



**Global Health
Advocacy Incubator**



U.S. Federal Advocacy Action Guide

A resource to plan, organize and implement advocacy for federal policies through Congress.

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About

The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is the leading advocacy organization working to reduce tobacco use and its deadly consequences in the United States and around the world. Through our Global Health Advocacy Incubator, (GHAI) we tackle other critical public health challenges across the globe—including food and nutrition policy, injury and overdose prevention, and building resilient and equitable health systems. Our vision is a healthier and more equitable future for all.

For more information about GHAI, visit www.advocacyincubator.org.

For more information on our Health Advocacy Training and Collaboration Hub, visit <https://learn.hatchadvocacy.org/learn>.

About the **Overdose Prevention Initiative**

Since launching in October 2021, the Overdose Prevention Initiative at GHAI has become a leading resource for advocates seeking to advance federal measures to prevent overdose fatalities and reduce substance use disorders. We advocate to ensure that evidence-based treatment and harm reduction services that help save lives from drug overdose are within reach. By advancing federal policies that expand access to addiction treatment and recovery, support community-based strategies and advance data-driven solutions, we can make a difference in the lives of people across the U.S. and prevent needless overdose deaths.

For more information on the Overdose Prevention Initiative at GHAI, visit <https://www.advocacyincubator.org/program-areas/injury-prevention/overdose-prevention>.

A special thank you to Bloomberg Philanthropies for funding the Overdose Prevention Initiative.

Background: Overdose Prevention in the U.S.

86%

Reduction in overdose deaths when people have access to FDA-approved medications for opioid use disorder.

76,516

Lives lost to drug overdose in the 12 months ending April 2025—a 24.5% drop from the year before.

60%

Overdose deaths that could be **prevented** through timely intervention or earlier access to care.

The overdose crisis does not affect all places and populations equally. While some states and regions saw steep declines in overdose deaths in 2024, others remain above pre-pandemic levels.¹ Additionally, the rate of drug overdose deaths among non-Hispanic Black or African American people and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native people was more than 9.5 and 12.5 times the lowest group rate, respectively.²

These data show in plain terms what advocates already know: we need sustained, evidence-informed strategies that blend prevention, treatment and evidence-based harm reduction strategies.

The Global Health Advocacy Incubator’s Overdose Prevention Initiative advocates to ensure that evidence-based treatment and harm reduction services that help save lives from drug overdose are within reach.

By advancing federal policies that expand access to addiction treatment and recovery, support community-based strategies and advance data-driven solutions, we can make a difference in the lives of people across the U.S. and prevent needless overdose deaths.

We focus on **three priority areas** that guide our federal advocacy:



**Expanding Access to
Addiction Treatment
and Recovery**



**Supporting Community-
Based Overdose
Prevention**



**Advancing Data-Driven
Solutions**

How do I get started?

Effective advocacy always requires good information and a clear plan to guide your work.

This guide outlines the three key steps and provides templates to direct you through the process of gathering information, understanding who is involved and prioritizing your actions.

Whether you are new to advocacy or building on existing work, this guide will help you plan clear, coordinated actions that save lives.



What is Advocacy?

Advocacy is a set of strategic, focused actions directed at decision makers in support of a specific policy issue.

What is a Policy?

Policies are government's primary tools for guiding action. They appear in laws, regulations, official statements and guidelines and shape programs and initiatives that address public health challenges.

What	Who	How
What is the problem you want to solve?	Who can help you solve this problem?	What do you need to do to implement your plan successfully?
1. Landscape Analysis	3. Stakeholder Analysis	5. Messaging
2. Policy Objective	4. Political Pathway	6. Meetings
		7. Media
		8. Monitoring
		9. Wrapping Up
<p>Outcome: A clear picture of what the issue is, who is involved, what policies are needed and what your ask is.</p>	<p>Outcome: A priority list of who you need to engage with in the political, legal, media, public and private sphere to support your ask.</p>	<p>Outcome: A plan of what and how you will reach out to decision makers and build support for your ask.</p>

Understanding How Congress Shapes Health Policy

The U.S. Federal Government operates through the **Legislative**, **Executive** and **Judicial** branches, each with distinct powers and responsibilities.

