



Ageing Well

Positive Ageing Toolkit - Module 2



Co-funded by
the European Union





AGEING WELL

Ageing Well: Science based habits of people who age well

Project No. : 2023-1-FR01-KA220-ADU-000153350

This work is published under the responsibility of the Ageing Well Project consortium. The opinions and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the European Commission.



This work is licensed under CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0. To view a copy of this license visit

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>

This license requires that re-users give credit to the creator. It allows re-users to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon the material in any medium or format, for non-commercial purposes only. If others modify or adapt the material, they must license the modified material under identical terms.

- BY: Credit must be given to you, the creator.
- NC: Only non-commercial use of your work is permitted. Non-commercial means not primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation.
- SA: Adaptations must be shared under the same terms.

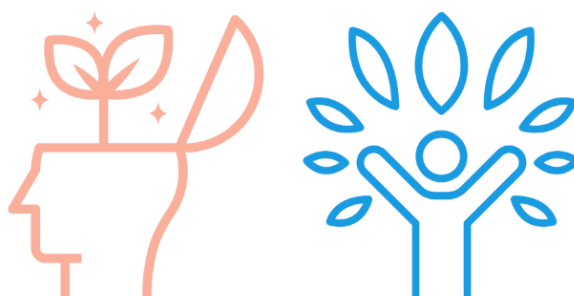
Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them. Project No: 2023-1-FR01-KA220-ADU-000153350

Module 2: Positive and active ageing, well-being and resilience

Section 1: Positive and Active Ageing

The concept of positive and active ageing has evolved significantly over the last centuries. Historically, older adults were often perceived as passive recipients of care (Shepherd & Brochu, 2021), largely side-lined from societal participation once they retired. This view began to shift during the Enlightenment and Romanticism periods, which laid the groundwork for a more dynamic understanding of ageing.

During the Enlightenment, there was an emphasis on reason, progress, and the potential for self-improvement at any age (Corrie, 2017). Thinkers like Immanuel Kant and Johann Gottfried Herder promoted the idea that personal development and education should be lifelong pursuits (Danzer, 2019; Loch, 2019). The Romantic period further enriched this perspective by valuing individual experience, emotional depth, and the intrinsic worth of personal growth throughout one's life. This era recognized that ageing could bring wisdom, creativity, and a deeper connection to culture and nature (Mc Callum, 2001).



Source: canva.com

In modern times, these historical perspectives have merged with contemporary research in gerontology and psychology to form a more holistic view of ageing. Positive and active ageing now encompasses not only physical health but also mental, emotional, and social well-being (Gibson & Singleton, 2012). This evolving perception emphasizes that ageing is not just a decline but a continuation of growth and development, where older adults can remain active, engaged, and valuable members of society.

Continuous personal development

Continuous personal development is central to the concept of positive and active ageing. This approach encourages individuals to take an active role in their own growth, learning, and well-being throughout their lives.

Continuous personal development (or sometimes self-cultivation) involves a commitment to:

- Lifelong learning is where individuals seek to expand their knowledge, skills, and experiences. This can include formal education, such as taking courses or attending workshops, as well as informal learning through hobbies, travel, and social interactions.
- It is maintaining mental agility, emotional health, and social connections. It helps older adults to stay engaged with the world around them, fostering a sense of purpose and fulfillment. Engaging in new activities, exploring different interests, and adapting to changes are all part of this ongoing process.
- Moreover, self-cultivation aligns with the principles of [Bildung](#) (Andersen, 2021), which stresses the importance of cultural and moral development. This lifelong educational journey not only enhances individual well-being but also contributes to a more informed, empathetic, and cohesive society. By embracing self-cultivation and continuous personal development, older adults can lead enriched lives and continue to contribute meaningfully to their communities (Verband Österreichischer Volkshochschulen; DAFNI KEK, 2022).

