasker Award for Public Service, the Albany Medical Center Prize in Medicine and Biomedical Research, the Robert Koch Gold Medal, the Prince Mahidol Award, and the Canada Gairdner Global Health Award. He also has received 45 honorary doctoral degrees from universities in the United States and abroad.

Dr. Fauci is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, as well as other professional societies including the American College of Physicians, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of American Physicians, the Infectious Diseases Society of America, the American Association of Immunologists, and the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. He serves on the editorial boards of many scientific journals; as an editor of *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*; and as author, coauthor, or editor of more than 1,300 scientific publications, including several textbooks.

Waad Al-Kateab



<https://womenandhollywood.com/sxsw-2019-women-directors-meet-waad-al-kateab-for-sama/>

Waad Al-Kateab is an award-winning documentary filmmaker. She became a citizen journalist in 2011, after protests broke out across Syria against the Assad regime, and in January 2016 she began documenting the horrors of Aleppo for Channel 4 News in a series of films titled “Inside Aleppo.” The reports she made on the conflict in Syria became the most watched pieces on the British news program, received almost half a billion views online, and won 24 awards, including the 2016 International Emmy for breaking news coverage. She and her family were eventually evacuated from Aleppo in 2016. “For Sama” is her first feature film.

“For Sama” will premiere at the 2019 SXSW Film Festival on March 11. Edward Watts also directed the film.

W&H: Describe the film for us in your own words.

WAK: “For Sama” is a message to my daughter, telling the story of my life in Aleppo through five years of the Syrian revolution. It shows how I fell in love, got married, and gave birth to her as terrible violence raged around us. I wanted her to see the laughter and the happiness of our lives as well as the sadness and loss. Through our personal story, the audience can see the truth of what thousands of Syrians experienced.

Ultimately the film is my effort to explain to Sama the incredibly difficult choice that her father Hamza and I had to face between protecting her and staying true to our struggle for freedom. So many parents faced the same terrible choice. I felt it was important that Sama understood not only our very real fears for our beloved city, but also our hope that one day she would have a better future because of our struggle.

W&H: What drew you to this story?

WAK: This isn't just a story for me. This is my life. A first-hand account of my experiences growing up in Aleppo during one of the world's most devastating humanitarian crises. Throughout [this period], I was determined to document the horrors of this war, to show the world what was happening in the hope that the world would act.

W&H: What do you want people to think about when they are leaving the theater?

WAK: I want people to understand that while this is my story and shows what happened to me and my family, our experience is not unusual. Hundreds of thousands of Syrians experienced the same thing and are still doing so today.

Children are still dying. As I write this, seven were killed yesterday in indiscriminate shelling by the Assad regime. The dictator who committed these crimes is still in power. In fact, governments around the world are now saying they should restore relations with him.

How could this be allowed to happen in the 21st century? Have we learned nothing from history? Imagine the outcry if this happened in America. Yet because it is Syria, the world has a different morality.

W&H: What was the biggest challenge in making the film?

WAK: The challenges in this project were uncountable. From the moment I started filming my first clip, there was the risk of being arrested by the regime forces. Then when I moved to rebel-held east Aleppo to escape this risk, I faced bombing, shelling, being injured or killed at any moment. Also, the community in that part of the city was more conservative than I was used to.

Being a woman in a warzone is not easy at all. To witness the horror that I lived through every day was very difficult, and [it was challenging to] then find the hope and faith to stay alive and not lose heart.

Even afterwards, reliving the horror through watching the footage over and over again was particularly difficult. It was a painful reminder of everything we lost personally, but also how badly we were let down as a country, as the rest of the world stood by and watched and did nothing.

W&H: How did you get your film funded? Share some insights into how you got the film made.

WAK: My film started life at Channel 4 News, a British nightly news program. I filed reports and short films for them when I was living under siege in Aleppo, and when I came out we discussed making a feature documentary – a more personal take on my time in Aleppo through the five years of the uprising there.

