

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Health care options for commercial farm workers in Namibia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Limited access to health care in rural areas is a challenge in Namibia. In 2007 a survey was conducted among employers of commercial farms to assess the feasibility of introducing private, affordable health insurance that including HIV/AIDS coverage for commercial farm workers in Namibia. Healthcare access and utilization by people living and working on commercial farms were evaluated to gain insight into the possibility to strengthen health service delivery in this sector.

Method: A cross-sectional survey of all members of the Agricultural Employers' Association was conducted by telephone interview in a one-year period from 2006. The population sampled included 1708 employers in farms throughout 8 regions of Namibia.

Results: In total, 1402 farm employers (82%) agreed to participate, representing 1414 farms and an average of 10.2 employees (range 0–342; 95% CI: 9.50, 10.94) per farm. Employers surveyed reported 95% of farms (95%CI: 93.6, 95.9) had access to at least one medical facility. Employers on the majority of farms (94.7%; 95%CI: 93.6, 95.9) reported that employees had visited at least one medical facility, most frequently using clinics (79.2%, 95%CI: 77.09, 81.32), doctors (50.1%; 95%CI: 47.53, 52.74) and mobile clinics (45.7%; 95%CI: 43.10, 48.28). Employers were significantly more likely to use private doctors ($\chi^2=616.2$, $df=1$, $p<0.0003$), travel longer distances ($t=-11.34$, $df=1,470.5$, $p<0.0003$) to reach them, and more likely to have health insurance coverage than employees ($\chi^2=1,098$, $df=1$, $p<0.0003$). Employers on several farms reported covering costs for health-related



transport (92.1%; 95%CI: 90.7, 93.5), medical consultations (62.2%; 95%CI: 59.7, 64.8), and providing free medications (88%; 95%CI: 86.2, 89.7). Only 0.85% of farms (95%CI: 0.37, 1.33) reported having employees enrolled in health insurance, but 77.1% (95%CI: 74.6, 79.4) of employers not providing insurance said they were willing to share costs for health insurance for employees. In addition, 148 farms had persons with formal medical training on site.

Conclusions: Employees on commercial farms in Namibia and their dependants do not have adequate access to formal health care and in particular to HIV/AIDS-related services. Access could be improved by strengthening and expanding the on-site health services provided by some farmers, including basic care and support for on-site health professionals. While few employees were covered by health insurance, employers expressed great willingness to co-pay for a basic plan that would include outpatient care.

Key words: Namibia, access to care, co-payment, commercial farming, insurance.

Introduction

Access to quality health care is a significant challenge in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa where the density of trained healthcare providers is the lowest in the world¹. Despite trends towards urbanization, much of Sub-Saharan Africa is heavily rural with limited access to hospitals and clinics in urban centres². Many studies document barriers to care for people living in rural settings worldwide, including the poor availability of trained staff, barriers to information, basic equipment and materials for care, and physical distance to care³⁻⁶. A number of studies have evaluated strategies for improving healthcare access in rural Sub-Saharan Africa, including the use of community health workers and participation in health insurance⁷⁻⁹. However, few have looked at employers' willingness to pay for health insurance as a strategy to improving healthcare access.

Namibia, in particular, has the second lowest population density in the world, with many of its people living in rural settings and working in the agricultural sector¹⁰. There are 13 political regions in Namibia and commercial farming takes place in 8 of these, with the remaining regions having communal land¹¹. Providing access to health care for the largely dispersed population presents a serious challenge. While Namibia is significantly improving its healthcare financing and delivery system due to exceptionally high

government expenditure on health (7.6% of GDP¹²), and an extensive coverage of people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for HIV/AIDS¹³, there is a lack of trained health professionals serving in the public sector. In 2008, 72% of doctors ($n=774$) and 46% of registered nurses ($n=2,989$) in Namibia were in private practice, serving less than 20% of the population¹⁴. On average, the private sector employs 8.8 health workers per 1000 people, compared with 2 health workers per 1000 people in the public sector¹⁴.