Section 2: Key challenges faced by older adults

As individuals age, they might be facing challenges that can impact their quality of life and well-being. These challenges might be health-related issues, social isolation, ageism, and economic concerns. Understanding and addressing these challenges are essential to living fulfilling and healthy lives.

Ageism and societal attitudes

“Ageism refers to stereotyping (how we think), prejudice (how we feel) and discrimination (how we act) against others or oneself because of age.”

(World Health Organization, 2021)

Negative societal attitudes can marginalize older adults, and limit their opportunities for employment, social participation, and access to resources. Ageist attitudes contribute to stereotypes that portray older adults as frail, dependent, and less capable, perpetuating discrimination in various domains of life. [Addressing ageism](#) requires challenging stereotypes, promoting intergenerational understanding, and advocating for policies that promote inclusion and respect for older adults' contributions to society.

Financial and economic concerns

Financial security is a significant concern for many older adults, particularly those living on fixed incomes or pensions. Economic challenges may arise due to inadequate retirement savings, rising healthcare costs, inflation, or unexpected expenses. Older adults may face difficulties in affording essential needs such as housing, utilities, and healthcare services, impacting their overall well-being and quality of life. Without adequate financial resources, one may also struggle with social isolation and limited access to recreational activities that promote mental and physical health. Access to financial planning resources, pension support, and social safety nets are essential in mitigating economic hardships and ensuring financial stability for older adults. Additionally, community programs that offer assistance with budgeting, debt management, and access to affordable healthcare can provide much-needed support and enhance the financial security of the elderly.

Health-related challenges

As people age, they are more susceptible to chronic illnesses such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and arthritis (Rijken et al., 2005). These conditions often require ongoing medical attention, medication management, and lifestyle adjustments to maintain optimal health. Physical mobility may also become a concern due to conditions like osteoporosis or joint problems, affecting independence and daily activities (Martin et al., 2002). Additionally, cognitive health is another aspect that requires monitoring, as conditions like dementia and Alzheimer's disease pose significant challenges both for individuals and their caregivers (Shaji et al., 2002). Access to healthcare services, affordability of treatments, and health literacy are critical factors in addressing these challenges effectively.

Social isolation and unhappiness

Increasing numbers of one-person households, combined with increased life expectancies, have and continue to increase the risk of experiencing isolation, loneliness, and neglect amongst the elderly (Snell, 2017). Thus, social isolation and loneliness are prevalent among older adults and can have profound effects on mental and emotional well-being. Factors such as the loss of a spouse or friends, retirement, mobility limitations, and geographic relocation contribute to social disconnection.

The [Belgian biannual National Happiness Report](#), for example, shows an increase in the anxiety level of the Belgian population throughout the last survey rounds, with people with low optimism for the future, and low satisfaction with their safety/security having a significantly increased risk of experiencing anxiety. Additionally, those who do feel lonely are twice as likely also to feel unhappy. Consequently, respondents with a low engagement in permanent relationships, singles and people suffering from poor physical health have experienced loneliness most often (NN Leerstoel 'Perspectieven op een lang en gelukkig leven' UGent, 2020).

Section 3: Benefits of Staying Active

Physical Well-Being: Maintaining Health and Vitality

Physical well-being plays a crucial role in maintaining health and quality of life. Regular physical exercise, combined with proper nutrition, significantly contributes to overall well-being and longevity.

As one ages, maintaining an active lifestyle becomes increasingly important to preserve

- ✓ mobility,
- ✓ independence, and vitality.
- ✓ enhances cardiovascular health,
- ✓ improves muscle strength and flexibility,
- ✓ manages weight,
- ✓ promotes mental well-being by reducing stress, anxiety, and depression.