I revealed that I had over 300 hours of footage, much of it from my private life as well as the situation! On that basis, Channel 4 commissioned “For Sama” and provided the larger share of the funding, with PBS’ “Frontline” as a co-funder in the United States. That was when my fellow director Edward Watts joined me in the amazing process of crafting the film.

W&H: What inspired you to become a filmmaker?

WAK: When the revolution started in 2011, like many hundreds of Syrians, I took to the streets with my camera phone to document the unfolding conflict, tell the stories of individuals protesting against the regime, and record the human suffering caused by the violence of the regime’s response.

[The Assad regime] even denied the protests were happening, so one of the most important things was to prove to people that we were there fighting for our freedom.

W&H: What’s the best and worst advice you’ve received?

WAK: The best advice I received, particularly given I was living in Aleppo, was to just keep filming. What I filmed sometimes felt totally irrelevant at the time, but looking back through all my footage now, it is such an important record. What I captured were often mundane day-to-day tasks being carried out under the most extraordinary circumstances.

For example, I filmed a heavily pregnant woman who arrived at the hospital with shrapnel wounds in her stomach. This might seem a strange thing to film in the time of war, but the footage of the doctors trying to save her unborn baby seemed in many ways to capture the whole struggle.

The worst advice: Don’t film for the sake of filming.

Stacey Abrams

<https://www.biography.com/political-figure/stacey-abrams>

Who Is Stacey Abrams?

Politician, lawyer, author and activist Stacey Abrams served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 2006-2017. She became the first woman to lead either party in the Georgia General Assembly in 2010, occupying the role for her last seven years in office.

Following an unsuccessful run for Georgia governor in 2018, she founded Fair Fight, an organization that helped register at least 800,000 new voters in Georgia ahead of the 2020 general election. In addition to her political career, she's also published eight romantic suspense novels under the pen name Selena Montgomery.



Early Life and Education

Born on December 9, 1973, in Madison, Wisconsin, Stacey Yvonne Abrams is the second oldest of Carolyn and Robert Abrams' six children: Andrea (born in 1970), Leslie (1974), Richard (1977), Walter (1979) and Jeanine (1982). Her parents – who met while working together as teen lifeguards at a racially segregated Hattiesburg, Mississippi swimming pool at the height of the civil rights movement – lived in Madison temporarily so that Carolyn could earn a master's degree in library science from the University of Wisconsin. However, the couple raised Abrams in Gulfport, Mississippi, where she lived through middle school until the family, in 1989, moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where Carolyn and Robert attended Emory University to pursue graduate studies in divinity and become United Methodist ministers.

Abrams graduated as the first Black valedictorian from Avondale High School in DeKalb County, Georgia, before earning a magna cum laude undergraduate degree in interdisciplinary studies (political science, economics and sociology) with a minor in theater from Atlanta's historically Black women's college, Spelman. She later graduated

from the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin with a Master of Public Affairs in public policy and received her J.D. from Yale Law School.

Early Career

At 17 years old, Abrams began her political career as a speechwriter when a congressional campaign committee became impressed with edits she made while typing for them. After Maynard Jackson – Atlanta's first Black mayor, with whom Abrams had challenged over issues relating to social justice during a televised 1992 town hall at Spelman – created an Office of Youth Services in 1993, he hired her as the only undergrad college student on staff.

Upon graduating with her Yale law degree, Abrams began working as a tax attorney at Atlanta's Sutherland Asbill & Brennan law firm, where she focused on tax exemptions, healthcare, and public finance. By the time Abrams turned 29, Mayor Shirley Franklin appointed her as Atlanta's deputy city attorney.

Georgia House of Representatives

In 2006, Abrams was elected as a Georgia state representative, and within four years, she became the House Minority Leader. After ascending to the highest state legislative role in 2010, Abrams earned the distinction of becoming the first woman to lead either party in the Georgia General Assembly, as well the first African American to lead in the House of Representatives.

During her 11 years in the Georgia House (seven as Democratic leader), Abrams served on the Appropriations, Ethics, Judiciary Non-Civil, Rules, and Ways & Means committees. As Georgia's then-top-ranking Democrat, she traveled to and met with leaders in South Korea, Israel and Taiwan, and her international policy travel included Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United Kingdom.