A potential partner in the provision of better health services is the commercial agricultural sector, the largest private employer in Namibia. As a significant contributor to the economic development of Namibia, this sector has already been engaged in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which still represents a significant health burden in the country^{11,15-17}. For example, in 2005 the Agricultural Employers' Association (AEA), a membership-based organization representing employers in the commercial agricultural sector, and the Namibia Farm Workers Union (NAFWU) signed an HIV/AIDS policy in 2005 to manage and mitigate the impact on the commercial agricultural sector¹¹. However, there is no current system in place to provide basic primary care to those employed in agriculture in Namibia¹⁴.

Besides an increase in health professionals working in the public sector, another potential opportunity for improving access to care for those in rural settings is the introduction of health insurance and cost-sharing approaches⁷. Health



insurance can be an important mechanism to avoid catastrophic individual and household healthcare expenditure¹⁸. While a number of innovated insurance schemes targeted at Namibians who could not afford private health insurance have been developed, at the last report only 12.5% of the population was covered by health insurance, and this represented people with middle to high incomes¹⁹⁻²². Given the small number of Namibians covered by health insurance, engaging employers could provide a way to expand that coverage and reduce high healthcare costs to individuals. Understanding the patterns of utilization among those employed in the agriculture sector, barriers of access to care, and the willingness of employers to pay for insurance schemes could help improve access to basic care for many Namibians.

In 2007, at the request of the AEA, the PharmAccess Foundation in Namibia conducted a survey of AEA member commercial farm employers to describe utilization of health services by employers and employees and associated costs; describe employer knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the provision of health services and support to employees; assess the status of accessible medical service delivery; and assess employer willingness to pay for health insurance schemes, including cost-sharing and reducing out-of-pocket expenditures. The survey was designed to inform the implementation plan of the AEA workplace policy. Although AEA members comprise only one-third of the estimated number of commercial farms, their farms are geographically representative of the greater farming sector in Namibia.

Methods

Survey design and target population

In 2007, the PharmAccess Foundation in Namibia conducted a cross-sectional survey of members of the AEA to assess utilization and provision of health services on farms (in particular HIV/AIDS services) and possibilities for the development of employer-provided insurance schemes. The

survey was piloted with 10 AEA-member commercial farming employers and, following this, the questions were amended to better assess the primary goals of the survey. In addition, a list of frequently asked questions was compiled. Once finalized, the survey was carried out using a structured questionnaire with telephone interviews. Any AEA-member commercial farm was eligible for inclusion and all were contacted regarding participation. Of the 1708 members invited to participate, 1402 employers (82.1%) agreed to the telephone survey and were included in this study. The employers represented 1414 farms throughout 8 regions of Namibia.

The survey gathered data on:

- general characteristics of the farm and number of employees and dependants
- use of medical facilities and health expenditure by all people working or living on farms
- local available medical expertise and services on site
- availability of first aid and provision of medicines on farms
- general knowledge of HIV/AIDS as specified in AEA policy, including prevention
- willingness to pay for health insurance.

Personal identifiable information was not collected in order to respect the privacy of respondents and eliminate any risk of breach of confidentiality. The telephone interviews were conducted by 20 peer enumerators selected from AEA members in each region and lasted approximately 30 min each. Prior to the survey, enumerators received a one-day training covering the content of the questionnaire, interviewing skills, and responses to frequently asked questions. Employers were asked to provide information about their farms regarding employee and employee-dependants' healthcare-seeking behaviour. After the survey, the peer enumerator answered questions for respondents from among the frequently asked questions collected from the pilot of the survey, or relayed questions which the



enumerator could not answer to the AEA leadership for follow up.