Source: canva.com

Creating a balanced exercise routine is essential to achieving comprehensive physical fitness, especially as we age. This involves combining various types of exercise to address different aspects of health and mobility. Some tips are:

1. Engaging in **aerobic activities** such as brisk walking, swimming, or cycling can significantly boost cardiovascular health. To help track your progress and monitor your heart rate during these exercises, you can use apps like "[Heart Rate Monitor](#)". In Europe, e.g. [EuropeActive](#) is advocating for increased physical activity.
2. **Strength training** is equally important and can be incorporated into your routine using light weights or resistance bands. These exercises help maintain muscle strength and bone density, which are crucial for preventing age-related muscle loss and osteoporosis. Fitness apps like "[FitOn](#)" or YouTube channels like "[Yes2Next](#)" offer senior-specific workout routines that you can follow to ensure you are performing these exercises correctly and safely.
3. **Flexibility exercises** are also a key component of a well-rounded fitness regimen. [Stretching](#), [Yoga](#), and [Tai Chi](#) can improve your range of motion and prevent stiffness. These activities not only enhance physical flexibility but also contribute to better balance and coordination, reducing the risk of falls. Many online resources and local community centers offer classes specifically tailored for older adults, making it easy to integrate these exercises into your daily routine.

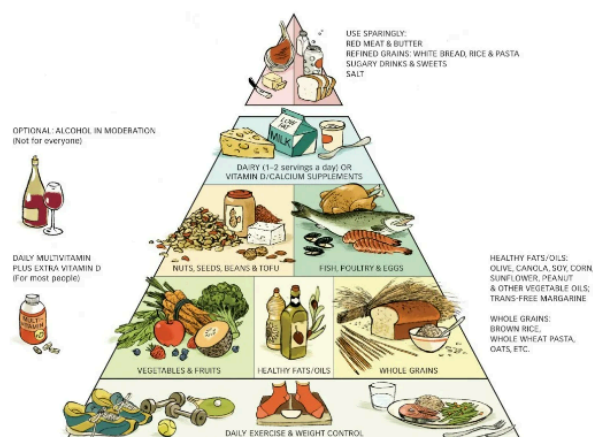
By combining aerobic activities, strength training, and flexibility exercises, you can achieve a balanced exercise routine that supports overall health and mobility.

Alongside physical exercise, the role of nutrition cannot be overstated. **Nutrition plays a vital role in supporting physical health and well-being in older adults.** Essential nutrients are necessary for

- ✓ maintaining energy levels,
- ✓ supporting immune function,
- ✓ preventing chronic diseases.

THE HEALTHY EATING PYRAMID

Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health



Copyright © 2008. For more information about The Healthy Eating Pyramid, please see The Nutrition Source, Department of Nutrition, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, www.thenutritionsource.org, and Eat, Drink, and Be Healthy, by Walter C. Willet

Healthy eating habits and proper meal planning are crucial components of a well-rounded approach to nutrition. You require adequate intake of essential nutrients, including vitamins, minerals, protein, and fiber.

1. A good place to start might be the “[MyPlate initiative](#)” for older adults, provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which offers tailored dietary guidelines and resources to help seniors make healthier food choices to support immune function and prevent chronic diseases.
2. [The European Ageing Network with its report on nutritional care](#) (European Ageing Network, 2021) and guidelines for promoting well-nutrition in elderly care settings are a good read to get better informed. Concrete senior-friendly suggestions and recipes can be found on many, many cooking pages, e.g. [chefkoch.de](#), [senior-compagnie.fr](#), [gezondidee.mumc.nl](#), [varnastarost.si](#)

So not only can meal planning help you maintain a balanced diet and meet your nutritional needs, but it can also positively support one's general well-being and might help with financial challenges in food preparation.

Mental and Cognitive Well-Being: Enhancing Cognitive Function and Emotional Health

Enhanced mental and emotional well-being is a critical aspect of positive and active ageing. Engaging in lifelong learning and self-cultivation can significantly bolster cognitive function and emotional health (Tabibnia & Dan, 2018).

- Cognitive stimulation: Activities such as reading, puzzles, and learning new skills stimulate the brain, helping to maintain mental sharpness and delay cognitive decline.
- Emotional well-being is fostered through:
 - mindfulness practices like meditation and breathing exercises
 - stress management techniques, and emotional self-regulation. By continually challenging the mind and managing emotional health, older adults can achieve a greater sense of fulfilment, reduce feelings of anxiety and depression, and enhance their overall quality of life.



