



## 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 advancement of action towards goals. Each transitional outcome is a milestone in this progression, 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.