Statistical analyses

Data collected were entered into a database using MS Access 2007. Statistical analysis was performed using R v2.10.0 (<http://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/base/>) statistical software. Bivariate analyses of categorical variables were assessed using Pearson's χ^2 , continuous variables were assessed using Welch's *t*-test, and an alpha of 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

General characteristics

Of the 1708 members invited, 1402 employers (82.1%) representing 1414 farms agreed to participate in the telephone survey; the farms were located throughout 8 geographical regions of Namibia (Fig1). Surveys were administered on a 'per-farm' basis, so that employers who managed more than one farm responded more than once to the survey. Therefore, in the results when referring to employers it is implied that they are representing a unique farm. In total, 87.1% of employers (95%CI: 85.4, 88.9) resided permanently on a commercial farm. They reported a total of 8721 permanent employees, 5728 temporary employees, and 14 754 employee dependants on all farms over the 12 months leading up to the survey date. The mean number of employees per farm was 10.2 (range 0–342; 95% CI: 9.5, 10.9).

Utilization, access and expenditures

Employers ($n=1414$) were asked to report on the healthcare-seeking behaviour of themselves and their employees in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 1). A great majority of employers (94.7%; 95%CI: 93.6, 95.9) reported that employees had visited at least one medical facility and most frequently used clinics (79.2%, 95%CI: 77.1, 81.3), followed

by doctors (50.1%; 95%CI: 47.5, 52.7) and mobile clinics (45.7%; 95%CI: 43.1, 48.3). The vast majority of health utilization by employees was from public sources. From all types of health facilities, employees used health services significantly more than employers and used significantly more public facilities than private (Table 1).

The great majority of farm employers (90.7%; 95%CI: 89.2, 92.2) reported they had visited at least one medical facility over the previous 12 months. However, employers mostly visited doctors (65.0%; 95%CI: 62.5, 67.5), dentists (49.5%; 95%CI: 46.9, 52.1) and optometrists (31.7%; 95%CI: 29.3, 34.1), and used primarily private facilities. Except for the use of mobile clinics, traditional healers, and nurses, employers reported travelling significantly longer distances to access health facilities than their employees (Table 1). The location of all commercial farms in Namibia and AEA members who participated in the survey in relation to health facilities is shown (Fig1). In general, health facilities are located at considerable distances from the widely dispersed farms.

Costs of care

The health-related costs assessed in this survey included the costs of a consultation, medications and transportation to and from the health facility. Employers were significantly more likely to pay for employees' transportation costs (mean=2.8; 95%CI: 2.57, 3.04; $\chi^2=303.5$, $df=1$, $p<0.0003$) than the costs associated with medical consultations (mean=1.1; 95%CI: 0.96, 1.32; $p<0.0003$) or medications (mean=0.61; 95%CI: 0.47, 0.75; $\chi^2=538.1$, $df=1$, $p<0.0003$) (Table 2). The situation was similar for employee dependants. Although the average costs of transportation were not collected, the average cost of a medical consultation (NA\$43.43; 95%CI: 36.67, 50.19) was almost double that of medications (NA\$26.84; 95%CI: 20.47, 33.20). The average one-way distance travelled to a consultation was 63.36 km (95%CI: 59.63, 67.08), which could result in several hours of employees' work lost.