- Lifelong learning: The importance of lifelong learning for older adults cannot be overstated due to the compelling evidence of the positive effects of learning on the physical, psychological, and social well-being of older individuals.

Benefits of Lifelong Learning

Early research into older adult learning highlighted its benefits, such as maintaining cognitive function and promoting social inclusion (Schmidt-Hertha, Formosa, & Fragoso, 2019).

Learning new skills, staying mentally active, and fostering social connections. For instance, activities like painting, knitting, reading clubs, and discussions about current affairs not only keep the mind sharp but also provide opportunities for social interaction and emotional enrichment (Culture on Prescription: Training Kit, 2024).

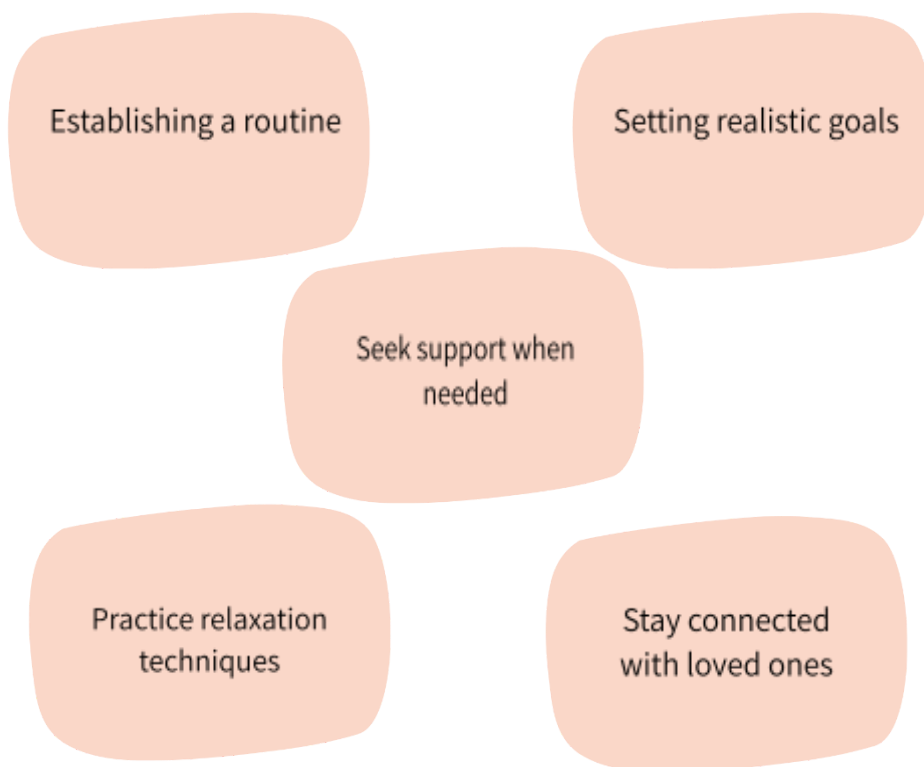
The benefits of lifelong learning extend beyond individual improvement, impacting the broader social and community context by fostering active ageing and social inclusion. Research has indicated that participating in educational activities can enhance older adults' sense of **empowerment, agency, and independence**.

Learning in later life is linked with improved quality of life and well-being, suggesting that educational opportunities should be made more accessible to older adults to support their mental health and cognitive function. Therefore, promoting lifelong learning is crucial for enhancing the mental well-being of older adults and enabling them to lead fulfilling lives (Culture on Prescription: Training Kit, 2024).



