Enhancing Active Ageing through Organic Gardening

D2.3: User Requirements & Needs Analysis Report

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Executive Summary

This deliverable presents the findings of a comprehensive user requirements and needs analysis conducted in the context of the SeniORGarden project. The anonymous online survey shared among 120 seniors in Cyprus, France, Italy, and Slovakia aimed at gathering insights about gardening knowledge, experience with technology and preferences for learning for people over 65 years old. Overall, the analysis of the survey results reveals that while the majority of participants (80%) already engage in gardening regularly or occasionally, only 14.7% are familiar with organic practices. In terms of current activities, flower gardening (69%) and vegetable gardening (44%) dominate among the respondents. Regarding technology use, 75% of respondents own smartphones and 80% use mobile apps, yet only 22% have explored gardening-related applications, and digital confidence remains moderate, particularly for advanced tasks. With respect to learning preferences, seniors strongly favour hands-on workshops (65%) and video-based instruction (51%), coupled with a high level of interest in smart gardening app training. The outcomes from this analysis will inform the development of the training material on smart organic gardening for seniors.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this deliverable is to present the outcomes of the questionnaire distributed to seniors in order to explore their level of knowledge on gardening, organic gardening and new technologies usage as well as their learning preferences. The results obtained will be exploited in the preparation of the training content to be developed in the context of WP3.

1.2 Relation to other WPs and Deliverables

D2.3 is closely connected to D3.1 and D3.2, which focus on the design and development of training materials for seniors on creating organic communal gardens. Specifically, this document will provide essential feedback to the WP3 tasks by identifying seniors' existing knowledge and skills in organic gardening, their ICT competencies, and their learning preferences.

1.3 Structure of the Deliverable

The deliverable begins with the Method & Procedure section, which presents a detailed overview of the survey's methodology and structure. This is followed by the presentation of the survey results, organised both by individual country for comparative purposes and as a consolidated set of findings across all participating countries. Finally, the Results & Discussion section concludes the document, offering fundamental insights that will inform the development of the Training Material.

2 Method & Procedure

2.1 Methodology

In the context of T2.3 – User Requirements & Needs Analysis, an anonymous survey was designed and conducted in Cyprus, France, Italy and Slovakia to gather insights about the gardening knowledge, experience with technology and preferences for learning for people over 65 years old. The results from the survey will feed the development of the Organic Garden Training (T3.2).

The anonymous survey was first developed in English and then translated into all partner languages to ensure effective data collection. Each organisation had the flexibility to use various tools and methods to reach seniors, including leveraging their official social media accounts and personal contacts. Recognising the potential difficulties seniors might face in accessing and completing an online survey, the consortium undertook also in-person meetings, wherever necessary, to collect the information.

2.2 Structure

The survey is divided into the following five sections:

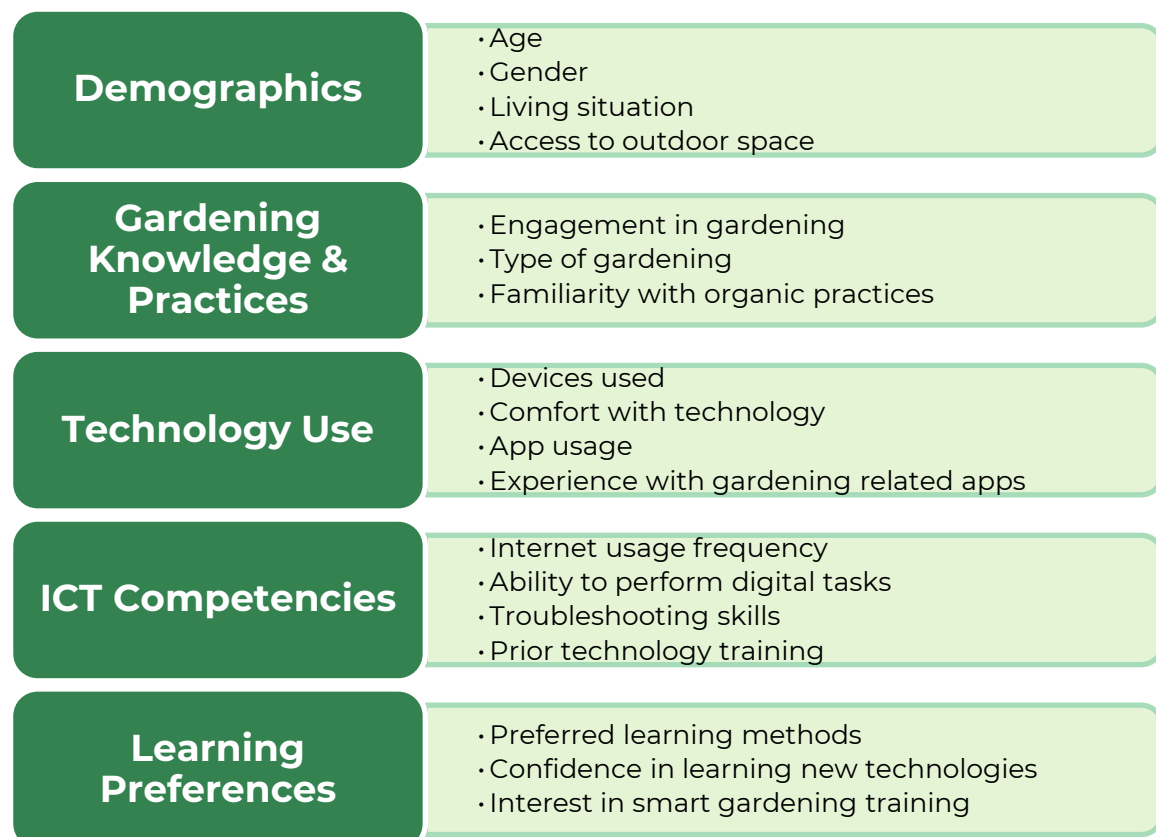| **Demographics**	• Age • Gender • Living situation • Access to outdoor space
Gardening Knowledge & Practices	• Engagement in gardening • Type of gardening • Familiarity with organic practices
Technology Use	• Devices used • Comfort with technology • App usage • Experience with gardening related apps
ICT Competencies	• Internet usage frequency • Ability to perform digital tasks • Troubleshooting skills • Prior technology training
Learning Preferences	• Preferred learning methods • Confidence in learning new technologies • Interest in smart gardening training