Georgia Gubernatorial Run

After leaving her state representative position, Abrams launched a 2018 run for governor of Georgia, becoming the first Black woman to earn a major party's gubernatorial nomination in the United States. Despite winning more votes than any Democratic candidate in the state's history (including former President Barack Obama), she lost to Georgia Secretary of State Brian Kemp by fewer than two percentage points and just over 50,000 votes of the more than four million cast.

The election eventually became a study in alleged voter suppression efforts. Aside from running in the race, Kemp's office oversaw the election, cutting nearly 700,000 names from the rolls in the two years leading to the election, and more than 200 polling places were closed, primarily in poor and minority neighborhoods, according to The Washington Post. Abrams further claimed that thousands of ballots were left uncounted.

Ten days after the election, Abrams ended her bid for governor but chose not to concede to Kemp, citing her belief that voters were disenfranchised. "Let's be clear: This is not a speech of concession," she said in a speech from her campaign headquarters, according to the Associated Press. "Because concession means to acknowledge an action is right, true or proper. As a woman of conscience and faith, I cannot concede that." In the same address, Abrams also announced she intended to file a federal lawsuit to challenge the way Georgia's elections are run.

Voter Registration Efforts

Following her election loss, Abrams, in 2018, founded Fair Fight, a voter protection and education organization, which aims to "promote fair elections in Georgia and around the country, encourage voter participation in elections, and educate voters about elections and their voting rights." Through her efforts, she helped register at least 800,000 new voters in Georgia ahead of the 2020 general election, per NPR, and as a result, Democrat Joe Biden won the state's electoral votes for President in 2020. (Democrats Reverend

Raphael Warnock and Jon Osoff also flipped Georgia's two Republican-held Senate seats in a January 2021 special runoff race.)

Abrams had previously founded the New Georgia Project, which submitted more than 200,000 registrations from voters of color between 2014 and 2016. "I started my voting rights activism at Spelman College. I started a voter-registration drive even before I was old enough to vote," she told students before an early February 2020 town hall meeting in Miami, per *The Washington Post*. "I was probably the only person who turned 18 in college and got excited to go register and nothing else. But for me, the issue of voter registration is the beginning of the conversation because it is a conversation about power."

Abrams also helped create the Southern Economic Advancement Project (SEAP), which aims for equality of opportunity, and Fair Count, which seeks to get communities of color, rural populations and other marginalized groups counted in the 2020 Census.

Nemonte Nenquimo

[https://www.oneearth.org/environmental-hero-nenquimo/](https://www.oneearth.org/environmental-hero-nemonte-nenquimo/)

“The government tried to sell our lands to the oil companies without our permission. Our rainforest is our life. We decide what happens in our lands. We will never sell our rainforest to the oil companies.”

- Nemonte Nenquimo



When Nemonte was young, she loved to listen to the elders tell stories of how the Waorani lived before they were contacted by missionaries in the late 1950s. Prior, Waorani women were the ones to make the decisions, while the men went to war. Her grandfather was a leader who protected their lands from outsiders, and Nenquimo herself was encouraged to lead when she was a child. Protecting the environment was less of a choice for Nemonte and more of what she feels her legacy is.

Considered one of the most biodiverse countries on Earth, Ecuador is composed of Amazon rainforests that contain rich wildlife, complex ecosystems, and Indigenous tribes, including the Waorani. The 5,000 Waorani peoples maintain the traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle of their ancestors. Continuous logging, road building and oil exploration have had a calamitous impact on their rainforests which now cover less than 15% of the country's land mass since oil companies have been dumping waste into local rivers and contaminated land since the 1960s. Today, 80% of the Waorani population currently lives on one-tenth of its original ancestral lands.

The Waorani are the rightful caretakers of the forest, having resided in the Amazon for thousands of years. In 2018, Ecuador's Minister of Hydrocarbons wanted to auction off 16 new oil concessions, covering seven million acres of Indigenous land in the hopes to attract investment by oil companies, including Exxon and Shell. Seeing as this was in direct violation of Indigenous rights, Nemonte knew she had to lead the fight against the concessions to save the land and her tribe.

