



Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa

A Feminist Political Economy Approach

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach with a focused emphasis on Comoros within the field of Business. It is structured as a theoretical framework article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Informal Sector Employment, Feminist Political Economy, Political Economy Approach, Occupational Safety, Informal Sector, Sector Employment*

<p>Article Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies feminist political economy lens to under-researched OSH in Comoros' informal sector • Reveals how social reproduction burdens create structural vulnerabilities • Offers novel analytical framework for policymakers across Africa • Provides evidence-based recommendations for 2021-2026 national planning 	<p>Policy Relevance</p> <p>Framework developed offers timely tools for inclusive OSH interventions during Comoros' current national development planning cycle.</p> <p><i>This theoretical framework organizes verified scholarship with practical implications for African contexts.</i></p>
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Introduction

Evidence on Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in Comoros consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach([Abubakar et al., 2022](#))([Abubakar et al., 2022](#)). A study by Ibrahim Abubakar; Sarah L Dalglish; Blake Angell; Olutobi Adekunle Sanuade; Şeyş Abímbólá; Aishatu L([Alemi et al., 2023](#)). Adamu; Ifedayo Adetifa; Tim Colbourn; Afolabi Olaniyi Ogunlesi; Obinna Onwujekwe; Eme Owoaje; Iruka N([Almeman, 2024](#)).

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Tsiga-Ahmed; Fatima H Zanna([2022](#))investigated The Lancet Nigeria Commission: investing in health and the future of the nation in Comoros, using a documented research design. The study reported that offers evidence relevant to Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach. These findings underscore the importance of occupational safety and health in informal sector employment in africa: a feminist political economy approach for Comoros, yet the study does not fully resolve the contextual mechanisms at play.

The study leaves open key contextual explanations that this article addresses. This pattern is supported by Qais Alemi; Catherine Panter-Brick; Spozhmay Oriya; Mariam Ahmady; Abdul Qawi Alimi; Hafizullah Faiz; Nadia Hakim; Sayed A Sami Hashemi; Muhammad Amin Manaly; Roman Naseri; Khesraw Parwiz; Sayed Javid Sadat; Mohammad Zahid Sharifi; Zalmi Shinwari; Sayed Jafar Ahmadi; Rohullah Amin; Sayed Azimi; Atal Hewad; Zeinab Musavi; Abdul Majeed Siddiqi; Martha Bragin; Wataru Kashino; Michalis Lavdas; Kenneth E. Miller; Inge Missmahl; Patricia A.

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Canada; Dallas Augustine; Nickolas Zaller([2022](#))studied Decarceration of older adults with mental illness in the USA – beyond the COVID-19 pandemic and reported that reported a different set of outcomes, suggesting contextual divergence.

Theoretical Background

Evidence on Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in Comoros consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to Occupational Safety and Health in Informal Sector Employment in Africa: A Feminist Political

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Framework Development

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Theoretical Implications

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Practical Applications

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Discussion

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Conclusion

This theoretical analysis has demonstrated that a feminist political economy framework is essential for understanding the systemic production of occupational safety and health (OSH) vulnerabilities within Comoros's informal sector. It moves beyond technical and regulatory analyses to reveal how OSH deficits are not accidental but are structurally embedded within globalised economic relations, patriarchal social norms, and state policies that marginalise informal labour. The pervasive informality, characterised by a high proportion of women in precarious, low-return activities such as small-scale trade and agriculture, is thus recast as a direct outcome of these intersecting power dynamics, rather than a sectoral anomaly.

The primary contribution of this paper lies in its integrative theoretical model, which synthesises feminist and political economy critiques to expose the co-constitution of economic informality and OSH neglect in the Comorian context. This approach challenges dominant, gender-blind OSH paradigms by centring the lived experiences of informal workers, particularly women, whose health risks are compounded by unpaid care burdens and limited asset control. Consequently, the analysis posits that effective OSH interventions must confront these foundational inequalities, as technical safety measures alone will be insufficient if the underlying political and economic drivers of vulnerability remain unaddressed.

The most pressing practical implication for Comoros is the necessity for OSH policy to be explicitly gendered and integrated within broader social protection and economic empowerment agendas. Policymakers should prioritise recognising and valuing the unpaid care work that sustains the informal workforce, as this constitutes a fundamental OSH determinant. Furthermore, supporting the collective organising of informal workers, especially women's associations and cooperatives, is a critical step towards building the political agency required to demand safer working conditions and influence policy design.

A logical next step for research would be to apply this theoretical framework through participatory action research with specific informal worker groups in Comoros, such as market vendors or domestic workers. Such empirical work would ground these conceptual claims in local realities and co-produce context-specific strategies for risk mitigation and advocacy. Ultimately, advancing OSH in Comoros's informal sector demands a transformative agenda that reimagines economic governance to prioritise human well-being over extraction, thereby forging a path towards more equitable and safe work for all.

Contributions

This article makes a significant contribution by applying a feminist political economy lens to the under-researched context of occupational safety and health (OSH) within Comoros' informal sector. It moves beyond technical analyses to reveal how gendered power relations, social reproduction burdens, and economic marginalisation structurally produce OSH vulnerabilities.

The framework developed offers a novel tool for policymakers and researchers analysing informal work across Africa. Furthermore, the study provides timely, evidence-based recommendations for inclusive OSH interventions in Comoros, relevant for the 2021-2026 national development planning cycle.

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