Emotional Health: Managing Stress and Anxiety

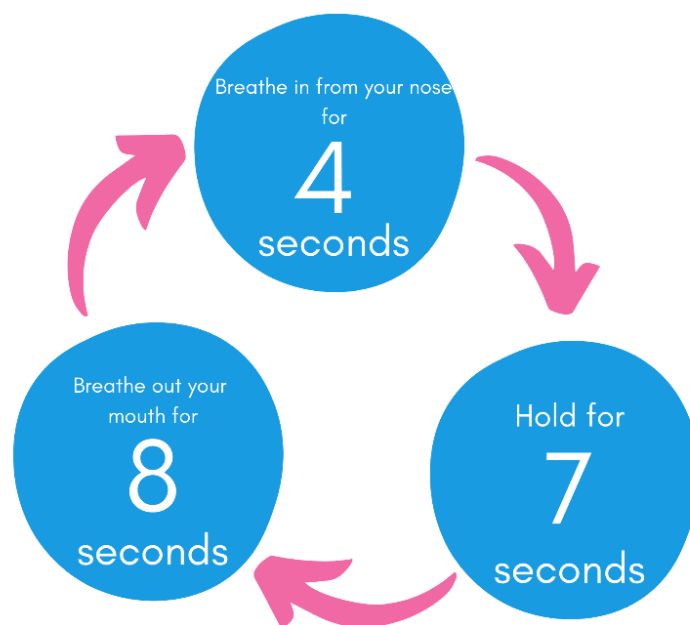
Managing stress and anxiety is crucial for mental well-being. Chronic stress and anxiety can have detrimental effects on both physical and mental health, leading to issues such as depression, cardiovascular problems, and weakened immune function. Techniques for managing stress and anxiety include:



Emotional regulation is another essential aspect of maintaining emotional health. This involves recognizing and understanding one's emotions, as well as developing strategies to manage and express them in healthy ways. Techniques such as journaling, talking to a trusted friend or counsellor, and engaging in creative outlets like painting or music can be very beneficial.

Mindfulness and relaxation techniques are particularly effective in promoting emotional regulation and reducing stress. Mindfulness involves paying attention to the present

moment without judgement, which can help individuals become more aware of their thoughts and feelings and manage them more effectively. One of the simplest and most effective mindfulness practices is breathing exercises. Deep breathing can help calm the nervous system, reduce stress, and improve mental clarity. A common technique is the **4-7-8 breathing exercise**, where individuals breathe in for four counts, hold for seven counts, and exhale for eight counts. This practice can be done anywhere and helps in grounding and centering the mind.



[Guided meditation](#) and progressive muscle relaxation are other valuable mindfulness techniques. Guided meditation involves following a narrator’s instructions to focus the mind and relax the body. This practice can help reduce anxiety, improve concentration, and foster a sense of peace. Progressive muscle relaxation involves tensing and then slowly relaxing each muscle group in the body. This technique helps reduce physical tension and promotes overall relaxation. Both methods are highly effective in managing stress and enhancing emotional well-being.

Summarizing the most important factors for citizens to achieve happiness, the Happiness Belgian Report lists having peace of mind (19.9%), satisfaction with one’s financial situation

(17%), and autonomy/involvement/competence (16.7%). It also assessed the most crucial factors for Belgians to remain resistant to unhappiness during times of crisis as peace of mind (65%), satisfaction with social contacts (50%), and not feeling lonely (49%). Being significantly influenced by COVID, the answers of the survey surprisingly list good subjective health as the least important factor (37%) to prevent unhappiness during times of crisis (NN Leerstoel 'Perspectieven op een lang en gelukkig leven' UGent, 2020).

Social Engagement: Fostering Connections and Community Engagement

Equally important is the strengthening of social connections, which are essential for the holistic well-being of all adults, especially older adults.

Maintaining and nurturing social networks can prevent isolation and loneliness, which are common challenges as people age (Courtin & Knapp, 2015). Social engagement through community involvement, group activities, and maintaining relationships with family and friends creates a support system that is crucial for emotional health.

