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Sex, Drugs, & Community-Based Ethnography: Field Investigations Involving Difficult-to-Reach Populations around the World (CH.33)

HIV sparked a large outbreak that challenged investigators in more than one way, such as how to reach difficult populations—particularly IDUs and educate them on the risks of HIV transmission. Programs were set into development to educate these abusers on an international level. These programs were based on the *Indigenous Leader Outreach Model: Intervention Manual* and were effective in lowering HIV transmission among IDUs in some areas. Their work was once again challenged as sexual transmission of HIV became a major factor in Indonesia. Their use of campaigns on modes of transportation became a contributor to preventing HIV transmission. Though culture differences were present in this investigations the team was able to subdue the outbreak.

Discussion Questions:
- Do you think that having people that were users helped or hindered the investigation? Why?
- What is the *Indigenous Leader Outreach Model: Intervention Manual*? Was it effective?
- What was his “humbling experience”? How does this show a difference in social acceptance towards heroin addicts?
- How did religion, politics, culture and religion come into play on how countries responded to the new health threat?
- How were they able to reach the mobile populations?
- What is the reoccurring theme that is seen in this investigation as in past chapters?