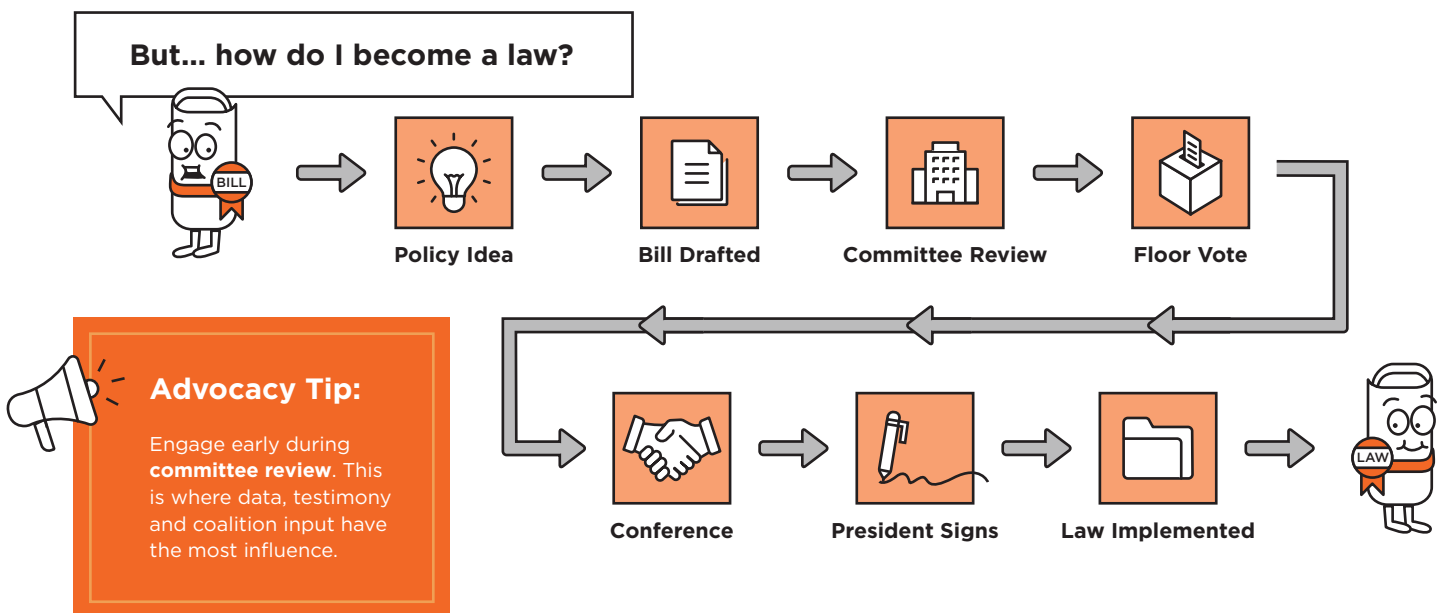
 <p>Legislative Congress</p>	 <p>Executive President & Cabinet</p>	 <p>Judicial Courts</p>
<p>Makes laws and allocates funding</p> <p><i>House (435) + Senate (100)</i></p>	<p>Implements laws and manages agencies</p> <p><i>15 Departments (HHS, DOJ, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Interprets laws and ensures constitutionality</p> <p><i>Supreme Court, 13 Appeals, 94 District Courts</i></p>

Legislative Branch - Congress consists of the House of Representatives (435 members, 2-year terms) and the Senate (100 members, 6-year terms). Congress is responsible for making laws, funding government programs, overseeing the executive branch and conducting hearings.

Executive Branch - Led by the President, enforces laws, signs or vetoes legislation, manages international relations and issues executive orders. The Cabinet, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, includes heads of 15 government departments.

Judicial Branch - The judicial system includes the Supreme Court, 13 Courts of Appeals, and 94 District Courts. It interprets laws, ensures their constitutionality and settles legal disputes.

Each branch plays a role in shaping how overdose prevention policy becomes reality.



Members of Congress will regularly travel between Washington, D.C. and their home districts or states to consult with constituents, local leaders and state officials as they make laws and allocate resources. Members also hold scheduled district work periods throughout the year, when they spend time in their districts and states to meet with constituents and local organizations. You can engage with your Representative or Senator through their offices in Washington, D.C. or during these in-district work periods.

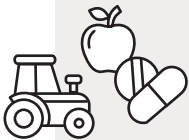
Congressional oversight refers to the authority granted to Congress by the Constitution to examine, evaluate, and regulate the actions of the executive branch and the enforcement of federal laws. This responsibility is carried out through a range of tools such as public hearings, formal investigations, mandated agency reports and budgetary control - often called the “power of the purse.”