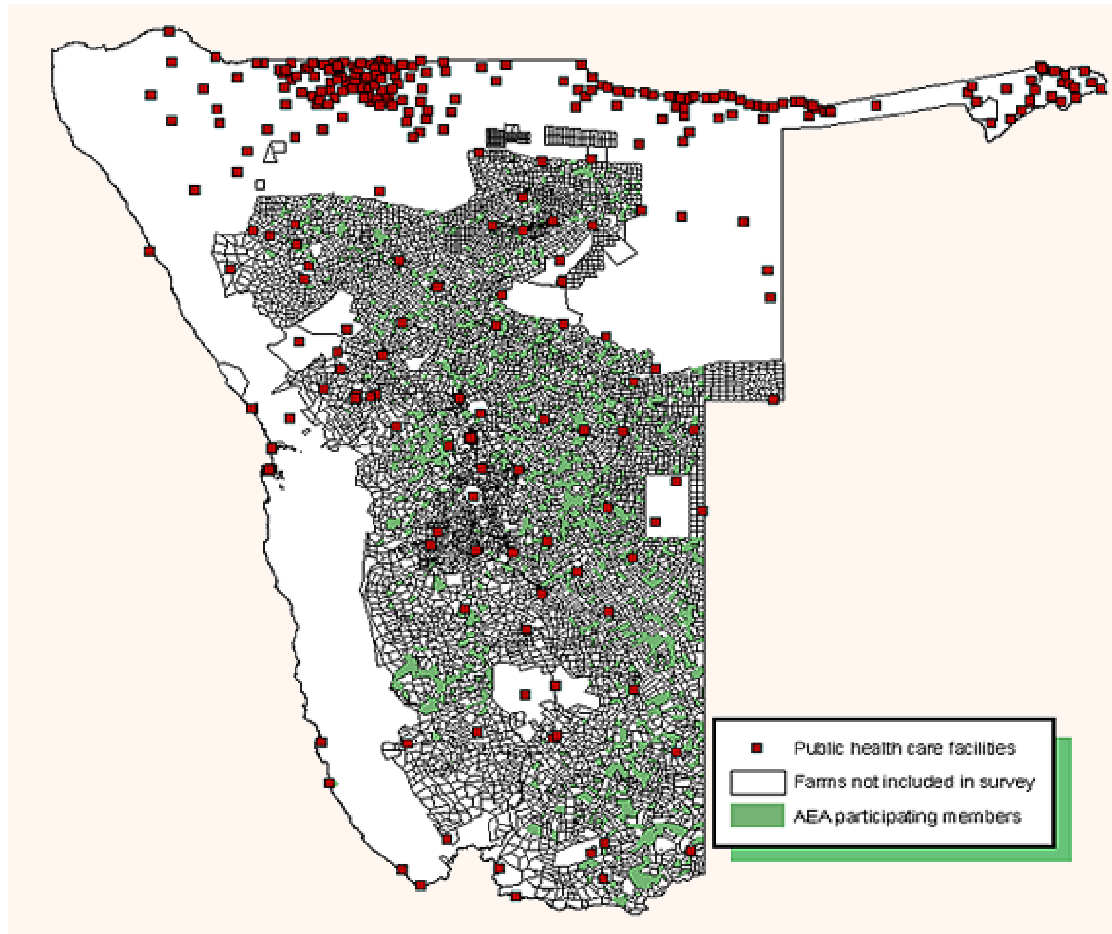


Figure 1: Location of employers in relation to other commercial farms and public health facilities in Namibia.

Provision of health care and medications

Because of the long travel distances often needed to reach basic care, a great majority of farms reported providing care for minor illnesses for employees (95.9%; 95%CI: 94.9, 97.0) and their dependants (87.9%; 95%CI: 86.2, 89.6) on site. The details of how this care was provided were not captured by this survey; however, employers were asked whether any person living on the farm had some form of professional medical training. The study found that more than 10% of farms (10.47%; 95%CI: 8.9, 12.2) had at least one person in residence who had received professional medical training (Table 3); however, this does not include the most common form of training: basic first aid

certification (16.8%; 95%CI: 14.8, 18.7). The details of why these professionals were on site or of their primary role was not collected in this survey. However, their presence represents an opportunity for farm worker to avoid the costs of and travel time for health care otherwise necessary. In addition, employers reported providing different types of basic medications to employees and their dependants on site (Table 4). The most provided medication was for minor injuries, but medications for colds and influenza, diarrhoea, and analgesics were also commonly available on farms at no cost to employees. Some employers reported selling medications to employees but free medications were most common.