Figure 1: Survey Structure

3 User Requirements & Needs Analysis Results

3.1 Demographics

A total of 120 seniors participated in the survey, with 30 respondents from each country. Across all countries, the 65-70 age group was the most represented, accounting for 55.3% of respondents. The 71-75 age group made up 29.3%, while the 76+ age group represented 15.4% of the total sample. In Cyprus, the age distribution was relatively balanced between the two younger groups, with 46.7% aged 65-70 and 36.7% aged 71-75. France had 40.6% of respondents in the 65-70 group, 28.1% in the 71-75 group, and a comparatively high 31.3% in the 76+ group; the largest proportion of the oldest seniors among the four countries. In Italy, the 65-70 group dominated with 61.3%, followed by 32.3% in the 71-75 group and just 6.5% in the 76+ group. Slovakia showed the strongest dominance of the youngest senior group, with 73.3% aged 65-70, 20.0% aged 71-75, and only 6.7% aged 76+.
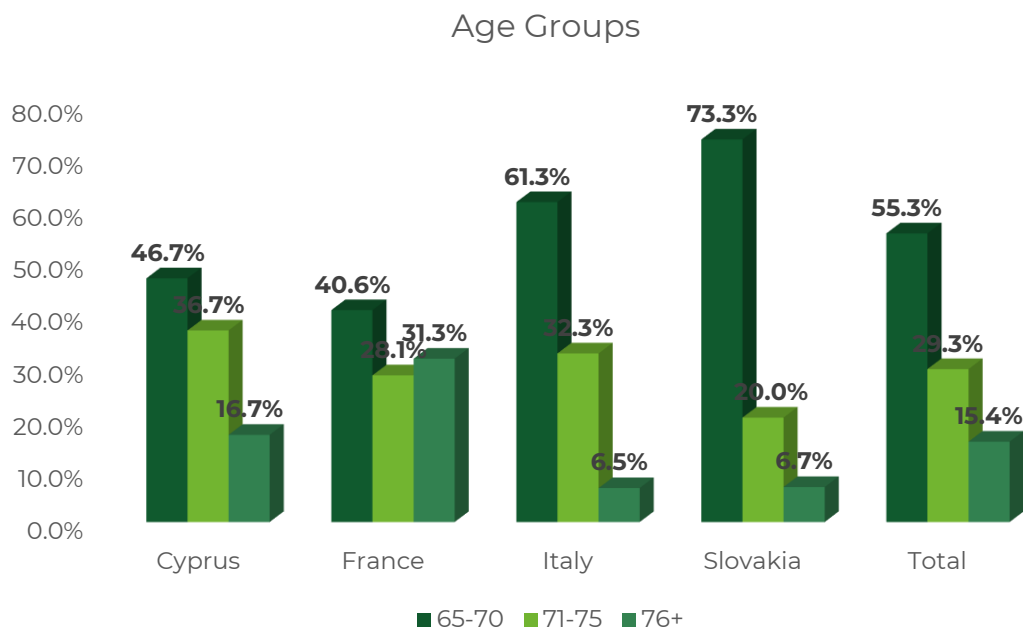

Figure 2: Age Groups

The gender distribution among the respondents reveals a clear predominance of female participants across all four countries as shown in Figure 3. Overall, 70.7% of respondents were female, while 29.3% were male. This gender imbalance is consistent across countries, though its extent varies. In Cyprus, the gender split is more balanced compared to other countries, with 60.0% female and 40.0% male respondents. This represents the smallest gap between genders in the sample. France shows the most significant female majority, with 78.1% female and only 21.9% male participants. In Italy, 74.2% of respondents were female and 25.8% were male, while in Slovakia, the female share stood at 70.0%, with males accounting for 30.0%.
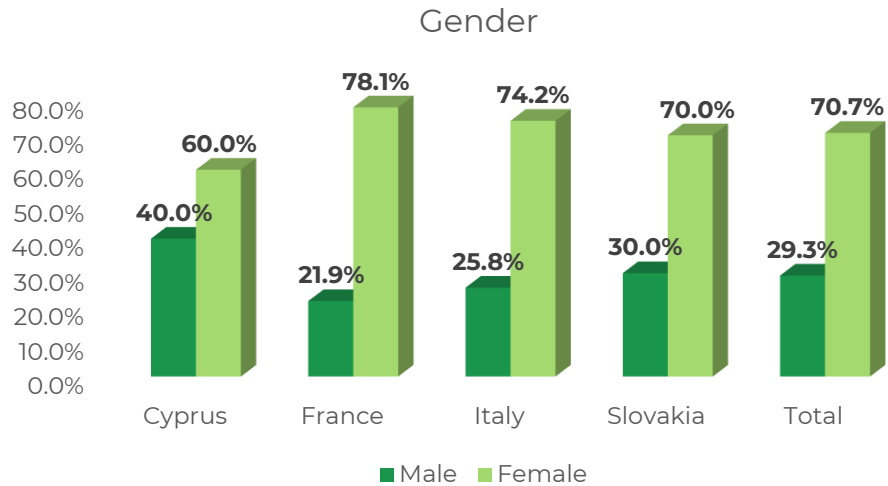
Gender

Figure 3: Gender

The survey results on living situations show that the majority of respondents across all four countries live with family, followed by those living alone, and a very small proportion residing in a senior community or retirement home. Overall, 71.7% of participants live with family, 25.9% live alone, and only 2.5% live in a senior community or retirement home. In Cyprus, 60.0% live with family, 30.0% live alone, and 10.0% live in a senior community; the highest proportion in this category among all countries. France reports 59.4% living with family and 40.6% living alone, with no respondents in a senior community. In both Italy and Slovakia, the majority live with family (83.9% and 83.3% respectively), while only 16–17% live alone, and none reported living in a senior community.
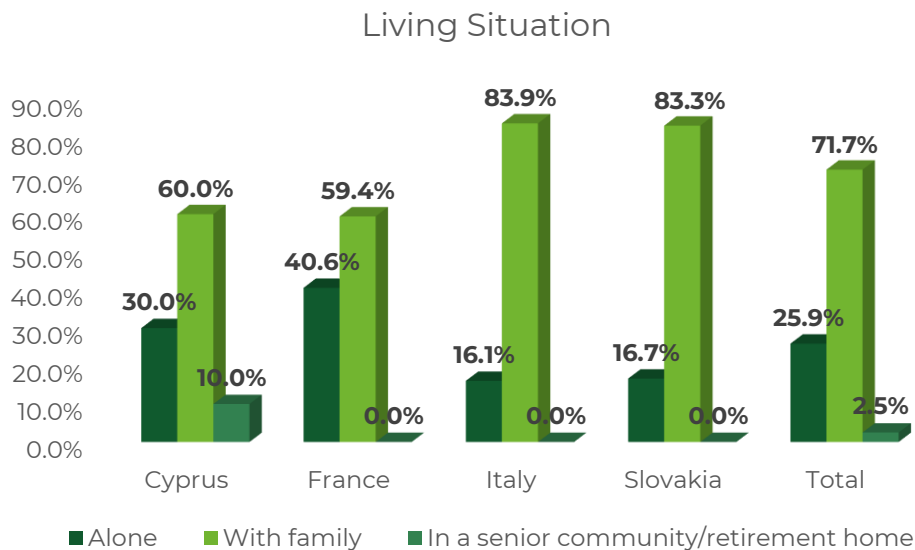
Living Situation

Figure 4: Living Situation

With regards to access to outdoor space, the data shows that the vast majority of seniors surveyed have the physical environment needed to participate in gardening activities. Across all four countries, 88.8% of respondents reported having access to a garden, balcony, or similar outdoor area, while only 11.2% lacked such access. Cyprus

recorded the highest availability, with 96.7% of participants having outdoor space. Slovakia followed closely at 93.3%, and Italy at 87.1%. France had the lowest rate, with 78.1% having access and 21.9% without.
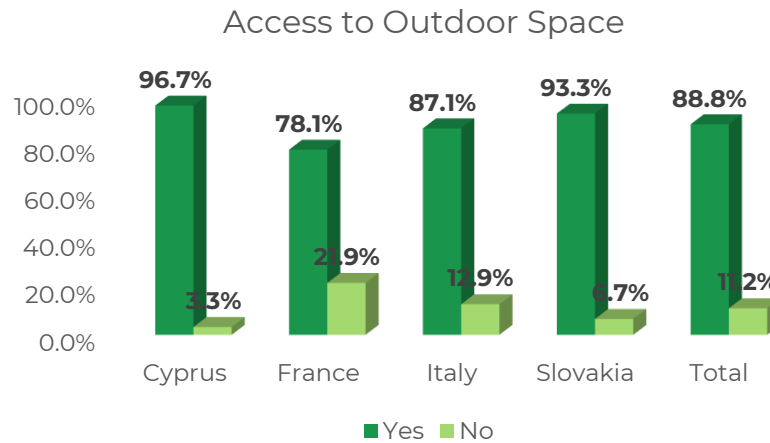

