	12 TYPES OF TRANSITIONAL RESULTS OF LOCAL INTERSECTORAL ACTION
Setup and governance	❖ **Network creation:** Establishing linkages between social actors and non-human entities (knowledge, reports, policies, technologies, funding), setting them into motion and committing them to (negotiated) roles as part of collective action to achieve the network's ends. ❖ **Network governance structures and rules:** The organization of collective work that is adopted and applied by a network. These are the tools and practices that regulate the participation of the parties concerned, the legitimacy of their spokespersons, and the collective decision-making process. ❖ **Management of controversies:** Identifying and elaborating solutions in the case of controversies that prevent actors from cooperating. This is achieved by reconfiguring the network – moving actors, adding relevant actors who bring new knowledge and resources, strengthening certain bonds and dissolving others (removing certain actors) – and by developing new, more durable solutions that enable cooperation.
Representing and influencing	❖ **Fabrication of intermediaries:** Setting convergent ideas and positions (priorities, projects, solutions) into material form (plans, evaluations, briefing notes) within a network. These intermediaries stabilize agreement and convey the ideas and positions to other actors of interest or to networks, in order to achieve the network's ends. ❖ **Placing of intermediaries:** Introducing intermediaries into other networks, to decision-makers, to media, or within other intermediaries (e.g. briefing notes), where they can be adopted/adapted to move toward achieving the desired ends. ❖ **Activation of intermediaries:** Promotion and use of intermediaries by actors of interest or networks who have received them. ❖ **Representation by spokespersons:** Statements to communicate positions, generate interest, influence the position or commitment of other actors of interest or networks to achieve the network's ends. ❖ **Strengthening of spokespersons and intermediaries:** Reinforcing the legitimacy and credibility of spokespersons and of the intermediaries they convey, ensuring that they are better recognized by the populations and groups on whose behalf they speak and taken into greater consideration by strategic actors. Various activities can help achieve this, e.g., public consultations, collective discussion, representation at various forums. There are various signs of successful recognition, e.g., invitations to speak at important forums, recognition by a funding organization.
Mobilizing necessary actors and resources	❖ **Actors' displacement:** Changes in positions (opinions, points of view), actors' engagement in new roles, transformations of power relationships in ways that promote collective action and achievement of the networks' ends. These movements arise out of negotiations and power plays among the actors. ❖ **Resource capturing:** Seizing opportunities to harness the resources necessary for the network's operation and to achieve its ends, namely: funding, labour, technical support, logistics, and expertise. ❖ **Network expansion and strengthening:** Recruiting new actors, adding non-human entities, strengthening ties within a network or between networks. ❖ **Commitment of effective actors to achieving change:** Commitment of actors holding the reins of decision-making and action, whether inside or outside a network (e. g., municipal services, businesses, non-profits, community organizations), to realizing effective transformation of living environments.