Participating in social and cultural activities, such as clubs, and volunteer work provides opportunities for meaningful interactions and shared experiences. These connections not only offer emotional support but also contribute to a sense of belonging and purpose, which is vital for sustaining mental and emotional health.



Source of the image: canva.com

Practical Implementation

Incorporating physical, mental, and social activities into one's daily routines is essential for maintaining overall health and well-being, particularly for older adults. This chapter provides practical strategies and examples to help you integrate these activities seamlessly into your everyday life, ensuring a balanced and fulfilling lifestyle.

Physical activities:

✓ Start with Simple Exercises

Begin your day with a gentle stretching routine to improve flexibility and prevent stiffness. Consider activities such as yoga or Tai Chi, which are low-impact and beneficial for balance

and coordination. Online resources and community centres often offer classes specifically designed for older adults.

✓ **Engage in Aerobic Exercises**

Incorporate aerobic activities such as brisk walking, swimming, or cycling into your daily routine to boost cardiovascular health. Aim for at least 30 minutes of moderate aerobic activity several days of the week. Use apps to track your heart rate and ensure you are exercising at the appropriate level.

✓ **Include Strength Training**

Strength training is crucial for maintaining muscle mass and bone density. Use light weights or resistance bands for exercises that target major muscle groups. YouTube offers senior-specific workouts that you can follow at home. Aim to perform strength training exercises two days a week.

✓ **Use Technology for Motivation**

Fitness trackers and apps can help you set goals, monitor progress, and stay motivated. Many fitness apps are designed with older adults in mind, offering easy-to-follow instructions and tracking features.

Mental activities:

✓ **Stimulate Your Brain**

Engage in activities that challenge your mind and promote cognitive health. Puzzles, such as crosswords and Sudoku, are excellent for stimulating the brain. Additionally, consider even taking on a hobby, such as playing a musical instrument, learning a new language, or engaging in arts and crafts. Although it might seem daunting at first, even tiny baby steps in learning something new can bring big benefits.

✓ **Practice Lifelong Learning**

Maybe enroll in courses or workshops to continue learning and stay mentally active. Many universities and community colleges offer classes for older adults. Online platforms provide opportunities to learn from home.

✓ **Mindfulness and Relaxation Techniques**

Practicing mindfulness and relaxation techniques can significantly benefit mental health. Simple breathing exercises, such as the 4-7-8 technique, can help reduce stress and improve mental clarity. Guided meditation and progressive muscle relaxation are also

effective methods for managing stress.

Social Activities

✓ Stay connected

Maintaining social connections is essential for emotional and mental well-being. Make an effort to stay in touch with family and friends through regular phone calls, video chats, or social media. Platforms like Zoom and Skype make it easy to stay connected, even from a distance.

✓ Participate in Community Activities

Consider joining clubs, groups, or community activities that interest you. Whether it is a book club, gardening group, or local choir, these activities provide opportunities for social interaction and shared experiences. Community centres and senior organisations often offer programmes tailored to older adults.

✓ Volunteer Your Time

Volunteering is a rewarding way to stay socially engaged and contribute to your community. Many organisations welcome older volunteers, and there are various opportunities available, from mentoring young people to helping at local charities.

✓ Attend Social Events

Take part in social events and activities in your community. This could include attending festivals, workshops, or public meetings. These events provide platforms for interaction and help you stay connected to your local environment.

✓ Explore Social Apps

There are several apps designed to help older adults connect with others. Apps like **"Nextdoor"** connect you with neighbors and local events, while **"Meetup"** allows you to find and join groups based on your interests.

✓ Travel and Explore

If possible, even travel and explore new places. Travelling can provide new experiences and opportunities to meet people. Consider joining travel groups that cater to older adults for safe and enjoyable travel experiences.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there are many aspects of positive and active ageing, with emphasis on the importance of continuous personal development, physical well-being, mental and cognitive health, emotional stability and social engagement. It is evident that ageing goes beyond physical decline but it is a journey of growth and development, where older adults can contribute meaningfully to society and lead enriched lives.