Through these mechanisms, Congress ensures that government programs are implemented properly, agencies remain accountable, and lawmakers have the necessary insights to craft future legislation.

The Appropriations Committees in both the House and Senate are key to federal funding decisions. These committees pass appropriations bills that allocate funding to federal agencies for each fiscal year. There are **12 subcommittees**, each with jurisdiction over specific funding areas. The most relevant ones for our work are:



Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, which oversees funding for the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor and other agencies.



Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies, which oversees funding for the USDA (except the Forest Service) and other agencies.



Appropriations vs. Authorization

There are committees responsible for appropriations bills and others for authorization bills. Appropriations bills exercise Congress’s power of the purse by allocating funding to certain agencies and programs. Authorization bills change or create federal policy.



Why is this important?

Even if a program is authorized by law, it cannot operate **without** appropriations - so both steps matter for advocacy. Advocates can influence how much funding is directed to specific overdose prevention, mental health or harm reduction initiatives and ensure funds are distributed equitably.

	WHAT DO I WANT TO DO?	WHAT IT DOES	WHO HANDLES IT	ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES
	<p>Am I asking Congress to change or create law?</p> <p>AUTHORIZATION</p>	Establishes or changes federal programs and policies. Sets the rules for what a program can do and how it operates.	Authorizing Committees (e.g., Energy & Commerce, HELP, Judiciary)	Advocate for new programs or reforms; provide evidence for why a policy should change.
	<p>Am I asking Congress to fund a program or agency?</p> <p>APPROPRIATIONS</p>	Provides actual funding for authorized programs — how much money they get and how it's spent.	Appropriations Committees (in both House and Senate)	Advocate for sustained or increased funding; demonstrate program effectiveness and impact.

Over **250 Congressional committees and subcommittees** investigate, debate and draft legislation. **Committees are critical in shaping policy, reviewing proposals and controlling the legislative agenda, making them a key focus for advocacy efforts.**

For health care policy, the most relevant committees are:



	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE (E&C)	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS (W&M)	SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS (HELP)	SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Who they are	Public & Behavioral Health	Medicare & Medicaid	Workforce & Health Systems	Coverage & Tax Policy
What they do	Build early relationships with staffers.	Provide local cost data.	Share provider impact stories.	Emphasize cost-effectiveness.

All legislation moves through these committees first, where it is debated, amended and voted on before reaching the full chamber. Committee leadership is in control of what legislation is prioritized in this process.



Why is this important?

Building relationships with committee members and their staff is often the most effective way to shape federal policy. Advocacy aimed at these members can determine whether an issue receives attention, whether funding continues and how programs are structured in final legislation.

WHAT:

What is the problem you want to solve?

1. Landscape Analysis

Look at the context in which you will be working. It includes what the public health issue is, who it impacts, what existing laws, policies and practices are in place and who is involved in this work. This analysis will help you ground your advocacy, anticipate resistance and build partnerships.

What is the public health issue you are working on?

Describe the issue:

Who does it affect?

Is there a solution to this issue?

How does the community understand the issue, how is it covered in the media, if at all?

How to find this information: Use the internet to search your issue and see if there is specific media coverage in your community. Speak to people who are impacted by this issue and ask them what is working and not working. Search government sites such as CDC, SAMHSA, Congress.gov, and GAO for legislation, federal regulations and research reports.

What laws and policies are currently in place?

Is there a policy in place that addresses this issue?

If so, is it reaching everyone it needs to?

If it is not reaching those it needs to, why not?

How to find this information: Use Congress.gov to find past and current legislation – search by policymakers and key words. Make sure to check out the cosponsor lists for potential new targets and champions. Also, find press releases from champions on this issue.

2. Set your Objective

Strategic advocacy is organized around long-term goals to achieve population-level impact. Objectives are the specific policy steps needed to reach that goal. The objective serves as a guide and will help determine if your efforts have been successful. It is critical that the policy objective has support from coalition partners; this creates a stronger sense of ownership and motivation around the campaign.

Set your goal

What is the long-term (10 years from now) goal you want to see in place?

Now think about the steps you will need to take to get to your goal – these are your objectives.

Test if your objective is **SMART** by asking yourself:

Is it **S**pecific? Yes No

Is it **M**easurable? Yes No

Is it **A**ttainable? Yes No

Is it **R**ealistic? Yes No

Is it **T**imebound? Yes No

EXAMPLE:

What is the long-term (10 years from now) goal you want to see in place?