Table 1: Employer-reported utilization of and access to health facilities on farms

Facility		Variable							
		Utilization		Public Sector		Distance km			
Type	Total (n)	% (95% CI)	P-value df=1	% (95% CI)	P-value df=1	mean	95% CI	P-value df=1	
Hospital									
	Employee	1414	41.4 (38.9, 44.0)		93.0 (90.9, 95.1)		107.2	(100.8, 113.5)	
	Employer	1414	25.8 (23.5, 28.1)	<0.003	9.6 (6.6, 12.6)	<0.003	236.0	(218.8, 253.3)	<0.003
Clinic									
	Employee	1414	79.2 (77.1, 81.3)		97.7 (96.8, 98.6)		63.8	(61.3, 66.4)	
	Employer	1413	10.2 (8.6, 11.8)	<0.003	68.1 (60.4, 75.7)	<0.003	88.8	(75.8, 101.8)	<0.003
Mobile clinic									
	Employee	1414	45.7 (43.1, 48.3)		98.5 (97.5, 99.4)		15.5	(12.7, 18.2)	
	Employer	1414	15.1 (13.3, 17.0)	<0.003	97.7 (95.6, 99.7)	<0.003	12.6	(7.7, 17.5)	0.317
Doctor									
	Employee	1410	50.3 (47.7, 52.9)		53.3 (49.6, 57.0)		98.1	(93.0, 103.3)	
	Employer	1414	65.0 (62.5, 67.5)	<0.003	2.1 (1.1, 3.0)	<0.003	155.1	(146.8, 163.4)	<0.003
Dentist									
	Employee	1410	23.0 (20.9, 25.2)		66.2 (61.0, 71.3)		106.6	(88.6, 124.5)	
	Employer	1414	49.5 (46.9, 52.1)	<0.003	1.3 (0.4, 2.1)	<0.003	226.5	(214.8, 238.3)	<0.003
Optometrist									
	Employee	1399	7.2 (5.9, 8.7)		64.4 (55.0, 73.7)		120.7	(102.0, 139.4)	
	Employer	1414	31.7 (29.3, 34.1)	<0.003	0.7 (-0.1, 1.4)	<0.003	278.9	(262.2, 295.6)	<0.003
Traditional healer									
	Employee	1383	3.4 (2.4, 4.4)		NA		196.8	(132.9, 260.8)	
	Employer	1414	0.1 (-0.05, 0.3)	<0.003	NA	NA	100	(21.6, 178.4)	0.167
Nurse									
	Employee	1358	1.5 (0.8, 2.0)		15.0 (-0.6, 30.6)		37.5	(2.4, 75.6)	
	Employer	1413	0.6 (0.2, 1.0)	0.04	11.1 (-9.4, 31.6)	0.77	38	(15.9, 104.8)	0.422

Table 2: Employer-reported coverage of costs for utilization by employees and their dependants

Farms			Units	
Cost type	Responding n	Covering cost % (95% CI)	Mean, range (95% CI)	
Transportation to medical facility			Trips – n	Distance travelled – km
Employee	1414	92.1 (90.7, 93.5)	2.80, 0–60 (2.57, 3.04)	63.36, 0–618 (59.63, 67.08)
Dependant	1414	83.9 (82.0, 85.9)		
Medical consultation fee			Number of incidents	Cost of incidents (NAD)
Employee	1414	62.2 (59.7, 64.8)*	1.14, 0–25 (0.96, 1.32)	43.43, 0–999 (36.67, 50.19)
Dependant	1414	53.6 (51.0, 56.2)*		
Medications			Number of incidents	Cost of incidents (NAD)
Employee	1414	48.2 (45.6, 50.8)*	0.61, 0–20 (0.47, 0.75)	26.84, 0–800 (20.47, 33.20)
Dependant	1414	41.8 (39.2, 44.4)*		

NAD, Namibian \$.