It is crucial to address the key challenges such as economic concerns, health-related issues and social isolation by promoting lifelong learning, mindfulness, relaxation techniques and social activities to maintain mental agility, emotional health and social connections.



Quiz

1. What is one key benefit of maintaining and nurturing social networks for older adults?

- A. Financial stability
- B. Prevention of isolation and loneliness
- C. Increased physical strength

2. Which type of exercise is recommended for maintaining muscle mass and bone density in older adults?

- A. Mindfulness exercises
- B. Stretching routines
- C. Strength training

3. What is a suggested activity for older adults to stay mentally active and challenge their minds?

- A. Engaging in arts and crafts
- B. Attending at social events
- C. Travelling to new places

*Correct answers: 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

References

1. Andersen, L. R. (2021, 05). *What is Bildung?* Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://eaea.org/project/bildung>:
<https://eaea.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/02/What-is-Bildung-final-with-disclaimer.pdf>
2. Corrie, J. A. (2017). *William Cullen's exemplary retirement: the art of ageing in Enlightenment Scotland*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/>:
<https://theses.gla.ac.uk/30883/1/2017corriephd.pdf>
3. Courtin, E., & Knapp, M. (2015, 12 28). *Social isolation, loneliness and health in old age: a scoping review*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>:
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/hsc.12311>
4. *Culture on Prescription: Training Kit*. (2024, 02). Retrieved 07 16, 2024, from <https://culture-on-prescription.eu>:
<https://culture-on-prescription.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/TRAINING-KIT.pdf>
5. Danzer, G. (2019). Aufklärung und Bildung: Immanuel Kant. In *Voilà un homme - Über Goethe, die Menschen und das Leben* (pp. 173–191). Berlin: Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-662-57672-4_11#citeas
6. European Ageing Network. (2021). *Promoting well-nutrition in elderly care*. Tábor: European Ageing Network.
7. Gibson, H. J., & Singleton, J. F. (2012). *Leisure and Aging: Theory and Practice*. Champaign: Human Kinetics.
8. Haan, P., Stichnoth, H., Blömer, M., Buslei, H., Geyer, J., Krolage, C., & Müller, K.-U. (2017, 06). *Entwicklung der Altersarmut bis 2036: Trends, Risikogruppen und Politikszenerarien*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from [econstor.eu](https://www.econstor.eu):
<https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/168442/1/89093620X.pdf>
9. Loch, W. (2019, 01). *Erziehung und Geschichte bei Johann Gottfried Herder*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://www.vr-elibrary.de>:
<https://www.vr-elibrary.de/doi/10.7788/bue-1957-jg26>
10. Martin, A., Sornay-Rendu, E., Chandler, J., Duboeuf, F., Girman, C., & Delmas, P. (2002, 07). *The impact of osteoporosis on quality-of-life: the OFELY cohort*. Retrieved