E.g. Improve access to MOUD in jails and prisons.

Now think about the steps you will need to take to get to your goal – these are your objectives.

E.g. Sustain Medicaid coverage pre-trial and 30-day pre-release from jails/prisons included in x legislation in this 2025 session.

Test if your objective is **SMART** by asking yourself:

Is it **S**pecific? Yes No *Reentry and Due Process Continuity of Care Act were introduced this Congress with bipartisan support*

Is it **M**easurable? Yes No *Support measured by number of bipartisan cosponsors and progress through Committee structures*

Is it **A**ttainable? Yes No *Success last Congress, public health and law enforcement endorsement*

Is it **R**ealistic? Yes No *Sustained Medicaid coverage for justice involved individuals expands access and is proven to reduce overdose deaths*

Is it **T**imebound? Yes No *Has to be done by the end of June when the Congressional session ends.*

WHO:

Who can help you solve this problem?

3. Stakeholder Analysis

Successful advocacy is often the result of groups (formal or informal) of organizations and individuals that come together to collaborate and focus efforts to achieve changes in policy, law, programs or funding streams for a particular issue.

Working with partners brings together different expertise and influence - making it easier to carry out a range of advocacy and engage a broader set of decision-makers.

Who is involved and impacted by this issue, either providing services or representing the communities this affects?

Who are stakeholders? Key actors in the political, legal, media, private and public sector, with an interest in the success of your advocacy efforts.

Organization	Staff	Position on the issue	Outreach (email, phone, in-person etc.)

Who are decision-makers? People in government who are directly responsible for writing and/or approving laws, budgets and regulations. Such as Members of Congress, Committee leadership, Congressional staffers or Administration officials. The decision-maker have formal authority over that step in the policy process.

Who is involved in solving this problem:

Who (in Congress or government) is responsible for addressing this issue?

Who (in Congress) is supportive of addressing this issue?

Identify your elected officials

Tips	Notes	Position and Interest on my issue
<p>To find your members of Congress, visit:</p> <p>https://www.congress.gov/members/find-your-member</p>	<p>Senator (1):</p> <p>Senator (2):</p> <p>Representative:</p>	

What committees do your elected officials sit on?

Tips	Notes	Role in the committee or linkages
<p>To find out what committees your elected officials are on, check out their website or links below.</p> <p>Senate:</p> <p>https://www.senate.gov</p> <p>House Committees:</p> <p>https://clerk.house.gov/committees</p>	<p>Senator (1):</p> <p>Senator (2):</p> <p>Representative:</p>	

4. Political Pathway

Map the process, timeline and individuals involved in the policy process that will support or enable the achievement of your objective. Understand the power dynamics, decision-making process, potential champions and opponents relevant to your public health issue.








Champions who are decision-makers can be very important in any advocacy work. Not all decision-makers can or will become champions.

What makes a policy champion?	What can a policy champion do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passion for the issue • History of working on the issue/issue expertise • In a leadership or decision-maker position • Able to influence the process • Well-regarded/in good public standing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote in support in a critical time • Share information and intel • Provide and/or secure expert technical assistance, research and data • Educate and mobilize other decision-makers • Engage the media/generate media attention • Move the policy process forward • Engage in joint problem-solving • Organize hearings, testimony or events • Speak up in defense of a policy during public consultation

Map your policy pathway –	Answer these questions
a) Which policymaking process are you trying to influence? What are the major steps in this process?	
b) Who are the main decision-makers you are targeting? What role do they play in the policy process?	
c) Who has influence on the policymaking process related to your objectives? How do you engage these individuals or groups?	
d) When in the process do you think there may be challenges or opposition to your issue that you need to prepare for?	
e) What are the opportunities for you or your partners to reach out to decision-makers or influencers in the process?	
f) What do you need to prepare for that outreach?	

