Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	

24.17 Gross profit from nature-based tourism

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Gross Profit from Nature-Based Tourism	New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs
Description and justification	Some NBS projects could promote a new touristic development of rural and mountainous area in many different ways: by creating a new qualified natural attraction (a riverside, a green infrastructure, a new sport trial in natural context), increasing accessibility to and/or connecting existing cultural heritage sites or landscape viewpoints. This could increase gross profit from nature-based tourism.
Definition	The gross profit of a company is the total sales of the firm minus the total cost of the goods sold. The total sales are all the goods sold by the company. The total cost of the goods sold is the sum of all the variable costs involved in sales.
	This indicators express the ratio between the gross profit over a year of all the companies working in the nature-based tourism in the study area and the territorial surface of the study area.
	In the Baseline Scenario this indicator gives information about the dynamism of Nature-based in the study area before the project will be implemented.
	The indicator could be also estimated in the Design Scenario, using a probabilistic scale (e.g., Likert Scale).

	It also will be assessed in a Long Term Scenario, considering data made available some years after NBS/Grey/Hybrid solutions have been implemented.
Strengths and weaknesses	Collecting the data necessary to assess the indicator could be time and money consuming.
Measurement procedure and tool	In the Baseline Scenario, the indicator will be calculated consulting data the gross profit over a year of all the companies working in the nature-based tourism in the study area, using the following formula: $$GP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} GP_i}{A_{sa}} \left[\frac{€}{year} / km^2 \right]$$ where: *GP$_i$* is the gross profit over a year of the i-th company working in the nature-based tourism in the study area; *A$_{sa}$* is the territorial surface of the study area; common GIS software, given the vector data of the study area, allow calculating this surface. In the Design Scenario, the indicator will be assessed adopting a five-point Likert item with categories "Very Poor", "Poor", "Average", "Good", and "Very Good to evaluate the likelihood of occurring the increasing of gross profit from nature-based tourism. In the Long Term Scenario, the indicator will be calculated, as in the Baseline Scenario, considering the data made available some years after NBS/Grey/Hybrid solutions have been implemented.
Scale of measurement	Probabilistic scale; €/km^2/year
Data source	National Statistical Institute, Chamber of Commerce; Direct survey
Required data	Gross profits of the companies working in the nature-based tourism in the study area
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	Annual
Level of expertise required	High
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	8

Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	

24.18 Number of new jobs in green sector

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681) and UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Number of new jobs in green sector	New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs
Description and justification	'Green jobs' in areas directly connected to the environment such as resource conservation, waste management, water and green space management, and air quality can support economic growth and development. Some NBS projects may generate new jobs and new economic opportunities (Raymond et al., 2017; Byrd et al., 2017; European Commission, 2013). Large-scale and/or long-term NBS projects are likely to create new jobs through the development of activities related to enjoyment of the natural environment (e.g., outdoor activity instruction and guiding, bike and other outdoor equipment rental and/or repair, nature education, etc.). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organisation of Employers (IOE), and International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) (2008, pp. 3) define green jobs as "work in agricultural, manufacturing, research and development (R&D), administrative and service activities