*Compared with covering transportation costs, significantly different $p < 0.0003$



Table 3: Employer-reported on-site presence of trained health professional

Professional training [†]	No. farms reporting healthcare professional	Farms % (95% CI)
General practitioner	15	1.06 (0.52, 1.59)
Registered nurse	72	5.09 (3.95, 6.24)
Nursing assistant	23	1.63 (0.97, 2.29)
Pharmacist	17	1.20 (0.63, 1.77)
Optometrist	3	0.21 (-0.03, 0.45)
Paramedic	11	0.78 (0.32, 1.24)
Midwife	26	1.84 (1.14, 2.54)
Homeopath	2	0.14 (-0.05, 0.34)
Other training	15	1.06 (0.53, 1.59)
First Aid Certification	237	16.76 (14.81, 18.71)
Any trained professional	148	10.47 (8.87, 12.06)

[†]1414 Farms responded.

Table 4: Employer-reported provision of medications and care on-site in farms

Medication provided	Dispensed at no cost		Dispensed at cost	
	Farms responding (n)	Providing medication % (95% CI)	Farms responding (n)	Providing medication % (95% CI)
Employees				
Cold & influenza	1366	88.9 (87.7, 90.6)	1338	31.5 (29.0, 33.9)
Diarrhoea	1365	86.0 (84.2, 87.8)	1336	22.9 (20.7, 25.1)
Analgesics	1365	88.9 (87.7, 90.6)	1335	36.5 (34.0, 39.0)
Contraception (other than condoms)	1361	4.7 (3.4, 5.8)	1337	7.8 (6.4, 9.2)
Minor injury	1364	91.9 (90.5, 93.3)	1337	17.1 (15.4, 19.4)
Other	1279	1.9 (1.2, 2.7)	1280	0.4 (0.06, 0.7)
Employee dependants				
Cold & influenza	1253	86.5 (84.7, 89.7)	1232	34.5 (32.0, 37.0)
Diarrhoea	1253	83.5 (81.5, 85.4)	1229	25.4 (23.1, 27.6)
Analgesics	1252	85.4 (83.6, 87.3)	1232	38.6 (36.1, 41.2)
Contraception (other than condoms)	1252	5.7 (4.5, 7.0)	1231	8.8 (7.3, 10.2)
Minor injury	1253	89.2 (87.6, 90.8)	1232	19.9 (17.8, 22.0)
Other	1175	1.0 (0.9, 2.2)	1175	0.2 (-0.01, 0.5)

HIV/AIDS

As requested by the AEA, questions regarding an employer's knowledge, attitudes and practices for HIV/AIDS were also collected. Employers on 44 farms (3.1%; 95%CI: 2.2, 4.0) reported they knew of employees receiving ART for HIV/AIDS. Employers on only 8 farms (18.1%; 95%CI: 6.7, 29.4) covered the costs associated with the publicly funded ART program for employees with HIV/AIDS; on

19 farms (43.1%; 95%CI: 29.3, 58.7) the employees paid for these costs themselves. The publicly funded ART program costs NA\$8 per consultation; medications are covered by the state. Access to HIV prevention measures on farms was also limited. Employers on 203 farms (14.3%; 95%CI: 12.2, 15.8) reported that they were aware of 1130 employees or their dependants who had gone for HIV testing in the 12 months prior to the survey. However, this may not reflect the actual number of employees or their dependants being



tested, especially regarding the associated sensitivity and stigma. In addition, the following HIV-related services were being provided to employees on some farms: condoms (14.6%; 95%CI: 12.7, 16.4), HIV-specific education (11.3%; 95%CI: 9.7, 13.0), training on condom use (13.1%; 95%CI: 11.25, 14.75), and peer education (1.8%; 95%CI: 1.1, 2.5).

While relatively few services were provided to employees on farms, knowledge regarding HIV by employers was comparatively strong. Employers on 89.8% farms (95%CI: 88.2, 91.4) were able to correctly identify two possible routes of HIV infection, and reject at least three common misconceptions about HIV transmission. The most widespread misconception was that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites (12.8%; 95%CI: 11.1, 14.5). Also, 20% of employers (95%CI: 17.9, 22.1) did not know that mother-to-child HIV transmission can be prevented.