EXAMPLE:	
Policy Goal: Ensure overdose prevention programs in local health departments.	
Objective: Protecting CDC Injury Center, from proposed budget cuts in the 2026 budget.	
a) Which policymaking process are you trying to influence? What are the major steps in this process?	<i>The CDC Injury Center currently funds key overdose prevention programs in local health departments. We are trying to influence the Congressional Appropriations process, which dictates federal grant levels for the year. This process usually starts in the spring and the Appropriations Committee controls this function.</i>
b) Who are the main decision-makers you are targeting? What role do they play in the policy process?	<i>We need to focus on leadership on the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and Members with districts most impacted by potential cuts. They have the power to shape the appropriations bill and what provisions are included/excluded - which would require the Administration to comply with Congressional mandated spending levels.</i>
c) Who has influence on the policymaking process related to your objectives? How do you engage these individuals or groups?	<i>Stakeholders - local and state health departments, overdose prevention advocate groups, professional associations and others impacted by these potential cuts.</i>
d) When in the process do you think there may be challenges or opposition to your issue that you need to prepare for?	<i>There will be challenges throughout the process, especially given the current push to reduce government spending and competing priorities. You must demonstrate program impact and cost effectiveness.</i>
e) What are the opportunities for you or your partners to reach out to decision-makers or influencers in the process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with staff on the Appropriations Committees • Staff for Members of the Appropriations Committee • Work with reporters to share stories about the impact funding cuts will have • Write coalition letters supporting or disapproving of specific funding level • Submit questions to Member offices ahead of Committee markups
f) What do you need to prepare for that outreach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheet about your priority outlining impact, specific to the district and cost effectiveness of program • Coalition letters demonstrating broad support • News articles (especially local) • Testimonials from constituents (if available)

				
JAN - MAR	APR - JUN	JUL - SEPT	AUG and District Work Periods	OCT - DEC
<p>Focus: Budget and appropriations process begins</p> <p>Opportunity: Educate Members on program impact and funding needs</p>	<p>Focus: Hearings and markups</p> <p>Opportunity: Submit testimony, provide data and propose solutions</p>	<p>Focus: Appropriations and legislative negotiations</p> <p>Opportunity: Urge support for specific funding levels or bill language</p>	<p>Focus: Members return home</p> <p>Opportunity: Host site visits, roundtables and community meetings</p>	<p>Focus: Year-end negotiations and oversight reports</p> <p>Opportunity: Share outcomes, thank champions and maintain visibility</p>

NOTES

HOW:

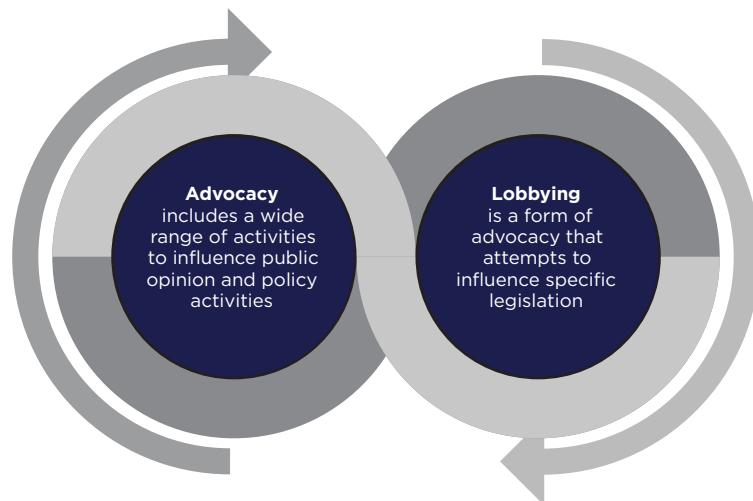
What do you need to do?

For effective policy advocacy, you need to engage decision-makers to get them to take an action that will support your issue. To do this effectively, it is helpful to be clear on the difference between advocacy and lobbying.

Each of these strategies can help you advance your policy objectives. There is a time and place for each of these strategies and there are some limitations that you should be aware of.³

If you represent a non-profit organization or a government department there are limits on the amount of lobbying, you can do – if at all. Check with your leadership before doing any lobbying.

There are many ways to advocate, and a multi-action approach is often the best. Different types of outreach will be done by different partners, so planning and coordination are important.



Outreach Ideas!

- Phone calls
- Emails
- Postcard and letter-writing
- Reporting/highlighting instances of your issue in the news
- Joining active groups in the community
- Encourage changed behaviors to highlight the issues
- Go to meetings or rallies
- Volunteer with direct service organizations, or with an initiative or coalition
- Provide public comment on federal regulation
- Host a site-visit for decision-maker to a treatment site
- Write an op-ed for local paper on the impact of overdose on your community
- Host webinar, house party or town hall type meeting to discuss the issue
- Identify and build champions – support them in building their knowledge and give them platforms to share their messages with decision-makers.