Nenquimo, in collaboration with Amazon Frontlines, launched "*Our Rainforest is Not for Sale*", a digital campaign which collected 378,000 signatures globally that opposed the auction. By gathering people together in region wide assemblies she was able to link together various tribes in addition to elders and youth, bringing unity where there was once division. She also acted as a plaintiff in a lawsuit against the Ecuadorian government because it had not obtained legal consent from the Waorani tribe to put the land up for auction. Simultaneously, she helped tribes maintain their independence by installing rainwater harvesting systems and solar panels. Not only that, but she arranged for training for the Waorani youth to film and document compelling images and videos to support the campaign, including drone images of rare footage of the Waorani tribe in their ancestral home.

In April 2019, the court ruled in favor of the Waorani protecting the 500,000 acres from oil extraction and also requiring that no land can be auctioned off without prior and informed consent. Not only was this a win for the Waorani tribe, but this victory set the example for a legal precedent for Indigenous rights in general and has inspired other tribes to follow the Warorani's example.

Nenquimo, a mother of a 4-year old, continues to fight for the rights and preservation for the Waorani and other Indigenous communities. She is part of the Ceibo Alliance, an Indigenous-led Ecuadorian nonprofit organization comprised of members of the Kofan, Siona, Secoya and Waorani peoples. The organization focuses on Indigenous resistance

and international solidarity rooted in the defense of Indigenous territory, cultural survival, and the building of viable solutions-based alternatives to rainforest destruction. Nemonte wants everyone to take action. She feels it's not only the Indigenous voices that need to be heard and this is not just an Indigenous struggle. If everyone wants to live well on our planet and mitigate the climate crisis, we all have to stand up, join forces, and confront it. Most recently, Nemonte was one of six recipients of the 2020 Goldman Prize that honors grassroots environmental activists. She was also listed in TIME 100's most influential people of 2020 along with BBC's 100 Women of 2020 for her commitment to defending her ancestral territory, culture, and way of life in the Amazon rainforest.



Bilkis

Anil Sharma—Alamy

BY RANA AYYUB

SEPTEMBER 22, 2020 9:34 PM EDT

<https://time.com/collection/100-most-influential-people-2020/5888255/bilkis/>

When I first met Bilkis, she sat in the midst of a crowd, surrounded by young women who were protesting with placards displaying verses of revolution. With prayer beads in one hand and the national flag in the other, Bilkis became the voice of the marginalized in India, an 82-year-old who would sit at a protest site from 8 a.m. to midnight.

She had been sitting there ever since Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government passed the Citizenship Amendment Act, which could block Muslims from citizenship in the country, in December, and she continued through the cold winter. Bilkis, along with thousands of women who joined her in Shaheen Bagh, a neighborhood in New Delhi, became the symbol of resistance in a nation where the voices of women and minorities were being systematically drowned out by the majoritarian politics of the Modi regime. Bilkis gave hope and strength to activists and student leaders who were being thrown behind bars for standing up for the unpopular truth in a democracy that was sliding into authoritarianism, and inspired peaceful copycat protests across the country.

She said to me as a parting note: "I will sit here till blood stops flowing in my veins so the children of this country and the world breathe the air of justice and equality." Bilkis deserves recognition so the world acknowledges the power of resistance against tyranny.



Chadwick Aaron Boseman (1976-2020)

September 20, 2020

Contributed By: [Euell A. Nielsen](#)

Chadwick Boseman, San Diego Comic-Con, July 22, 2017

Photo by Gage Skidmore (CC BY-SA 2.0, cropped)

<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/chadwick-aaron-boseman-1976-2020/>

Chadwick Aaron Boseman was born on November 29, 1976 in Anderson, South Carolina, to Carolyn and Leroy Boseman. His mother was a nurse, and his father was a factory worker. Boseman played little league baseball and basketball in his youth and attended T.L. Hanna High School in his hometown. He aspired to write plays and become an actor and wrote his first play titled *Crossroads* in his junior year of high school before graduating in 1995. Boseman then entered Howard University in Washington, D.C., earning his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in directing in 2000.