Figure 5: Access to Outdoor Space

3.2 Gardening Knowledge and Practices

The results on gardening engagement (Figure 6) and types of gardening practiced (Figure 7) reveal a strong interest in gardening among the surveyed seniors, though the frequency and style vary across countries. Overall, 43.3% of respondents reported engaging in gardening regularly, 36.4% do so occasionally, and only 20.3% do not garden at all. Slovakia stands out with the highest proportion of regular gardeners (66.7%), while Italy and France have slightly more occasional gardeners than regular ones. In Cyprus, occasional gardening is most common (46.7%), followed by regular engagement (33.3%).
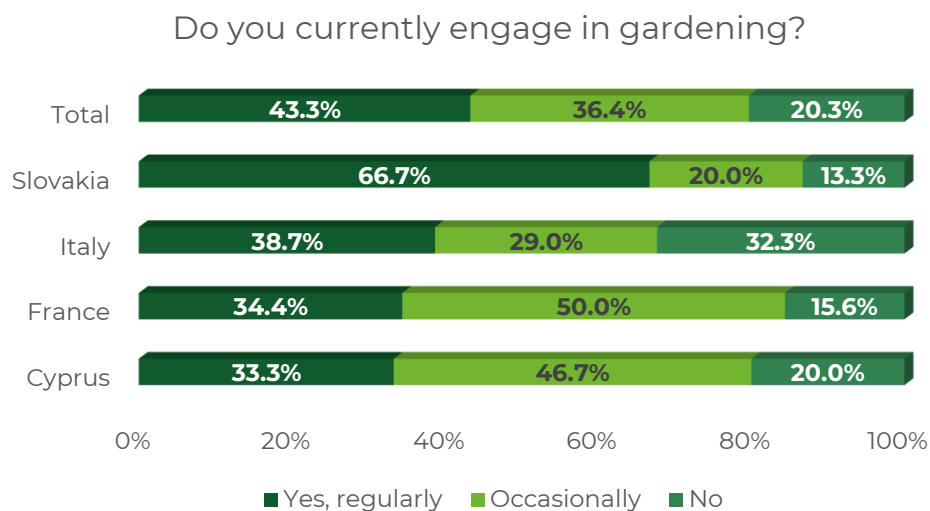

Figure 6: Do you currently engage in gardening?

When it comes to the types of gardening practiced, flower gardening dominates, with 69.1% of participants overall involved in this activity. The prevalence is high across all

countries, ranging from 66.7% in Cyprus to 71.9% in France. Vegetable gardening is also significant, with 44.0% of respondents participating, and is especially high in Slovakia (83.3%) and France (46.9%). Organic gardening is practiced by 14.7% of respondents, with the highest proportion found in Slovakia (23.3%). This lower percentage suggests that while gardening is widespread, specifically organic practices are less common, justifying the concept of the project in training seniors in organic gardening practices. Finally, a small share (15.5%) reported not engaging in any type of gardening, reflecting the earlier finding that about one in five seniors do not currently garden.
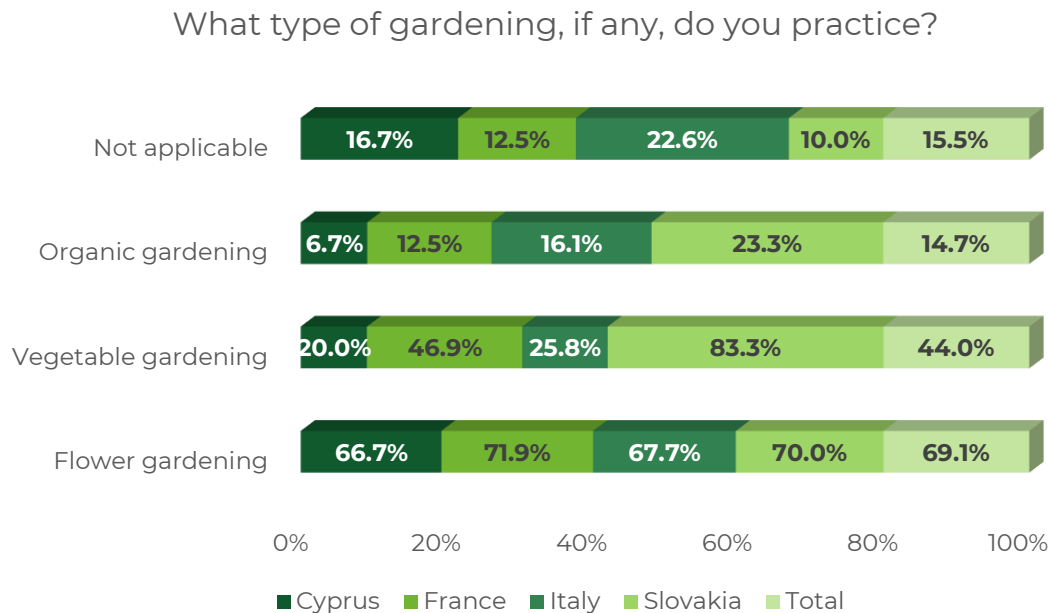
What type of gardening, if any, do you practice?

	Cyprus	France	Italy	Slovakia	Total
Not applicable	16.7%	12.5%	22.6%	10.0%	15.5%
Organic gardening	6.7%	12.5%	16.1%	23.3%	14.7%
Vegetable gardening	20.0%	46.9%	25.8%	83.3%	44.0%
Flower gardening	66.7%	71.9%	67.7%	70.0%	69.1%

Figure 7 What type of gardening, if any, do you practice?

Figure 8 shows that the majority of respondents rate their gardening knowledge at an intermediate level (37.5% overall), making it the most common self-assessment across all four countries. This proportion is highest in Slovakia (43.3%) and Italy (38.7%), with Cyprus also reporting a significant share (40.0%).

The second most common level is advanced (21.0% overall), led by France (31.3%) and Slovakia (26.7%). Smaller proportions identify as amateur (19.4%) or beginner (13.9%), while only 8.2% consider themselves experts, with Cyprus having the highest share of experts (16.7%).
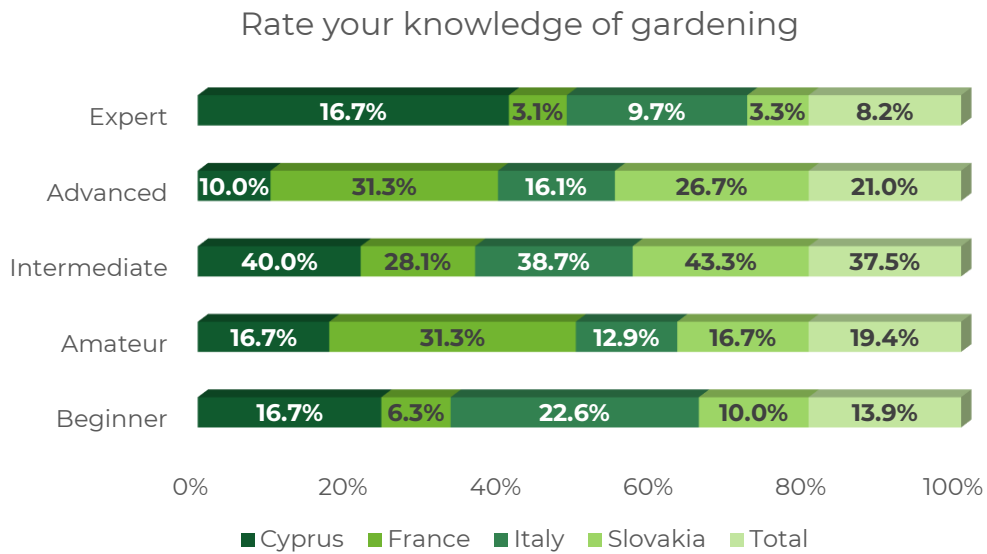
Rate your knowledge of gardening