5. Messaging

Values or Personal Story

Supporting Evidence

Call to Action

What you ask for is as important as knowing who to ask. Key messages are the top-line messages that sums up which policy needs to change, outlines your advocacy objective and describes why your issue is important. Key messages help you prioritize information and build a consistent, accurate and persuasive story that people will act on.

- Who is your audience for this message?
- What evidence do you have to support your message?
- Do you have a story to tell? Including your own story.
- What is the action you want the audience to take – your call to action?

Objective	Intended audience	What is the scope of the objective?	Why does this matter?
Who or what does this impact?	What set of values might speak to this?	Evidence	Call to action



Call script:

Hello. My name is [insert name] and I am your constituent from [insert district/city]. I am reaching out because I am really concerned about cuts to Medicaid. Medicaid is a lifeline for so many people, my [or my patients] included. [Include personal story about how Medicaid impacted you or your practice]. I am asking Rep. [insert name] to oppose cuts to Medicaid. Thank you.



Email template:

Dear Rep. [insert representative name], My name is [insert name] and I am your constituent from [insert district/city]. I am reaching out because I am really concerned about cuts to Medicaid. Medicaid is a lifeline for so many people, myself [or my patients] included. [include personal story about how Medicaid has impacted you or your practice] Cutting Medicaid funding would be especially devastating for people with an addiction. It would make it even harder for people to get the treatment they need - fewer clinics, less access to medications that save lives and more people falling through the cracks. I've seen what addiction can do to families and communities. We should be doing more to help people recover, not less. I am asking Rep. [insert representative name] to oppose any cuts to Medicaid. Thank you.



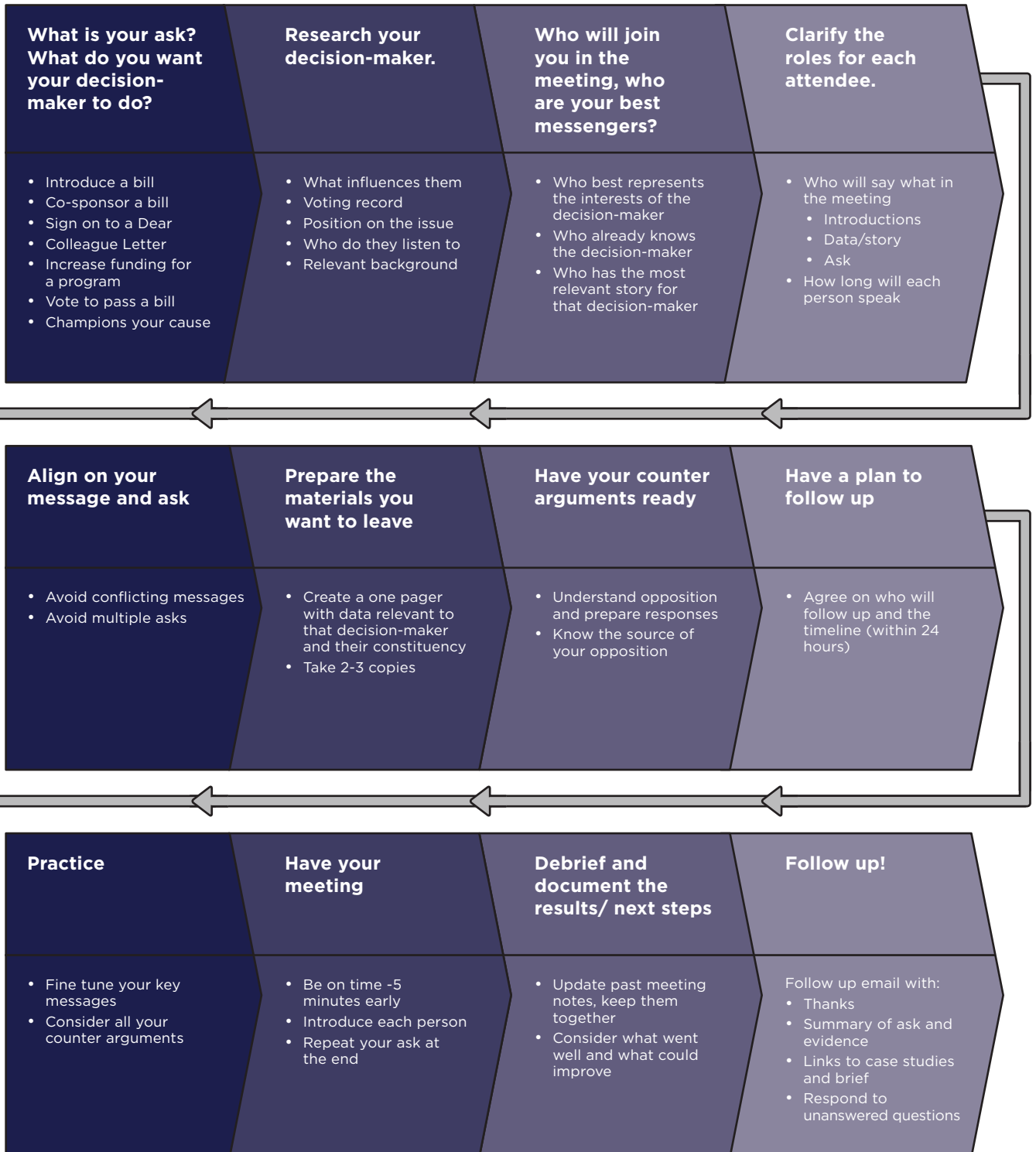
Messaging Tip:

Always lead with values your audience shares—fairness, safety or community well-being—before presenting data.

Example: *“No family should lose a loved one because they couldn’t access treatment. By supporting the Reentry Act, Congress can close that deadly gap.”*

6. Congressional Meetings

Meeting with decision-makers is one of many actions you can take to engage with them. Meetings often occur after you have already emailed, called or engaged staff in other settings. This is an excellent opportunity to share your story, deliver your key messages and a clear “ask”, build relationships and position yourself as a trusted community partner. These meetings may be with the staff of an elected official or the elected official themselves.



Practice Exercises

1.

Meeting Scenario Exercise:

Scenario 1:

You have a 15 minute meeting with a congressional staffer in charge of your member's health policy portfolio.

What is your ask:

Who should be at the meeting:

Scenario 2:

You have a 5 minute meeting with the member of Congress. You'll be walking and talking with the member while traveling between a committee meeting and floor votes.

What is your ask:

Who should be at the meeting:

2.

Meeting Scenario Exercise:

Actors who don't think your issue is a priority.	Actors who see your issue as a threat to their interests.
How would you respond:	How would you respond:

7. Media

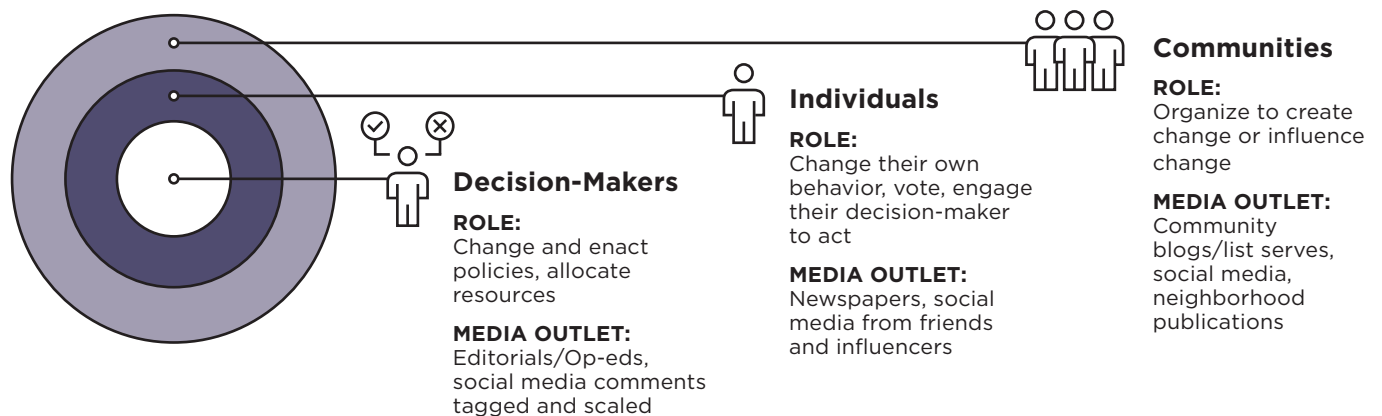
Media is a powerful channel for engaging the public, communities and decision-makers. It can be engaged to amplify voices, facts and urgency of an issue. It helps to keep an issue visible and in the public mind as a critical health issue. It is also an important education tool, sharing both the impact of the public health issue as well as the policy solutions that decision-makers and the public can support and act on.