Insurance availability and prospects for future investment

The survey assessed the health insurance coverage reported by employers for themselves, employees, and their dependants. Just over half the employers reported their farms provided health insurance, covering both in- and outpatient services, for themselves (57.5%; 95%CI: 54.9, 60.1) and their own dependants (53.7%; 95%CI: 51.1, 56.3). Conversely, almost no employers reported health insurance coverage on farms for employees (0.85%; 95%CI: 0.37, 1.33) and their dependants (0.50%; 95%CI: 0.13, 0.86). Farms provided significantly more insurance to employers and their dependants than for employees and employee dependants ($\chi^2=1098$, $df=1$, $p<0.0003$).

Employers were asked about their willingness to pay for private health insurance for employees that would cover only out-patient care through a mobile clinic. The hypothetical monthly cost of this scheme was calculated to be a NA\$100 premium (approximately US\$14.30) per person. This premium is significantly cheaper than any existing health insurance product on the Namibian market because it does not include in-patient care. While few employers were

willing to pay the full monthly premium for their employees (16.0%; 95%CI: 14.1, 17.9) or employee dependants (3.7%; 95%CI: 2.7, 4.7), among those who would not pay the full premium, willingness to share the cost (co-payment) was much higher (employees: 77.1%; 95%CI: 74.6, 79.4; employee dependants: 38.7%; 95%CI: 36.1, 41.3). Employers were willing to co-pay on average NA\$44 (approximately US\$6.30) per employee and NA\$39 (approximately US\$5.60) per dependant per month. Employers also indicated they were prepared to co-pay for an average of 2.8 dependants per employee. Employers on farms that provided free medicines to employees and their dependants, and those who reported paying for transportation to medical care were significantly more likely to be willing to co-pay insurance ($\chi^2=5.70$, $df=1$, $p=0.01$; $\chi^2=8.84$, $df=1$, $p=0.002$, respectively).

Discussion

Access to health care in rural settings is notoriously limited in Sub-Saharan Africa, where populations are often highly dispersed⁵. The low population density means that many rural Namibians suffer from this lack of access to care. Commercial farms are one of the largest employers in Namibia representing 65 000 employees and employee dependants who often live permanently on the farms. Partnerships with the agricultural sector organisations, such as the AEA, provide an opportunity to improve access to care for a large number of people.

Currently, the provision of health care, including health insurance, for people living on AEA farms is at the discretion of the employer and not a standard policy. From the survey results, employees are making use of a variety of health services, mostly in the less expensive public sector, and travelling long distances to do so, bearing most of the cost themselves. Employers, by contrast, are consistently using more private services and travelling even longer distances. It is possible that employers use private services due to a perceived increase in quality of more expensive care. More employers benefit from health insurance



coverage than employees. The cost of full private health insurance is prohibitive for the average farm worker who often must also provide for his or her family who also live on the farm. While this study found a very small number of employers who provide health insurance for employees, there is a strong willingness to share insurance costs with employees, which offers an opportunity to improve access to care.

Another opportunity identified in this study was that some farm employers supported costs for employees and their dependants, providing free basic medications and often covering the cost of travel or health consultations. These employers were more likely to be willing to co-pay for health insurance for employees than employers who did not provide this type of support. It may be that these employers saw value in investing in the health of their employees to avoid costs related to absenteeism. Some farms also housed a number of trained health professionals, presumably to provide care for farm residents. Although the employment status of these health professionals was not clear from the study, their presence represents a resource that could be engaged and strengthened to provide basic care on remote farms.

In Sub-Saharan Africa there is an increasing lack of healthcare workers¹⁶, a persistent burden of HIV/AIDS and an emerging epidemic of chronic disease²³. Task shifting, or delegating tasks from more- to less-specialized health workers, has been proposed as a potential solution to this problem^{24,25}. The resident, trained health professionals identified in this study could potentially be motivated or re-trained to provide healthcare to employees on a cache of nearby farms. Building the capacity of these professionals to provide care by giving training on relevant public health topics and providing basic diagnostic and treatment tools would greatly improve access to health care in these remote regions, as has been shown in previous studies²⁴.