Figure 8: Rate your knowledge of gardening

The last question of this section explored the familiarity of seniors with organic gardening practices. Overall, 25.9% of respondents stated that they are familiar with such practices, while the majority (71.7%) reported that they are not familiar, and only 2.5% indicated being somewhat familiar. At the country level, familiarity is relatively low and consistent in Cyprus (16.7%), Italy (16.1%), and Slovakia (16.7%), with the overwhelming majority in these countries stating they are not familiar. France stands out with the highest share of seniors familiar with organic gardening (31.3%) and the highest proportion reporting "somewhat" familiar (28.1%). Unquestionably, these findings highlight a considerable knowledge gap in organic gardening practices across most countries, which can be covered through the development and execution of the training sessions on smart organic gardening during the project implementation.
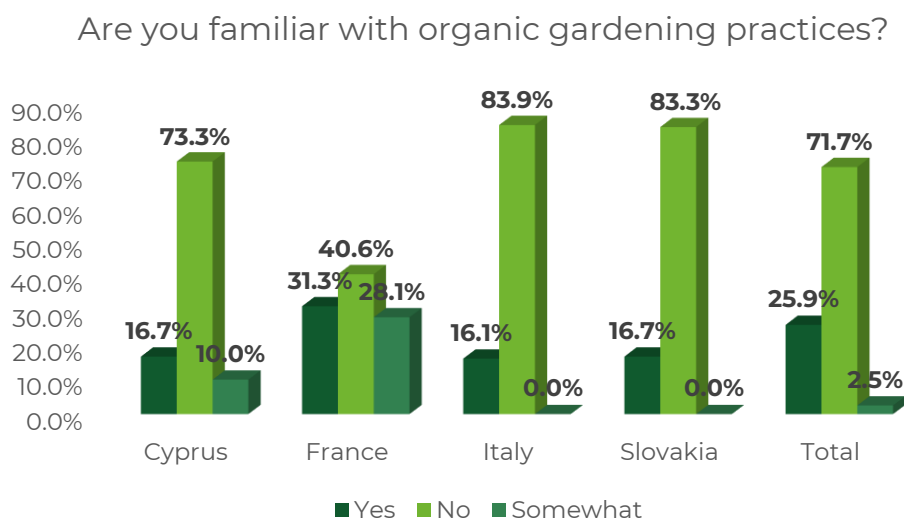
Are you familiar with organic gardening practices?

Figure 9: Are you familiar with organic gardening practices?

3.3   Technology Use

The third section of the survey focused on the familiarity of seniors with new technologies and mobile apps in order to gain essential insights to facilitate the development of the training material on smart organic gardening.

As demonstrated in Figure 10 related to digital device usage, the vast majority of seniors use at least one type of device, with smartphones being the most common. Overall, 74.6% of respondents use a smartphone, followed by 50.3% using a laptop or computer, and 25.1% using a tablet. Only 15.6% reported not using any digital devices at all. Smartphone use is particularly high in France (84.4%) and Italy (77.4%), followed by Cyprus (66.7%) and Slovakia (70.0%). Laptops and computers are used most in Slovakia (73.3%), with high rates also in Italy (58.1%) and France (53.1%), but significantly lower in Cyprus (16.7%). Tablet ownership or usage is less common overall, with the highest rates in Italy (32.3%) and France (28.1%), followed by Slovakia (23.3%) and Cyprus (16.7%).
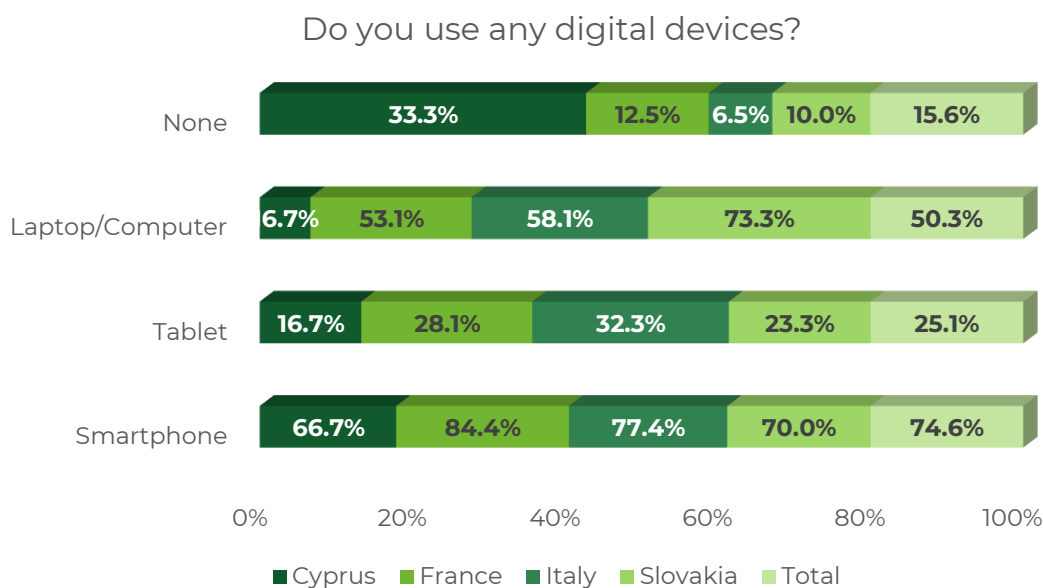

Figure 10: Do you use any digital devices?

Figure 11: How comfortable are you with using technology?

When asked about their comfort level with using technology (Figure 11), most seniors reported feeling at least somewhat confident, though the share of those who consider themselves very comfortable differs notably between countries. Slovakia stands out as the most confident group, with 53.3% feeling very comfortable and only 10.0% not comfortable at all. Italy follows, with 35.5% very comfortable and 45.2% somewhat comfortable, but a slightly higher share (19.4%) not comfortable.

How comfortable are you with using technology?
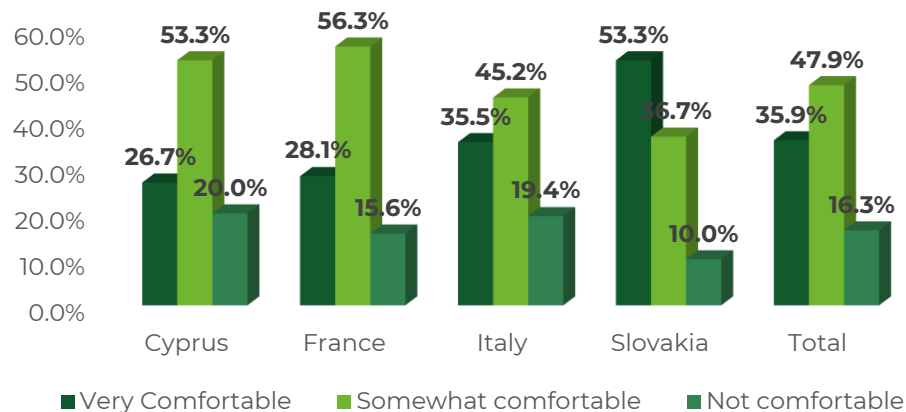
In Cyprus, most respondents (53.3%) are somewhat comfortable, while 26.7% are very comfortable and 20.0% not comfortable. France has a similar pattern, with the highest share of somewhat comfortable users (56.3%), 28.1% very comfortable, and 15.6% not comfortable.

