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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Security and resilience - Community resilience - Guidelines for
planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers**

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foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" drafted.

This document is equivalent to ISO 22319:2017 Guidelines for Voluntary Volunteer Engagement Programs for Resilience in Safe and Resilient Communities.

The following minimal editorial changes have been made to this document.

--- Added "References" list content.

Please note that some content of this document may be patented. The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

Introduction

This document provides guidance for spontaneous volunteers to participate in emergency rescue, disposal, recovery and reconstruction. Spontaneous volunteers are those not affiliated with existing

An individual who actively provides free help during or after the emergency response organization.

Spontaneous volunteers have the willingness to provide volunteer services before or during emergencies.

Volunteers with special skills were recruited to participate in rescue and recovery work. Spontaneous volunteers can work as individuals or groups, and can

Volunteer work, either in person or remotely, may be freelance professionals (eg retirees),

cyber volunteers, or other skilled

It can also be an ordinary person without special skills.

There is an increasing phenomenon of spontaneous volunteers helping during and after emergencies. Before many people wanted to join a volunteer organization

For volunteering, there are currently more people who tend to provide short-term help without participating in an agency. In addition, due to media attention, social

With the widespread use of social media and the increased willingness to help, more and more spontaneous volunteers have appeared around the world.

Spontaneous volunteers can provide human, technical, intellectual and other support in a timely manner to improve the emergency response organization's ability to respond to emergencies, such as

Such as local community personnel can provide valuable local information and targeted response and recovery measures. However, in most cases, since

Volunteers may affect or even over-interfere with the operation of emergency response organizations, thereby increasing additional risks. Spontaneous volunteers provide independent

Help outside of government action may bring danger to itself and the person being helped. Therefore, fully understand and formulate the best method for self-

It is very important to recruit and mobilize spontaneous volunteers, and to incorporate spontaneous volunteers into the overall rescue and recovery requires careful management measures.

This document provides guidance for spontaneous volunteers to participate in emergency rescue, recovery and reconstruction, so as to make full use of government and non-government resources

source. This document considers preparedness measures for spontaneous volunteer participation during different phases of an emergency, including the selection of spontaneous volunteers, safe participation in

and long-term engagement programs.

Appendix A contains a list of tasks for spontaneous volunteer participation.

Safety and Resilience Community Resilience

Guidelines for Volunteer Participation Programs

1 Scope

This document provides guidance for spontaneous volunteers planning to participate in

emergency response and recovery. Designed to help emergency organizations develop plans to

Consider whether spontaneous volunteers can help with all identified hazards, coordinated emergency and recovery efforts, how and when

come to help. This document helps to ensure that plans are based on risk, and that

Safety and security of emergency responders.

This document is applicable to organizations of all types and sizes that plan and manage spontaneous volunteering (e.g. local, regional, national government, legal

institutions, international and non-governmental organizations, businesses, public and community groups).

Tasks performed by spontaneous volunteers require only basic planning (eg first-timers), or a slightly more complex planning (eg

such as for those affected by regional support).

The obligation to coordinate participation in rescues or volunteers from professional organizations is outside the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated citations

documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to

this document.

3 Terms and Definitions

ISO 22300 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1

spontaneous volunteerspontaneousvolunteer

Individuals not affiliated with existing emergency response organizations or volunteer organizations who volunteer to respond to emergencies without prior planning

Disposal of volunteers who provide support for rescue and recovery.

Note. Spontaneous volunteers include volunteers brought together by various parties, unsolicited volunteers, accidental volunteers, temporary volunteers or unorganized volunteers

volunteer.

3.2

organization

An individual or group that has the responsibilities, authorities, and relationships to function to achieve its goals.

Note. The concept of organization includes but is not limited to sole proprietorship, company, factory, group enterprise, joint venture, government organization, management agency, charitable organization or society

Organizations, or combinations or parts thereof, whether joint or independent, public or private.

4.1 Overview

The general issues that need to be addressed before spontaneous volunteers participate in rescue and recovery activities include.