Given the cost of current private Namibian health insurance packages, novel approaches must be taken to make cost-sharing by employers an affordable and attractive option.

Engaging in public-private partnerships, as in other developing countries, could also be utilized in Namibia²⁶. With the adoption of health insurance, the use of the private health sector could increase and significantly alleviate the burden on the public health sector^{19,27}. Health insurance could also lead to gains from a healthier workforce with greater productivity, a reduced need for worker replacement, and direct financial gains for the commercial farming sector²⁸⁻³⁰. Currently uninsured employers and their families (43% of the participants in this survey) could also benefit from such an insurance scheme.

Other novel approaches to improving access to care, such as the strengthening of mobile clinics and the introduction of remote-care communications such as telehealth have been shown to work in other rural settings and could be applied in Namibia³¹⁻³³. A recent meta-analysis found that home-based telehealth has a positive effect on clinical outcomes³³. While telemedicine has not yet been implemented in Namibia, the geography of the country suggests a potentially important role for this technology³². In addition, affordable fingerprint technology, which has been used in other developing countries with success, could be used for identification and medical monitoring³³.

This study also identified a significant gap in the provision of basic services for HIV/AIDS prevention, education and management. Very few farms supported ART for their employees and there was no evidence of an established structure for voluntary counselling and testing for HIV. The burden of HIV/AIDS is significant in Namibia¹³ and all sectors, especially where employees live with their families in the workplace, must be engaged to curb the epidemic. Although the study showed that employers had good knowledge of the transmission of HIV/AIDS, some misconceptions were identified and systematic support or education was not being provided for those living and working on their farms. The introduction of health insurance for employees could lower the threshold for seeking HIV-testing; however, this would need to be supported by the employers or the insurance scheme.



Limitations and biases

All information collected was from employers only who were asked to respond on behalf of employees and employee dependants. This is the greatest limitation to the findings as it presents a risk for information bias, recall bias, and reporting bias. Ideally, employees and their dependants would have been questioned directly in order to limit this bias. However, that was outside the scope of this study. Questions were designed to limit speculation by employers on employee behaviour and instead provide evidence or counts of events. To avoid recall bias, employers were asked to report on only the 12 months prior to the administration of the survey.

In addition, there was a risk of reporting bias if employers gave inaccurate information, either regarding the provision of health services or the health status of their employees, leading to a possible inflation of the numbers. Because the AEA has no specific policy requiring employers to provide health services to employees – and thus there are no repercussions for not providing services – this risk was considered to be low.

While conducting interviews by telephone was deemed to be the most feasible way of reaching the largest number of participants, this may have had an impact on willingness to participate, leading to a selection bias. Ideally, a random sample of employers would have been used to avoid a systematic selection of any particular kind of respondent. In addition, having AEA-member moderators conduct the survey may have had an impact on employer responses. Again, this approach was taken because it was the most feasible and could provide the largest number of responses. It was also potentially beneficial to have employers speaking with colleagues rather than with an ‘outsider’.

Conclusion

The study results underscore the limited access to health care for people living in rural communities in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in lower income groups. However, as

this study demonstrates, the commercial farming sector in Namibia is a potential partner for improving access through cost-sharing insurance schemes and leveraging the existing health services on many farms. The introduction of affordable private health insurance, including HIV/AIDS coverage, for commercial farm workers is feasible. This study did not assess the costs associated with health insurance; however, such information would be valuable in strengthening the case for greater coverage, and future studies would be useful to identify the most cost-effective solution. Innovative interventions such as mobile clinics, telehealth and the involvement of medical professionals in task shifting to competent lay people residing on farms would also increase access and greatly benefit resident workers.

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