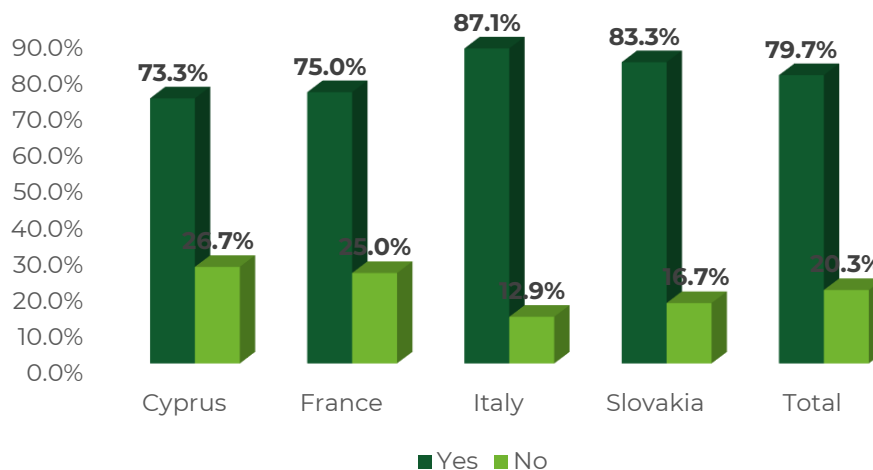## Do you use any mobile apps?

Figure 12: Do you use any mobile apps?

Figure 12 highlights that a large majority of seniors surveyed use mobile applications, with 79.7% overall responding "yes" and only 20.3% stating they do not.

At the country level, Italy leads with 87.1% of respondents using mobile apps, closely followed by Slovakia (83.3%) and Cyprus (73.3%). France also shows strong adoption at 75.0%. The proportion of non-users is highest in Cyprus (26.7%) and France (25.0%), while lowest in Italy (12.9%).

When looking at comfort levels with using mobile apps (Figure 13), the responses show that while nearly half of seniors feel somewhat comfortable (46.3% overall), a significant portion (34.3%) are very comfortable, and about one in five (19.4%) are not comfortable at all.

By country, Italy has the highest share of seniors who feel somewhat comfortable (58.1%) and the lowest proportion not comfortable (9.7%). Slovakia stands out for having

the largest share of very comfortable users (46.7%), while France shows a relatively high proportion of respondents who are not comfortable (28.1%). Cyprus is more balanced, with 33.3% very comfortable, 43.3% somewhat comfortable, and 23.3% not comfortable.

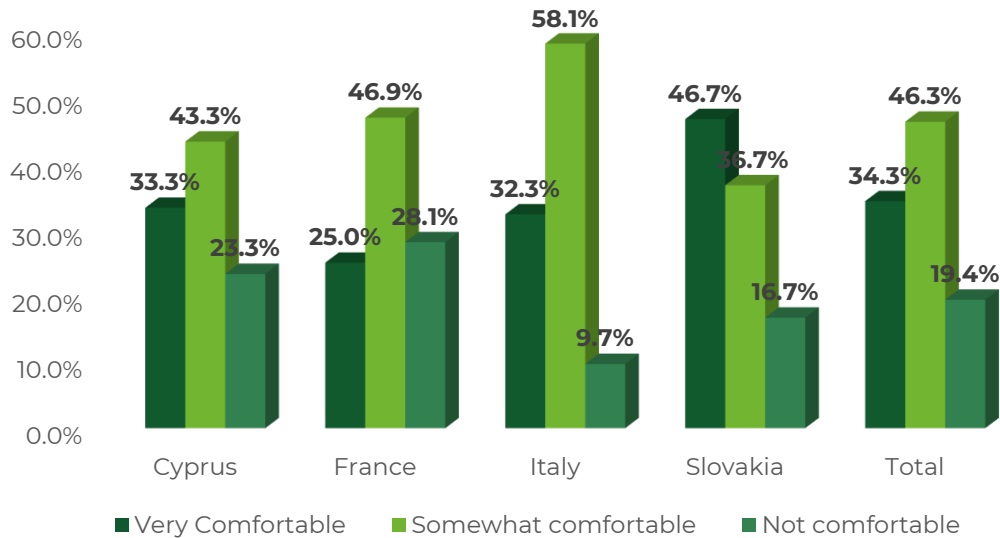## How comfortable are you with using mobile apps?

Figure 13: How comfortable are you with using mobile apps?

An examination of seniors' use of gardening-related apps or websites reveals that such tools are not yet widely adopted. Across all countries, only 21.7% of respondents have used them, while 75.0% have not, and 3.3% are unsure, as evident in Figure 14. By country, Italy has the highest proportion of users (41.9%), followed by France (25.0%) and Slovakia (16.7%). Cyprus shows almost no engagement with these tools, with just 3.3% reporting use and 96.7% saying they have not used any.

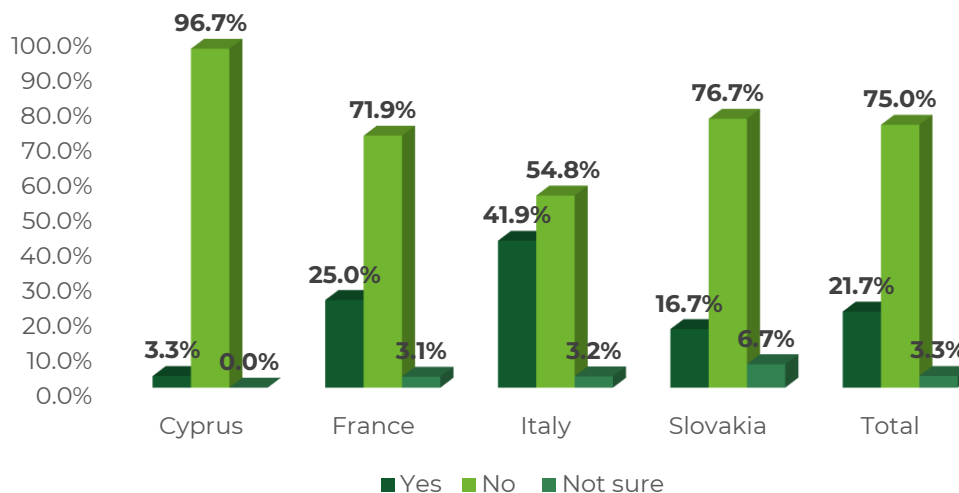## Have you used any gardening-related apps or websites?

Figure 14: Have you used any gardening-related apps or websites?

3.4 ICT Competencies

The next section emphasised the ICT competencies of seniors, beginning with their internet usage frequency. Overall, the majority of respondents (74.6%) reported using the internet daily, while 25.1% use it weekly. A smaller share (15.6%) never uses the internet, and 50.3% use it only rarely. By country, France leads with the highest proportion of daily internet users (84.4%), followed by Italy (77.4%) and Slovakia (70.0%). Cyprus has the lowest daily usage rate (66.7%) and the highest share of seniors who never go online (33.3%). Slovakia also stands out with a large proportion of rare users (73.3%), suggesting less frequent engagement overall despite high daily use among some participants.
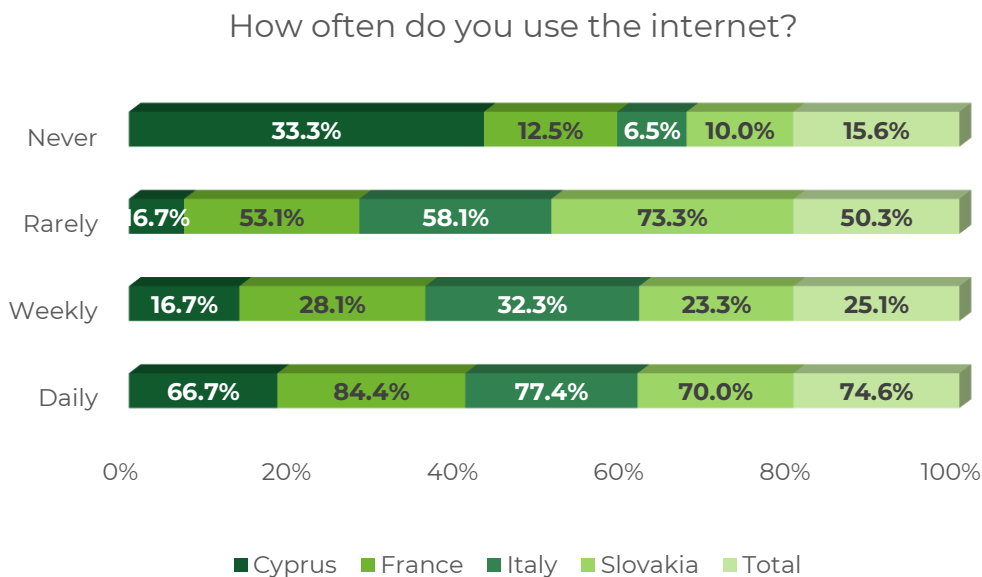
How often do you use the internet?