Select Types of Media Include:



Media Engagement Plan – Consider these questions	
What do you want to achieve with media coverage?	
Who is your audience?	
What media do they watch/listen to?	
What does that media already say about your issue?	
Do you know journalists in the media you want to engage with? Are they aware of the issue?	
What is the story you want to tell?	
What social media platform does your decision-maker use?	

Identifying your Audience



Letter to the Editor Template:



Lead/Opening

State your reason for writing here. If you are responding to articles or editorials by the media outlet, use the first sentence to reference the title of the article, name of the publication and date it appeared.



State your case

State your case here. Include facts, references or research here to establish credibility. Keep length in mind though. Acceptable letter length will vary from periodical to periodical. Look at their letters section to get a feel for an appropriate length. What media do they watch/listen to?



Call to action

Include a call to action, asking readers to follow up with some activity, such as joining in calling on policymakers to address the issue.



Closing

End with a strong, positive statement in support of your case.




Sincerely

*Writer's Signature
Name of Writer
Writer's Title
Writer's Organization*

8. Monitoring

Getting a policy or budget allocation is not the end of the road – it requires you to monitor and assess if that policy is being implemented correctly, if the budget is being spent and if there are changes needed to ensure the policy is reaching those it needs to. Work with your team and partners to track the implementation and results.

Implementation Questions Template	
Question - Of the policy you worked on that was passed or action taken, what was the result?	
Is this being implemented well in your community? Yes/No: Details: Date:	 Show positive leadership - thank champions that support your issue.
Are people in your community accessing or benefitting from this policy? Yes/No: Details: Date:	Keep the drum beat alive by: <input type="checkbox"/> Op-eds <input type="checkbox"/> Social media <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Public events <input type="checkbox"/> Share stories of impact

Stay in touch

Continue to engage and build your relationships with decision-makers and champions around your issue. Keeping people briefed with the latest information and supporting them to become proactive advocates for your issue will only make your work stronger.

Reflect and Refine

You have walked through the advocacy process – make time to reflect on what you have done to date. Learn from your advocacy efforts and refine your approach. What worked? What didn't? How can you and your advocacy partners continue to drive change?

9. Wrapping Up

By the end of this process, you should have a clear roadmap for action. A strong advocacy plan includes a concise problem statement that defines the issue, a specific policy or funding goal and a stakeholder engagement map that identifies who to involve and how. It also outlines a strategy with defined actions and timelines, a set of core messages and materials to communicate your goals and a simple system for tracking progress and results. Together, these elements ensure your organization is prepared, coordinated and ready to make measurable impact.

The end goal is to create a complete advocacy plan that shows what the issue is, who can solve it, how to influence them and what success looks like empowering advocates to engage effectively at every level of government and community.

Use this checklist to mark your progress:

- Defined the problem and goal clearly
- Identified target stakeholders and allies
- Conducted landscape and political analysis
- Crafted clear, evidence-based messaging
- Scheduled outreach and meetings
- Developed a media and partnership plan
- Established a monitoring and follow-up process
- Prepared materials (briefs, talking data sheets)

Conclusion

You have now built the core skills that drive successful federal advocacy. By working through this guide, you clarified the problem you want to solve, identified who can influence it and mapped a clear path for action. These are the same steps used by experienced advocates and organizations across the country. Use them as a reference as your campaign moves forward. Return to these tools when political conditions change or when you need to refine strategy, update relationships or sharpen messages. Effective advocacy grows through repetition and steady engagement. With the foundation you have built here, you are prepared to take informed action, strengthen partnerships and help move policies from ideas into impact.

Additional advocacy resources are available on the Global Health Advocacy Incubator online training platform, the Health Advocacy Training and Collaboration Hub (HATCH). This free resource helps public health advocates and leaders collaborate, learn and lead policy-driven public health initiatives.

To access this portal, visit <https://hatchadvocacy.org>.

For more information contact help@hatchadvocacy.org.

¹ <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2835193>

² <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/drug-and-alcohol-use/reduce-drug-overdose-deaths-su-03/infographic>

³ https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/files/styles/max_640/public/media/images/2023/florida-infographic-advocacy-lobbying.jpeg?itok=NC3ZvYnE