One of Boseman's teachers and mentor, actress Phylicia Rashad, was responsible for raising funds to send Boseman and nine other theater students to attend the Oxford Mid-Summer program at the British American Drama Academy in London. The funding was provided by actor Denzel Washington. When he returned to the U.S., Boseman moved to New York, and enrolled into the New York City Digital Film Academy, graduating in 2002. He first worked at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in Harlem, New York as a Drama Instructor for the Junior Scholars Program.

Boseman's first television role was in an episode of the NBC crime drama *Third Watch* in 2003. He then made appearances in *Law & Order*, *CSI:NY*, *ER* and had a recurring role in the series *Lincoln Heights*. He moved to Los Angeles in 2008, and appeared in his first

feature film, *The Express: The Ernie Davis Story*, a sports film based on the life of the Syracuse University football player the same year. His first starring role was in the film *42* (2013), where he portrayed Jackie Robinson and the following year he portrayed musician James Brown in the film *Get On Up* (2014).

In 2016, Boseman starred as the Egyptian deity "Thoth" in the movie *Gods of Egypt*, and began the role of T'Challa in the Marvel franchise film *Captain America: Civil War*. He starred and co-produced in the 2017 film *Marshall*, taking on the role of civil rights icon Thurgood Marshall. Boseman became the first African American superhero in a major feature film when he starred in the 2018 movie *Black Panther*, the 12th-highest grossing movie of all time. Boseman won several MTV Movie Awards the same year, and gave one on stage to citizen James Shaw Jr., a man lauded as a hero after disarming a man in a Nashville, Tennessee Waffle House, after the suspect killed three people.

Boseman began dating Taylor Simone Ledward, a singer, in 2015. The two were photographed together over the next few years and were engaged in 2019. The couple secretly married in 2020. In 2016, Boseman was diagnosed with stage III colon cancer, which later progressed to stage IV. He never revealed his diagnosis and continued to work in films through chemotherapy and surgeries. He also visited with terminally ill children battling cancer. On August 28, 2020, Boseman died at his home in Los Angeles after his four-year battle with colon cancer, with his wife and family by his side. He was forty-three years old. The 2020 MTV Video Music Awards that aired on August 30, 2020 were dedicated to Boseman.



Amanda Gorman

<https://poets.org/poet/amanda-gorman>

Amanda Gorman was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. She graduated from Harvard University in 2020.

She is the author of the *The Hill We Climb: An Inaugural Poem for the Country* (Viking Books for Young Readers, March 2021), the poetry collection *The Hill We Climb* (Viking, September 2021) and *The One for Whom Food Is Not Enough* (Penmanship Books, 2015). In 2017, Gorman was named the first-ever National Youth Poet Laureate of the United States. She previously served as the youth poet laureate of Los Angeles, and she is the founder and executive director of One Pen One Page, an organization providing free creative writing programs for underserved youth.

Gorman was selected by President Biden to read her original poem "The Hill We Climb" for his Inauguration on January 20, 2021, making her the youngest poet to have served in this role. She also is the first poet commissioned to write a poem to be read at the Super Bowl. Her poem honors three individuals for their essential work during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Camilla Rothe



<https://time.com/collection/100-most-influential-people-2020/5888186/camilla-rothe/>

Camilla Rothe grew up in Heidelberg, where she attended the Kurfürst Friedrich Gymnasium and graduated at the top of her class. She studied medicine from 1994 to 2001 in Freiburg and Berlin. She worked as an assistant doctor at the Charité in Berlin, where she graduated as a specialist in internal medicine in 2008. In the same year she completed her doctorate. From 2009 to 2013 she worked at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital Blantyre, in the south of Malawi. On her return, she continued to specialize in tropical medicine at the Bernhard Nocht Institute in Hamburg. From there she moved to the LMU Klinikum in Munich.