Figure 15: How often do you use the internet?

When seniors were asked which digital tasks they feel comfortable performing, the results showed high confidence in basic online activities but a mixed picture for more advanced skills (Figure 16). Sending emails emerged as the most widely mastered task, with 74.6% overall reporting comfort, particularly in Italy (90.3%) and France (87.5%). Browsing the internet also scored very highly (75.1% overall), with over 90% confidence in France, Italy, and Slovakia. Tasks involving installing and using apps on smartphones or tablets were performed comfortably by 50.3% overall, but with wide country variations; from 83.9% in Italy to only 26.7% in Cyprus. Similarly, using video communication tools (e.g., Zoom, Skype) was reported by 51.6%, led by Italy (67.7%) and France (53.1%). More specialised tasks saw lower confidence levels. Only 26.7% felt comfortable editing photos, and 23.3% with uploading photos on social media, indicating potential areas for targeted skills training. Comfort with managing files on a computer varied greatly, from 74.2% in Italy to just 20.0% in Cyprus, averaging 33.3% overall.
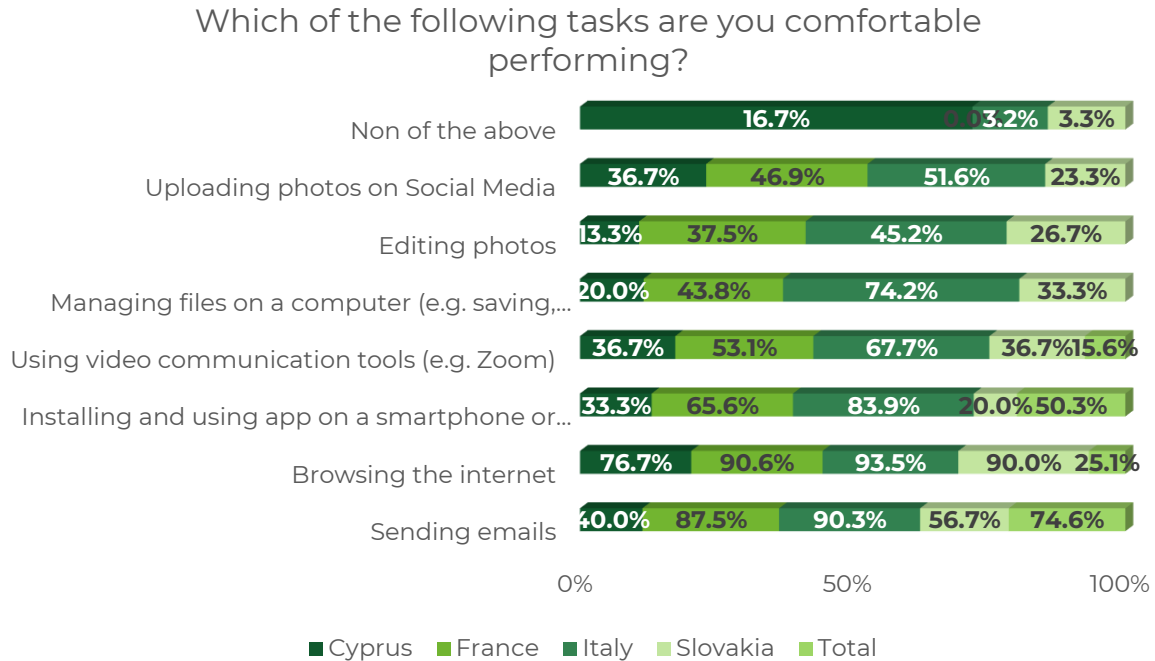
Which of the following tasks are you comfortable performing?

Figure 16: Which of the following tasks are you comfortable performing?

Building on the previous question about digital tasks seniors feel comfortable performing, Figure 17 explores their confidence in troubleshooting basic technology issues such as connecting to Wi-Fi or updating an app. While many seniors can perform common digital tasks, troubleshooting confidence is more moderate. Overall, 32.4% of respondents feel confident, 41.6% are somewhat confident, and 26.1% are not confident at all. Country-level results reveal notable differences. France has the highest share of confident troubleshooters (40.6%), followed by Italy (35.5%) and Slovakia (30.0%). Cyprus shows the lowest level of confidence (23.3%) and the highest proportion not confident (26.7%). Italy leads in "somewhat confident" responses (48.4%), while Cyprus also reports a high share here (50.0%).

Do you feel confident troubleshooting basic technology issues (e.g., connecting to Wi-Fi, updating an app)?
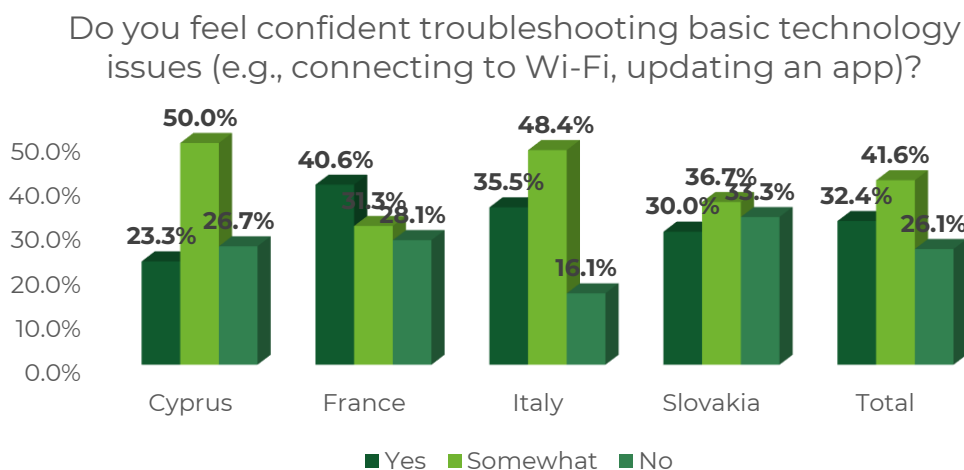

Figure 17: Do you feel confident troubleshooting basic technology issues (e.g., connecting to Wi-Fi, updating an app)?

Finally, Figure 18 looks at whether seniors have previously attended training or workshops on technology use. Overall, just under a third of respondents (31.6%) have

participated in such training, while the majority (68.4%) have not. At the country level, France reports the highest training participation (40.6%), followed by Slovakia (36.7%) and Italy (29.0%). Cyprus has the lowest participation rate, with only 20.0% having attended training and a significant 80.0% without any prior exposure.
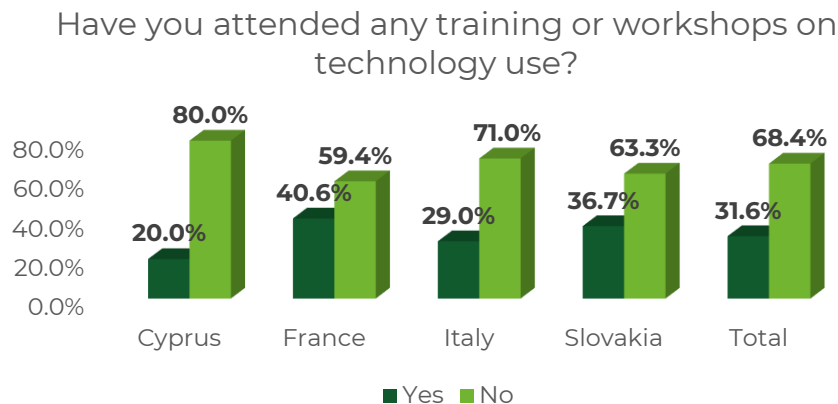

Figure 18: Have you attended any training or workshops on technology use?