- 07 14, 2024, from <https://sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S8756328202007871>
11. Mccallum, J. (2001). Health in the “Grey” Millennium - Romanticism versus Complexity? In D. T. Weisstub, *Aging: Culture, Health, and Social Change* (pp. 29–42). Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-017-0677-3_3
 12. NN Leerstoel ‘Perspectieven op een lang en gelukkig leven’ UGent. (2020). *Geluksonderzoek 2020*. Retrieved 02 25, 2024, from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewiUvoi_jbD7AhWSuaQKHetQDgkQFnoECBAQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fgeluk.ugent.be%2FPersdossier-UGent-NN-Nationaal-Geluksonderzoek-2020-1.pdf&usg=AOvWaw1vJDnuBP9G04FnETZCRtag
 13. Pinckard, K., Baskin, K. K., & Stanford, K. I. (2019, 06 4). *Effects of Exercise to Improve Cardiovascular Health*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6557987/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6557987/)
 14. Rijken, M., Kerkhof, M. v., Dekker, J., & Schellevis, F. G. (2005, 02). *Comorbidity of chronic diseases*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://link.springer.com/https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11136-004-0616-2>
 15. Schmidt-Hertha, B., Formosa, M., & Fragoso, A. (2019). *Active ageing, social inclusion and wellbeing: Benefits of learning in later life*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from [www.um.edu.mt/: https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/bitstream/123456789/101573/1/5.%202019%20-%20Editorial%20-%20European%20Journal%20for%20Research%20on%20the%20Education%20and%20Learning%20of%20Adults%20-%20Vol.%2010%20-%20No.%203.pdf](https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/bitstream/123456789/101573/1/5.%202019%20-%20Editorial%20-%20European%20Journal%20for%20Research%20on%20the%20Education%20and%20Learning%20of%20Adults%20-%20Vol.%2010%20-%20No.%203.pdf)
 16. Shaji, K. S., Smitha, K., Lal, K. P., & Prince, M. J. (2002, 12). *Caregivers of people with Alzheimer's disease: a qualitative study from the Indian 10/66 Dementia Research Network*. Retrieved 07 14, International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry 2024, from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/gps.649>
 17. Shepherd, B. F., & Brochu, P. M. (2021, 04). *How do stereotypes harm older adults? A theoretical explanation for the perpetration of elder abuse and its rise*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from [www.sciencedirect.com/: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1359178920301397](https://www.sciencedirect.com/https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1359178920301397)

18. Snell, K. D. (2017, 01 06). *The rise of living alone and loneliness in history*. Retrieved 07 16, 2024, from www.tandfonline.com: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03071022.2017.1256093>
19. Tabibnia, G., & Dan, R. (2018). *Resilience training that can change the brain*. Retrieved 07 16, 2024, from <https://psycnet.apa.org>: <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2018-09962-005>
20. Verband Österreichischer Volkshochschulen; DAFNI KEK. (2022, 05). *Democracy and Bildung*. Retrieved 07 14, 2024, from <https://eaea.org/project/bildung>: <https://eaea.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Democracy-and-Bildung.pdf>
21. World Health Organisation. (2021, 03 18). *Ageing-Ageism*. Retrieved 07 16, 2024, from www.who.int: <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/ageing-ageism>



Consortium



e-Seniors

Promoting digital literacy and social inclusion for seniors, e-Seniors focuses on integrating older adults into the digital age, reducing social isolation, and enhancing their quality of life.



The European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA)

The voice for non-formal adult education in Europe, advocating for lifelong learning opportunities and supporting initiatives that foster active citizenship and personal development among adults.



Center for the Advancement of Research & Development in Educational Technology (CARDET)

A leading research and development organization in Cyprus, specialising in educational technology, innovation, and capacity building. They are committed to fostering effective learning environments and supporting digital skills development.



Elliniki Etaireia thetikis Psychologias – The Hellenic Association of Positive Psychology (HAPPSY)

Dedicated to advancing the principles of positive psychology in Greece, promoting mental well-being, resilience, and positive aging through research, education, and community engagement.



Instituto para el Fomento del Desarrollo y la Formación (Infodef)

A Spanish organization focused on developing and implementing innovative educational and training programmes. Their work emphasises social inclusion, entrepreneurship, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups.



Neophytos ch Charalambous – Institute of Development Ltd (IoD Ltd)

Based in Cyprus, IoD is committed to promoting sustainable development through education, research, and social innovation. Their projects aim to empower individuals and communities to achieve their full potential.



SEMwell a Motion Digital s.r.o. (SEMwell)

Specialises in creating digital solutions and interactive tools to enhance education and well-being. They focus on leveraging technology to support lifelong learning and positive ageing.



Schweizerischer Verband für Weiterbildung – Swiss Association for Continuing Education (SVEB)

The national umbrella organization for adult education in Switzerland, promoting the importance of continuing education and advocating for high-quality learning opportunities for adults at all stages of life.

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them. Project No: 2023-1-FR01-KA220-ADU-000153350