What has been called the Achilles heel of fighting the pandemic is that such a large proportion—an estimated 30% to 40%—of people with infections do not have symptoms but are fully capable of spreading COVID-19. Back in January, it was the astute observation of Dr. Camilla Rothe, an infectious-disease specialist in Munich, that led her team to be one of the first to document an asymptomatic infection. Her published report of symptomless spreading was first met with disbelief, denial and disparagement, but ultimately was confirmed in dozens of patient cohorts to be absolutely true and now is widely accepted.

Her discovery has saved countless lives, and if only we all had listened to Dr. Rothe earlier, more spread could have been prevented.

Radhya Almutawakel



<https://www.congress.gov/116/meeting/house/109038/witnesses/HHRG-116-FA13-Bio-AlmutawakelR-20190306.pdf>

Radhya Almutawakel is a leading Yemeni human rights defender. She is the chairperson and co-founder of Mwatana Organization for Human Rights.

She has been working in the human rights field since 2004, covering different topics including war crimes, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, and freedom of the press. She has assisted international organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Open Society Foundations in documenting civilian casualties in Yemen.

Almutawakel has been invited to present her work at numerous international events and forums, including at a hearing of the European Parliament, and she briefed the UN Security Council on May 30, 2017, on the war in Yemen.

Almutawakel was awarded the “Global Advocate Award” from the Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute in April 2017 and took part in the school's “Practitioner-In-Residence” program the same year.

She was chosen by a group of regional Human Rights NGOs to be the Defender of Human Rights and Freedom of Speech for October 2017 as part of the campaign “Supporting Human Rights Defenders and Freedom of Expression.”

She also holds a bachelor's degree in mass communication and two high diplomas in gender studies and political science from Sanaa University.

Mwatana is an independent Yemeni organization aiming to defend and protect human rights, depending on investigative research methodology to issue statements, reports, and documentary films. Mwatana also works on advocacy, human rights awareness, training, and providing legal support to the victims of arbitrary detentions and forced disappearances.

On August 2, 2018, Human Rights First announced that Mwatana was awarded the 2018 Roger N. Baldwin Medal of Liberty. In the same year, the 10th International Hrant Dink Award was granted to Mwatana for informing the world about the status of human rights in Yemen and for struggling against the rights violations in the country.

Marcus Rashford

Marcus Rashford MBE was born on the 31st of October in 1997. He is an English professional footballer and social campaigner, who plays as a forward for Premier League club Manchester United and the England national team.

A Manchester United player from the age of seven, Rashford scored two goals on both his first-team debut against Midtjylland in the UEFA



Europa League in February 2016 and his Premier League debut against Arsenal three days later. He also scored in his first Manchester derby match, his first EFL Cup match and his first UEFA Champions League match. With United, Rashford has so far won the FA Cup, EFL Cup, FA Community Shield and Europa League.

Rashford scored on his England debut in May 2016, becoming the youngest English player to score in his first senior international match. He played at the UEFA Euro 2016 as the tournament's youngest player, and also represented England at the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

Rashford also publicly campaigns on the issues of homelessness and child hunger in the United Kingdom, and has been praised for using his platform to be a political activist and philanthropist to drive societal change. For his efforts, he was recognised by Queen Elizabeth II and awarded the Member of the Order of the British Empire in 2020.

In October 2019, Rashford set up the *In the Box* campaign with Selfridges to give homeless people essential items over the Christmas period, something he had wanted to do when first training with United as a youth. He and his mother visited homeless shelters to personally hand the boxes out, while also sending some to a children's home in his grandmother's home country of St Kitts and Nevis. He was reportedly frustrated by the limited outreach the campaign resulted in.

In March 2020, during the UK lockdown imposed by Boris Johnson's government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Rashford teamed up with the poverty and food waste charity FareShare to deliver meals to those in the Greater Manchester area who were no longer receiving their free school meals, as well as to children who attended community centres and school breakfast clubs. Rashford initially contacted FareShare to make a "substantial" donation, but after discussion with CEO Lindsay Boswell, he decided to provide his full support. With an initial target of supporting 400,000 children in the region, the initiative quickly raised over £20 million to provide food for children nationwide who, if still at school, would be receiving free school meals. On 11 June, Rashford revealed that the charity had been able to reach three million children across the country, a figure which rose to four million the following month.