3.5 Learning Preferences

The last section of the survey explored the learning preferences of seniors. The first question aimed at identifying how participants prefer to acquire new skills, offering four possible formats: hands-on practice/workshops, watching videos, reading written guides, and one-on-one training. Results showed a strong preference for hands-on practice/workshops, selected by 64.8% of respondents, with particularly high support in France (87.5%) and Cyprus (76.7%). Watching videos was the second most popular choice (51.4% overall), led by Slovakia (73.3%). Reading written guides appealed to 38.2% of seniors, especially in Slovakia (50.0%) and France (40.6%). One-on-one training was the least preferred method (25.0%), though it gained more traction in Italy (38.7%) and France (31.3%).
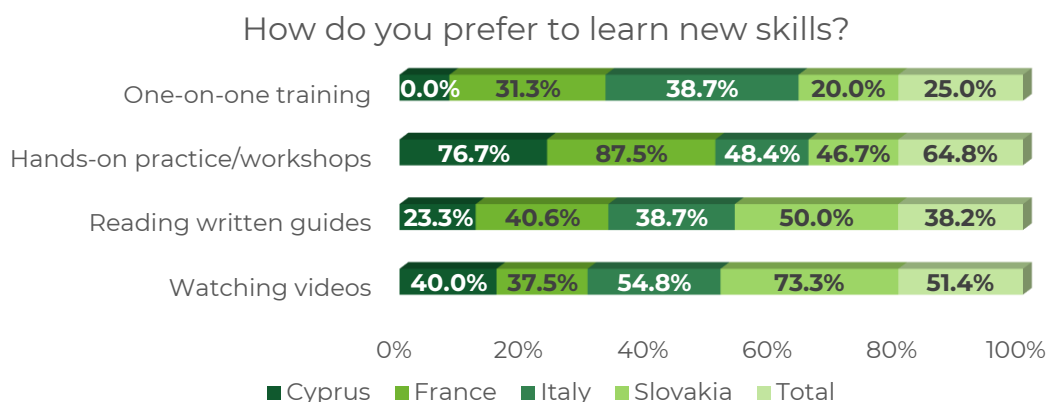
Figure 19: How do you prefer to learn new skills?

The second question in the learning preferences section assessed whether seniors feel confident learning new technologies. The results reveal a mixed picture, with many participants expressing conditional confidence depending on complexity.

Overall, 43.8% of respondents said their confidence depends on the complexity of the technology, 31.7% felt confident, and 24.6% were not confident.

Country-level differences are notable. France stands out with the highest share of participants whose confidence depends on complexity (62.5%) and the lowest proportion saying "no" (3.1%). Italy shows the highest "yes" response (35.5%) but also a considerable 48.4% whose confidence depends on complexity. In Cyprus, over half (56.7%) fall into the "depends" category, with 26.7% confident and 16.7% not confident. Slovakia presents a more balanced distribution, with 40.0% depending on complexity, 30.0% confident, and 30.0% not confident.

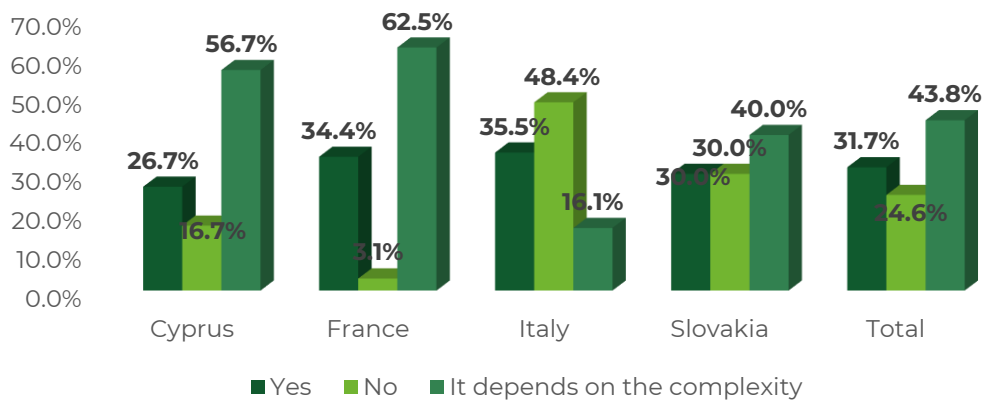## Do you feel confident learning new technologies?

Figure 20: Do you feel confident learning new technologies?

The final question of the survey asked seniors whether they would be interested in training sessions for using smart gardening apps. Overall, interest was relatively high, with 42.3% responding "yes," 36.6% saying "maybe," and only 21.2% indicating no interest.

Would you be interested in training sessions for using smart gardening apps?
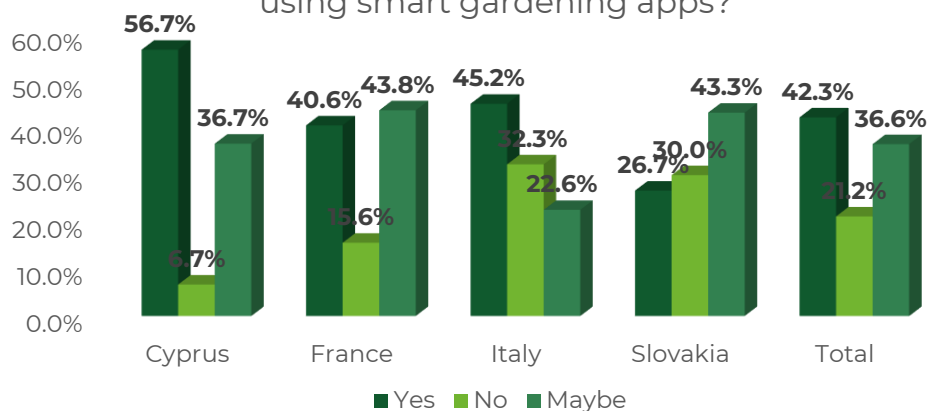
Figure 21: Would you be interested in training sessions for using smart gardening apps?

At the country level, Cyprus showed the strongest enthusiasm, with 56.7% of respondents expressing definite interest and just 6.7% saying no. Italy and Slovakia also demonstrated solid interest, with 45.2% and 43.3% responding "yes," respectively. France had a slightly different profile, with a near balance between "yes" (40.6%) and "maybe" (43.8%), and the lowest share of "no" responses (15.6%).

4 Results & Discussion

The survey results provide valuable insights that will directly inform the design of the Organic Garden Training Material as part of WP3. They highlight both the strengths and the gaps in gardening knowledge, technology use, and learning preferences, which are critical to ensuring that the training material will be accessible, relevant, and effective for senior people.

From a demographic perspective, the majority of respondents fall within the younger senior age bracket (65-70), and most live with family members. This living arrangement offers a significant advantage for the project's implementation, as seniors will not be working in isolation but will be able to draw on the support of younger relatives, particularly in areas involving technology. The widespread access to outdoor space among respondents further underlines the feasibility of encouraging hands-on gardening activities as part of the training leading to the creation and maintenance of communal organic gardens in the four countries involved.

