

Recruiting and Managing Volunteers

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with the

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Introduction

- Who volunteers and why
- A strategic approach to managing volunteers
- Law and internal policies
- Recruitment
- Creating a support framework
- Recognition and reward
- The benefits of volunteering



Volunteering - who and why?

- Diverse range of people – young and old
- Wide range of experience and abilities
- Urban and rural settings
- Seasonal and more frequent
- To give something back
- Learn new skills
- Gain a social network
- Improve employability
- Overcome boredom
- Commitment to a cause

Volunteer management

■ Essential

- Avoids burnout for managers of projects
- Delegation to a Volunteer Co-ordinator – thereby creating further development opportunities for existing staff and volunteers
- Organised approach = morale booster for volunteers as they see that they are taken seriously

■ If its worth doing, its worth managing!

Initiation and planning

- Some considerations:
 - Engage Trustees to gain buy-in and job design
 - The Law
 - Policy and procedure
 - Insurance
 - Job Descriptions and Person Specifications
 - Volunteer Agreements
 - Support framework
 - Induction training

The Law

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- Consumer Rights Act 2015
- Trade Descriptions Act 1969
- Data Protection Act 1998
 - Not an inclusive list
 - Seek advice – DTA Wales, WCVA.

Policy and procedure

- Volunteering
- Safeguarding
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion
- Health and Safety
- Lone Working
- Data Protection
- Procurement
- Recruitment and Selection
- Training and Development
- Industry specific policies

Volunteering Policy

- A detailed statement about:
 - Intentions as an organisation – values and principles
 - The role of the volunteer
 - Recruitment, selection, training and development
 - Management of the volunteer – dealing with problems
 - Volunteer rights and responsibilities
 - Volunteer expense payments
 - Recognition for volunteering
 - www.wcva.org.uk/advice-guidance/volunteers

Safeguarding

- The protection of children and vulnerable adults
 - Children Act 2004
 - Care Act 2014

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

- **Equality** – ensuring that all volunteers are treated fairly, equally and no less favourably, specific to their individual needs.
- **Diversity** – recognising, respecting and valuing peoples' differences, including:
 - race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, politics, religion, disability, parental rights, pregnancy.
- **Inclusion** –actively engaging and promoting opportunities to a wide variety of potential volunteers throughout the communities we work in.

Job Descriptions and Person Specifications

- Describe the jobs you are creating or advertising
 - Title, tasks, duties, roles, responsibilities, reporting.
- Specify the kind of person whom you need to do the jobs
 - Qualifications, skills, abilities, knowledge, experience needed to do the job
- The starting point for the creation of job opportunities
- Jobs designed to further the aims of the enterprise
- If jobs are worth doing – they are worth describing, along with the necessary attributes of the people who should do them.

Volunteer Agreements

- Non-legally binding contracts – in honour only
- Defines what can be expected of both parties – community enterprise and volunteer
- The organisational goals and the volunteer role in achieving them
- Reporting arrangements, training, meetings
- Expenses – travel, meal allowance etc.
- Complaints procedure
- Health and safety, equality, confidentiality etc.
 - See WCVA – ‘*Sample Volunteer Agreements*’.

Recruitment

- Promote opportunities with:
 - Community open-days
 - Taster days
- Advertise
 - CVCs, Volunteer Bureaus, social media – Facebook etc.
- Interviews, appointments and trial periods
- Appoint a Volunteer Co-ordinator or Supervisor
- Have more than one way to volunteer
 - Create a variety of opportunities to attract a variety of people.
 - www.volunteering-wales.net

Support framework

- Clear job description
 - Show how the job contributes to goals
- A policy and procedural framework
 - These are designed to protect workers, customers and community
- Clear reporting arrangements
 - e.g. to a supervisor or Volunteer Co-ordinator
- Individual Learning Plan
 - With induction and ongoing training
- Aware and supportive staff
 - Train existing staff/volunteers to support the new volunteers – teamwork.

Honouring – recognition and reward

- Recognising and thanking people makes them feel good
 - It boosts their morale and performance
 - It improves their goodwill towards you
 - Attracts attention - customers, community, more new volunteers.
- Reward with, for example:
 - Time Credits
 - Discounts
 - Social events
 - Awards

Benefits

The volunteer	The enterprise	The community
Learn new skills, empowerment	Injection of new skills	Improved service provision
Contribute to a cause/community	Contribute to community	Sense of community ownership and empowerment
New social network	Advance organisational objectives	Alleviation of key social problems

Conclusions

- Strategic approach – led from the top
 - A clear purpose - contribute to strategic objectives
- An organised approach – Volunteer Management
 - See '*Volunteer Managers National Occupational Standards – Skills Third Sector*'
 - Create a support framework
 - Involve the whole enterprise
 - Use 'Good practice'
- Research through WCVA and other sources.
- **A positive experience all round – ENJOY!**

■ Useful sites:

- <https://www.wcva.org.uk/advice-guidance/volunteers>
- <https://volunteering-wales.net>

■ Thanks for listening!

■ Now for your questions please.