



Responding to a Critical Incident



Drumhowan GAA

Defining a critical incident:

The GAA, its clubs, counties, provide great support during and after all manner of incidents that may have traumatic or tragic consequences for members and their communities. This natural response by Clubs usually requires no external expertise or input. Nonetheless, it has been identified as an invaluable support to those involved. However, some situations can overwhelm even the most experienced and well prepared GAA officers and units. This critical incident plan is designed to offer some assurance about what steps to take in such situations.

'A critical incident is any event that is outside the range of usual human experience. It is an event that causes an unusually intense stress reaction which has the emotional power to overwhelm an individual's usual ability to cope. It may impede people's coping mechanisms immediately or in the future following the event.

As a GAA Club, we have developed this 'Response to a Critical Incident' plan with a view to having a coordinated appropriate response, should the need arise and the plan will be implemented (when required), reviewed and updated after such an incident or annually at our club's AGM.

Examples of critical incidents may include:

- Death or serious injury on or off the playing field
- Exposure to the aftermath of a road traffic accident e.g. the accident scene, the victim(s)
- Personal loss or injury, real or threatened to a child or adult
- Being violently threatened
- Close encounter with death
- Suicide of a club member (this tragic situation can cause extreme distress and confusion for everyone involved. Guidelines developed by professional services highlighting the most appropriate responses following a death by suicide by sporting organisations are available. Some of this information has been included in a special section on suicide in the Appendix section of this resource.)
- A situation with excessive media interest, a natural disaster or act of God
- Other incidents not covered above but which are associated with unusually strong emotional reactions

Sometimes a 'critical incident' – one that overwhelms one's natural capacity to respond – will arise leaving individuals or communities struggling to cope. GAA clubs and counties have proven themselves invaluable in supporting their members' and communities in responding to an array of tragic and seemingly insurmountable situations.

However, sometimes our club needs support in responding to critical situations too. Drumhowan GAA have implemented the recommended 'five step plan' (outlined hereunder at page 4) and has developed key roles and duties for identified individuals (listed on page 6)

It is important to follow these **5 Key Principles** during any critical incident.

*Key Point – Always consult with those affected to see what level of support they want / need.

- Promote a sense of safety
- Promote a sense of calm
- Promote a sense of self-efficacy and collective efficacy (i.e. the capacity to deal with the situation)
- Promote connectedness
- Promote hope

Recommended / Possible avenues for communicating a critical incident.

Incident reported to County Chairperson	County chairperson informs Health & Wellbeing chairperson	Health & Wellbeing chairperson informs Ulster Council Health & Wellbeing manager and
		Croke Park

Our role in responding to a critical incident

It's important to remember that the GAA will usually be just one entity playing a part in any response to a critical incident. Figure 1 outlines some of the other entities that may be involved in a community response. It also highlights the importance of having the affected family or families at the centre of any plan while being consulted on all actions. Other '*at risk*' persons will be to the forefront of considerations too.

Figure 1.

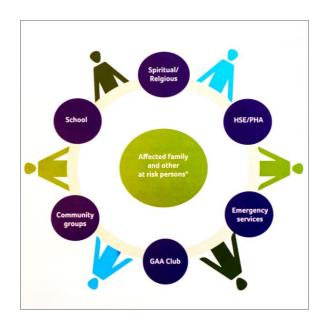


Figure 1: Some potential participants involved in a community-based response to a critical incident.

Drumhowan GAA

Who Requires Support?

In addition to the individuals directly affected, other '*at risk*' persons are amongst those most likely to suffer distress as a consequence of an incident. Evidence would suggest that these may include those who:

- directly witnessed death/injury/violence as part of the incident
- are uninjured, but were at greatest risk
- are siblings of those immediately affected
- may blame themselves and/or those who may be blamed by others
- are experiencing instability at home
- have learning difficulties
- have pre-existing emotional and behavioral/mental health difficulties
- are vulnerable due to cultural and/or language difficulties
- have previously suffered bereavement or loss

It is important that these individuals should be considered in relation to specific needs.

By playing a part in the Response to a Critical Incident (figure 1) continuum of care cycle a local GAA club can help:

- Minimise the impact of the incident by supporting an appropriate, timely and flexible response
- Provide accurate information about the current situation to those affected and other stakeholders involved in the response
- Respond to the phased need of those affected including reassurance about normal responses to abnormal events, grief, or trauma
- Strengthen the sense of unity and the efficacy of the community response
- Offer signposting to more appropriate services as defined by need
- Support the immediate needs of the family or next of kin

Where to find support?

During a critical incident it is important to source help and support as quickly as possible for yourself or for anyone the club might be concerned about. If you are seriously concerned about someone, please contact 999/112 or the GP out of hours, North East Doc on Call – 1850 777 911

Samaritans (Official mental health partner & support helpline of the GAA)

Free helpline: Samaritans is a free helpline available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for anyone

struggling to cope.

116 123 in the Republic of Ireland

Email - jo@samaritans.org

Visit *www.samaritans.ie* for details of the nearest branch.

Contact details within your local community are indicated on page 7 of this document.



IN THE EVENT OF THIS CLUB HAVING TO RESPOND TO A CRITICAL INCIDENT:

It is vital that the Executive Committee of the Club and the Club's Healthy Officer meet to discuss the appropriate response and set out clearly about implementing the PLAN.

Critical Incident Response Plan Drumhowan G.A.A.

Title	Name	Contact No
Club Chairperson	Séamus Duffy	086 - 3543444
Healthy Club Officer	Noel Duffy	086 -1931933
Club Public Relations Officer	Lorraine O Donnell	083 - 8194888
Club Secretary	Lauryn Hughes	087 - 3429385
Alternative Person	John Mc Ardle	087 - 2508557
Club Rooms Key holder		
Club Children's Officer	Christopher Mc Ginnity	087 9013568
Healthy Club Committee	Lorraine O' Donnell	083 - 8194888
	Anna Marie Goodman	087 - 2022548
	Arno Aventin	089 - 4152966
	Lorraine Hanratty	086 - 3533366

Designated liaison person and support team to oversee the plan - Séamus Duffy

* People named on the plan with responsibilities should give 24 hour contact information.

Duties in Response to a Critical Incident:

Chairperson:

- Lead Person
- Garda / Report Incident to County Chairperson / Keep PRO up to date.
- Liaise with those directly affected consider appointing a family liaison club member
- Organise and chair a debriefing for club members or specific groups

Healthy Club Officer:

- Liaise with local community and outside agencies and services, if required
- Identify relevant resources and services available at the club
- Review the Plan, after an incident / annual AGM

Public Relations Officer:

• Handle all media contact and liaise with the club chairperson throughout the incident

Secretary:

- Monitor the club's response throughout the process
- Liaise with Chairperson, Healthy Club Officer and PRO and record the details of the club's response

Useful GAA Contacts:

Title	Name	Contact No
Club Chairperson	Séamus Duffy	086 - 3543444
Club Secretary	Lauryn Hughes	087 - 3429385
Club Public Relations Officer	Lorraine O' Donnell	083 - 8194888
Healthy Club Officer	Noel Duffy	086 - 1931933
Club's Children Officer	Christopher Mc Ginnity	087 - 9013568
County Health & Wellbeing Chairperson/committee member/s	John Mc Ardle	087 - 2508557
County Chairperson	Declan Flanagan	087 - 2510957
County Children's Officer	Mary Mc Eneaney	087 - 6887332
County Public Relations Officer	Majella Boyd	086 - 3859430
National Children's Officer Croke Park	Michelle Harte	Michelle.harte@gaa.ie
Community & Health Manager Croke Park	Colin Reagan	colin.reagan@gaa.ie

Useful Local Community Contacts:

Title	Name	Contact No
Accident & Emergency	Cavan General	(049) 437 6000
GP / Family Doctor	Ballybay	042 9741095
	Dr. Clarke/Dr. Duffy	042 9740757
	Dr. Mary Flanagan	042 9746557
North East Doctor on Call		1800 777 911
Defibrillator Contact Person/s		List at Centre
Gardai	Castleblayney	042 9741002
	Ballybay	042 9747900
Health Centre	Ballybay	042 9741157
	Castleblayney	042 9749506
Bereavement Support Services	Lily McMahon 32 Park Street Monaghan	047 82196
Mental Health Services	CHILD & ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	047 95444
	ADULT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	047 95300
Religious	Priest House Ballybay	042 9741032
Schools	Scoil Éanna, Ballybay	042 - 9741172
	Ballybay Community College	(042) 974 1093
	Our Lady's Secondary	(042) 974 0351
	Castleblayney College	(042) 974 0066
Social Services	Child and Family Agency,	049-4369800
	Cavan/Monaghan,	
	Support Services Building,	
	Rooskey, Monaghan.	
Suicide Resource Officer/	Emer Mulligan	086 1717563
Suicide Prevention Officer	Carrickmacross Primary	emer.mulligan@hse.ie
	Care Centre	
Community First Responder	Ballybay & Dartry	Directed through the
	Annyalla/Cremartin	Ambulance Service
	Castleblayney	
Citizens Information Centre	Carrickmacross CIC	042 9663454
	Monaghan CIC	0818 07 6230
Samaritans		116 123
Pieta House		1800 247 247 Text Help to 51444
ISPCC Childline		1800 66 66 66 Text 50101
ISPCC Teenline		1800 833 634 T
SOSAD	Carrickmacross	042 966 8992

Checklist for reviewing the critical incident response plan

Have key roles been clearly identified and tasks clearly outlined? Are personnel suitable? Has contact been made to external agencies? Is the contact list appropriate and complete? Are materials such as press releases and letters readily available, for adaption to suit the particular circumstances? Are telephone numbers on contact lists up to date? Has a date been set for a review of the plan? Where will the plan be kept and are people aware of this?

A Task for Healthy Club Officer or Club Childrens Officer:

Identify if there are other clubs / organisations that the person was closely involved with, where it may be important to make contact.

Also identify if possible, where there may be individuals from other clubs who may be particularly impacted upon by this event and contact those clubs also.

Monitoring and Evaluation

This plan can be used at any time and during all activities conducted under the aegis of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael. This plan shall be evaluated annually and after every drug-related incident.

This plan was updated on 31/8/23and shall be reviewed annually thereafter by the Healthy Club Officer in conjunction with the Club Chairperson and Executive.

Signed Séamus Duffy_Club Chairperson

Date 31/8/23

Signed Noel Duffy Healthy Club Officer

Date 31/8/23

Appendix 1

Good practice guidelines following the death by suicide of a club member:

The death by suicide of a member of a club can have a deep impact on club members, in particular on teammates and coaches.

- How a club responds to a death by suicide depends on a number of factors including:
- How well known the person who died was to club members.
- How the club has dealt with past tragedies.
- The leadership shown by key club members; and
- Media coverage of the event.

What to do after a suicide:

<u>Do's</u>

Acknowledge the death

Acknowledge that a club member has died. Respect that some families may choose not to describe the death as a suicide.

Acknowledge a wide range of feelings

Acknowledge that individuals will experience a wide range of feelings and emotions as a result of the death.

- Be gentle with each other we all grieve in different ways
- The grieving process takes months and years, not days and weeks
- Don't blame yourself or anyone else for the death.

Try to get the balance right

Try to get the balance right between continuing to do normal activities (for example, following the funeral, go ahead with scheduled matches), but also make allowances that motivation and morale may be low among the team.

Try not underestimate young people's natural ability to cope with difficult situations.

Keep an eye out for vulnerable people

Watch out for those who are not doing well or may be at greatest risk, for example:

- Brother and sisters of the deceased person who are also club members.
- Close friends.
- Teammates: and Others who may be experiencing difficult life situations at the time.

Anyone who may be particularly vulnerable at this particular time may need extra support. Having access to local support service's contact details is important. You can usually call on these organisations for advice.

For more information on local support you, contact the local GP.

Anticipate sensitive dates on the calendar.

Anticipate birthdays, holidays, anniversary dates and other celebratory events where the person's absence from the team will be most felt. Accept that there will be times, such as these, when members of the club may benefit from extra support.

<u>Don'ts</u>

Don't focus only on the positive

Do not remember the person who died by only talking about the positive things about them. While it is important to celebrate their sporting achievements and other personal qualities, it is also crucial to talk about the loss. Openly acknowledge and discuss the pain, and heartache, as well as any difficulties the person might have been experiencing, for example mental health issues, but with any discussions also encourage individuals to seek help if they feel the need to talk to someone.

Be careful how you pay respects

Do not do things in memory of the person like:

- Commemorative matches.
- Number on shirts; or
- Naming a trophy.

A Guard of Honour may be organised for other deaths. However, remember that a death by suicide differs from other deaths. Avoid any activities that glamorise or glorify suicide. The challenge is to grieve, remember and honour the deceased without unintentionally glorifying their death.

Do not over-indulge

Around the time of the funeral and immediately afterwards it is important to ask members and friends to try not to overindulge in alcohol, caffeine or other substances. They may make people more vulnerable at this time.

Helpful short and medium to long-term responses

After a death by suicide, clubs have found the following short-term and medium to long-term responses helpful.

Short-term

Right after a suicide those affected often look for the following:

Information

Clubs have found it helpful to identify what supports are available locally to provide advice, support and care at this time. As a result, many communities have developed local support cards outlining services available in the area. In Northern Ireland 'Z Cards' are available for each Health and Social Care Trust area, providing information on local support services.

Support

The first gathering of the team after the funeral, for example, the first night back at training, may be a difficult time for everyone. Coaches have found it helpful to break the team up into small groups and allow some time to talk about their deceased team member.

Coaches or team leaders may wish to prepare for this by thinking through the types of issues that they think will be raised and how best to create a safe place to discuss these matters. Coaches or team leaders should seek the help of local support services if they feel necessary. Some coaches may not feel comfortable in preparing for such a gathering. The following topics are usually addressed:

- How to support people who are grieving at this time.
- Looking after yourself during this traumatic time; and
- What to look out for, say and do if you are worried about someone else.

Medium to long-term

Policies

Clubs are encouraged to develop policies and procedures on suicide prevention as well as other broader areas such as drug and alcohol use.

Training

Clubs find it helpful to offer training and skills development to coaches and team leaders. It may be useful to initially look at some form of resilience programmes/training that will help coaches/ members. There is also the opportunity to look at putting in place suicide awareness training in the longer term.

Appendix 2:

Sample support letter for members

We are all in shock from the untimely death of

To lose a loved one like *NAME*, a dear friend and team mate is one of the most difficult life experiences you will have to face.

When the death is sudden and tragic, *Family Name*, family and friends must cope with the sadness of their loss plus all their additional heightened feelings like confusion, questioning of self, anger and coming to terms with his death.

Should you wish to speak to someone in confidence about how you feel or if you need help or guidance to come to terms with *NAME* death, please call:

Samaritans, official helpline of the GAA and available 24-7, on their free-phone number 116 123 in Republic of Ireland or 08457 90 90 90 in Northern Ireland. Or Lifeline is a Northern Ireland crisis response helpline service operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you or someone you know is in distress or despair, call Lifeline on 0808 808 8000. The above is a confidential service available to you and we encourage you to avail of it and call, if you need to talk to someone.

Equally, should you know of any of your friends or colleagues, who are struggling to come to terms with *NAME* death please encourage them to call also or talk to a loved one about their feelings.

We also ask you to keep an eye out for each other, not to be shy or embarrassed about asking for help and to talk to and support each other during what is a very difficult time for us all. If there is anything we can do to help and support you please let us know. We will get through this tragic time together.

_____Chairperson,

on behalf of the Drumhowan GAA Committee.

Phone: (insert your number here if you feel it is appropriate for any additional enquiries)

Appendix 3:

Guidelines for dealing with the media following a critical incident

Following a critical incident in which people have died, press interest in survivors and bereaved families can be intense. There are rules and standards that the press should follow. All members of the press have a duty to maintain the highest professional standards. The Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO) is charged with enforcing the 'Editors' Code of Practice'. Individuals are under no obligation to speak to the media. If someone doesn't want to speak to them - tell them.

When speaking with the media the following are some helpful tips:

- always make a note of the journalist's name and contact phone number and role / publication at the outset
- consider appointing a club member as a family liaison person -
- don't do anything in a hurry, whatever the journalist says about deadlines!
- ask what they want to talk to you about in advance
- ask them to write down the questions they want to ask you in advance
- give yourself time to think about what you want to say
- write down your answers
- ask the journalist to ring you back at a specified time
- ask if you can see what they wish to quote from you before it goes to press they may not do this, but it will alert them to your concerns about what they are going to publish
- never say anything 'off the record' unless both you and the journalist have a shared understanding of what this means
- remember that a journalist is entitled to report anything you say, so don't mistake them for counsellors or friends.
- bring the conversation to a close if you are uncomfortable

Sometimes journalists will ask for a photograph of the deceased, the family may or may not want this and remember that no one is under any obligation to do so. If you do, ensure that you never give an original photograph away, only a copy of it.

Appendix 4:

Sample announcement to the media

Template:

My name is (Name) and I am the (Role within the club) of (Name) club. We learned this morning of the death of (Name). This is a terrible tragedy for family, our club and our community. We are deeply saddened by these events. Our sympathy and thoughts are with (Name) family and friends.

(Name of person) was a member of (Name) club and will be greatly missed by all who knew him. We have been in contact with his/her parents and they have requested that we all understand their need for privacy at this difficult time.

Offers of support have been pouring in and are greatly appreciated. Our club have implemented our Critical Incident Response Plan.

The club has been open to members, to support them and to offer them advice and guidance. We would ask you to respect our privacy at this time.

_____Chairperson.

Note:

This can be used as a template to be emailed, faxed or given to the media. It may help to decrease the number of media calls and callers to the club.

In some instances, it is not appropriate to provide names or information that might identify individuals.

This announcement will need to be changed based upon confidentiality issues, the wishes of the affected family and the nature of the incident.

Appendix 5:

What a debriefing session is and involves

Debriefing:

Debriefing allows those involved with the incident to process the event and reflect on its impact. (Davis, 1992; Mitchell, 1986).

A debriefing session will have three main objectives.

- Allows members to take time out to speak freely about the incident,
- It helps restore a form of 'normality' to members/the club which has been involved in a critical incident.
- An opportunity to provide members/the club with information on additional support services if required.

A debriefing session may take the form of a meeting/gathering and can sometimes be useful to have an independent person not directly involved in the incident to facilitate discussions. A debriefing session may look at the following issues:

- What actions/interventions did the club/members take? e.g. was club rooms opened to allow community to come together? Was there information/support services information provided to members/community?
- What worked well?
- What could have worked better?
- Next steps Record learning
- Forward Planning Anything that needs to be put in place?
- Does the critical incident plan need to be amended?
- Are there any gaps?



Connecting for Life Cavan and Monaghan If you are feeling low or distressed, please just talk about it with someone ...