Gardening is already a well-established interest for many participants, with a substantial proportion engaging regularly or occasionally in some form of gardening. However, organic gardening practices remain relatively unfamiliar to most respondents. This indicates a clear opportunity for the SeniORGarden training to bridge the knowledge gap by providing structured, practical learning on organic methods, integrated with the use of smart gardening tools. Since flower gardening and vegetable gardening are already popular, these can serve as entry points for introducing sustainable, organic techniques.

In terms of technology use, the survey paints a picture of a population that is largely equipped with and familiar with digital devices, especially smartphones, but with varied levels of comfort in using them. While mobile app usage is widespread, the use of gardening-specific digital tools is very limited, suggesting that training content will need to include a clear introduction to these resources and practical demonstrations of their benefits and how to be used. Confidence in using technology and mobile apps is mixed; many seniors are "somewhat comfortable" rather than "very comfortable," pointing to the need for user-friendly interfaces and guided support during initial adoption. Here, the involvement of younger relatives in the training process will be crucial, providing immediate assistance and reinforcing learning in real-life settings.

With regards to ICT competencies, levels are strongest in basic tasks such as browsing the internet and sending emails, but noticeably lower in more specialised tasks like editing photos, uploading to social media, or managing files. Troubleshooting confidence is moderate, with many seniors indicating that they can resolve issues only with some guidance. The fact that the majority have never attended formal technology training reinforces the importance of embedding essential digital skills into the gardening curriculum, exploiting already established tools generated as part of EU (co)funded projects. These skills will not only help participants operate smart gardening apps but also increase their overall digital independence.

Learning preferences strongly favour hands-on workshops and visual learning through videos. These methods align well with seniors' desire for practical, engaging experiences and clear, easy-to-follow demonstrations. Hands-on workshops will allow participants to actively practice gardening techniques and use smart gardening apps in real time, reinforcing learning through direct application. Videos will serve as an accessible resource for revisiting instructions at their own pace, ensuring that complex tasks can be broken down into manageable steps. Combining these two approaches will create a dynamic and supportive learning environment that builds both gardening skills and confidence in using new technologies.

5 Conclusion

The user requirements and needs analysis carried out across Cyprus, France, Italy, and Slovakia provides a clear picture of the current situation of seniors with respect to gardening, technology use, and learning preferences. The findings confirm that gardening is already a well-established activity for many older adults, with flower and vegetable gardening being the most common practices. However, familiarity with organic gardening remains limited, highlighting a clear gap that SeniORGarden can address by equipping seniors with knowledge and skills in sustainable, eco-friendly methods.

The survey also reveals that seniors are generally equipped with digital devices and make regular use of smartphones and apps, though confidence levels vary significantly across countries and more advanced ICT skills remain underdeveloped. Importantly, very few seniors have engaged with gardening-related applications, underlining the need to integrate practical digital training into the project's activities. At the same time, the strong interest expressed in learning about smart gardening apps indicates that there is both a need and a readiness to adopt such tools, particularly if training is delivered in a supportive and accessible way.

Learning preferences point strongly to hands-on practice and video-based instruction as the most effective approaches, which align perfectly with the design of the training foreseen in WP3. The widespread access to outdoor space among respondents further ensures that the conditions for implementing practical organic gardening activities are favourable. Moreover, the fact that most seniors live with family members provides a valuable opportunity for intergenerational collaboration, where younger relatives can support the use of technology while also benefiting from the seniors' gardening experience.

In conclusion, the analysis highlights both the opportunities and the challenges that will guide the next phases of the project. By building on seniors' enthusiasm for gardening, addressing their limited familiarity with organic practices, strengthening their digital skills, and responding to their preferred learning styles, SeniORGarden can ensure that the training materials and activities developed are relevant, engaging, and impactful. This will enable the project to achieve its central goal: empowering seniors to remain active, connected, and environmentally responsible through organic gardening enhanced by smart technologies.

6 Annex

Survey for Smart Organic Gardening for Seniors

In the context of the project SeniORGarden, co-funded by the European Union, an online survey is conducted to gather insights about the gardening knowledge, experience with technology and preferences for learning for people over 65 years old. We will be happy if you respond to this anonymous survey and help us create better tools and training for seniors interested in gardening and technology.

I understand that this survey is anonymous and will not collect any personally identifiable information. All responses provided will remain confidential and used solely for research purposes. By ticking this box, I consent to the use of my anonymized responses as described.

- ☐ Yes, I consent
- ☐ No, I don't consent

Section 1: Demographics

Age Group

- ☐ 65-70
- ☐ 71-75
- ☐ 76+

Gender

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Prefer not to say

Living Situation

- ☐ Alone
- ☐ With family
- ☐ In a senior community/retirement home

Access to Outdoor Space (e.g., garden, balcony)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Section 2: Gardening Knowledge and Practices

Do you currently engage in gardening?

- ☐ Yes, regularly
- ☐ Occasionally
- ☐ No

What type of gardening do you practice? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Flower gardening
- ☐ Vegetable gardening
- ☐ Organic gardening
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

Rate your knowledge of gardening on a scale of 1–5

(1 = Beginner, 5 = Expert)

Are you familiar with organic gardening practices?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Somewhat

Section 3: Technology Use

Do you use any digital devices? (Check all that apply):

- ☐ Smartphone
- ☐ Tablet
- ☐ Laptop/Computer
- ☐ None

How comfortable are you with using technology?

- ☐ Very comfortable
- ☐ Somewhat comfortable
- ☐ Not comfortable

Do you use any mobile apps?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

How comfortable are you with using mobile apps?

- ☐ Very comfortable
- ☐ Somewhat comfortable
- ☐ Not comfortable

Have you used any gardening-related apps or websites?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

If yes, please name any apps or websites you've used for gardening: _____

Section 4: ICT Competencies

How often do you use the internet?

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Never

Which of the following tasks are you comfortable performing? (Check all that apply):

- ☐ Sending emails
- ☐ Browsing the internet
- ☐ Installing and using apps on a smartphone or tablet
- ☐ Using video communication tools (e.g., Zoom, Skype)
- ☐ Managing files on a computer (e.g., saving, moving, or deleting files)

- ☐ Editing photos
- ☐ Uploading photos on Social Media
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

Do you feel confident troubleshooting basic technology issues (e.g., connecting to Wi-Fi, updating an app)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ No

Have you attended any training or workshops on technology use?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Section 5: Learning Preferences

How do you prefer to learn new skills? (Check all that apply):

- ☐ Watching videos
- ☐ Reading written guides
- ☐ Hands-on practice/workshops
- ☐ One-on-one training

Do you feel confident learning new technologies?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ It depends on the complexity

Would you be interested in training sessions for using smart gardening apps?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Maybe

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Enhancing Active Ageing through Organic Gardening

Quality Checklist

D2.3: User Requirements & Needs Analysis Report

Reviewer (Name)	Partner Organisation
Stefania Bricarello	FRAMEWORK

CRITERIA	VERIFICATION
Conformity to Standards & Project Templates	
Logos (CyberEqual, EU)	☑
Project title, reference, author, version, revision, data	☑
Mandatory Statements (disclaimer)	☑
Conformance to the Deliverables Template Structure (i.e., Executive Summary, Introduction, etc.)	☑
Language Check (Typing Mistakes, Grammar, etc.)	☑
Coherence with the Project's Objectives	☑
Reliability of Data	
Information and sources well identified	☑
Data and information are free from factual or logic errors	☑
The analysis is reliable (previous studies have been sufficiently reviewed; qualitative information and quantitative data are balanced and appropriate)	☑
Validity of Conclusions	
Conclusions meet evaluation questions and information needs	☑
No conclusions missing according to the evidences presented	☑
Please indicate any deviations from contractual conditions (WP objectives)	
Comments/Suggestions for Revision	
Implementation of revisions/modifications suggested and explanation for possible rejections (performed by the Responsible of the Deliverable)	

Deliverable Accepted

☒ Yes   ☐ No

If NO, please state reasons: