



GLOSSARY

Transitional Outcome: A transitional outcome is something that can be observed in practice (an activity, document production, key event, etc.). The outcome is transitional because it is not the end of a process. Rather, it marks the evolution of action towards goals. Each transitional outcome is a milestone in this evolution, amidst the daily operations associated with collective action.

Local intersectoral action: Action carried out by a group of actors from different fields of action (health services, education, transport, etc.) and spheres of society (civil society, public, private or philanthropic sectors, etc.) who work together in a logic of interdependence.

Social dynamic : A series of interactions that lead to changes in a social system. For example, the production of the effects of local intersectoral action obeys systemic dynamics in which specific sequences of transitional outcomes are adapted to the various contexts.

Nonhuman entities: Technical objects (such as a communication device or means of transportation), knowledge-related **written documents** (such as a brief, law, or service agreement), or **resources** (such as money). Non-human entities have performative capacities granted to them by human actors within a network.

Social actors: Individuals (e.g. a community resident) or a collective (e.g. an organization, collective-action network, or professional group). Social actors have the capacity to act in networks.

Effect: Effect is the result of an action, a consequence of something. In the Tool, the term effect is used to represent the transformations in living environments that result from a chain of transitional outcomes advancing local intersectoral action.

Living environment: The neighbourhood where people live and seek out resources necessary for their lives, such as housing, food, green space, community life, and public services.

Transformation: In the Tool, transformations are significant and concrete changes in a social or physical living environment. For example, new sports facilities, neighborhood beautification and greening, social resources, infrastructure for urban agriculture, community food markets, jobs, and occupational internships.

Spokespersons: People who represent and speak or act on behalf of a network of actors. They are integral to a network's existence. The strength of a spokesperson rests with their legitimacy and their credibility. Spokespersons rely on a variety of tools (e.g., plans, reports, briefs, money) to speak or act on behalf of the group. Network coordinators generally play this role.

Intermediaries: documents that convey a network's ideas and positions. Intermediaries may circulate between members of a network to solidify collective ideas or projects, or they may be directed externally to promote a network's ideas and projects with key external actors in order to solicit their support or commitment. Intermediaries help to advance collective action.