

LESOTHO ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2028

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1. Description

1.1. Mission

To champion and defend the interests, rights and wellbeing of teachers fighting for socio-economic justice at workplace and beyond and provision of free, inclusive and quality education for all.

1.2. Vision

A leading teachers union in fighting for teachers' rights and welfare as well as advocating for quality education

1.3. Our Core Values

- Class consciousness
- Accountability
- Comradeship
- Integrity
- Teamwork

1.4. Strategic Goals

- Organizational Growth
- Resource mobilization
- Governance
- Education and stakeholder relationship
- National agenda

1.5. Our Slogan

Setting a pace from ambition to achievement

2. Foreword by the President

A strategic plan is a crucial tool for guiding an organization toward achieving its long-term vision and mission. For the Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT), it provides a clear roadmap for addressing the challenges facing our education system, supporting teachers, and ensuring that our union grows in strength and influence. A well-crafted strategic plan helps us prioritize resources, streamline operations, and focus efforts on key objectives, such as improving teacher welfare, advancing quality education, and fostering a culture of accountability and transparency. It acts as a blueprint for aligning all stakeholders, from board members to grassroots educators, ensuring that everyone is working toward common goals.

Equally important is the unity of the National Executive Committee (NEC) that oversees the strategic plan. The effectiveness of any strategic plan hinges on strong, cohesive leadership. When the NEC members are united in their vision and purpose, they create a sense of shared responsibility and commitment to the organization's goals. This unity fosters collaboration, allowing the NEC members to make collective decisions, support each other through challenges, and work synergistically to overcome obstacles. It also enhances the credibility of LAT, as a unified leadership body is more likely to earn the trust and confidence of our members, donors, and other stakeholders. A fragmented NEC, on the other hand, risks causing confusion, inefficiency, and a lack of direction, which can undermine the entire strategic initiative.

Finally, the NEC unity is essential for the long-term sustainability of the organization. A strategic plan is not a one-time document but a living guide that must be constantly revisited, evaluated, and adjusted based on changing circumstances. When the NEC is unified, it is better positioned to provide the ongoing oversight and leadership necessary to adapt the plan to new opportunities or challenges. This unity also ensures that LAT remains accountable to its members and stakeholders, fostering trust and a sense of ownership over the plan's success. In short, the combined strength, alignment, and dedication of the NEC are key to realizing the vision of LAT and making meaningful, lasting impacts on the education system in Lesotho.

3. Foreword by Secretary General

Founded in 1986, LAT has consistently stood at the forefront of advocacy for teachers' rights, welfare, and the promotion of quality education. This new strategic plan marks an important chapter in our collective efforts to achieve the fundamental objectives of *defending the interests*, *rights*, *and well-being of teachers* while striving for *socio-economic justice in the workplace* and beyond. We are committed to the ideal of *free*, *inclusive*, *and quality education for all*, a cornerstone of our national development.

Our vision is clear: LAT strives to be a leading teachers' union that not only champions teachers' rights and welfare but also plays a key role in the advocacy for quality education across the country. As we continue to represent over six thousand teachers, our resolve to improve the lives of educators and the quality of education in Lesotho grows stronger. This vision requires not only the passion and dedication of our members but also the strategic focus and resources to bring about tangible change.

The decolonization of education in Lesotho holds immense value in reclaiming the cultural, intellectual, and pedagogical sovereignty of the country. For too long, the education system has been shaped by colonial legacies that prioritize foreign knowledge and perspectives, marginalizing indigenous knowledge, languages, and values. Decolonizing education allows us to craft a curriculum that reflects the lived realities of Basotho people, celebrates our rich history, and empowers students to engage critically with both local and global issues. It also fosters a sense of pride and identity, enabling learners to see themselves as agents of change, rather than passive recipients of a foreign educational model. By decolonizing education, Lesotho will build a more inclusive, relevant, and equitable system that truly serves the needs of its people and contributes to the nation's social, economic, and cultural development.

In this Strategic Plan, we lay the foundation for achieving our goals of organizational growth, resource mobilization, good governance, education advocacy, stronger stakeholder relationships and national development. These are our key pillars for national development and long-term sustainability. Through a commitment to good governance, we will ensure transparency and accountability at every level of LAT's operations. Resource mobilization will enable us to expand our programs and deliver on our promise to advocate for our members effectively.

As we work to achieve these goals, LAT remains committed to strengthening our relationships with key stakeholders, from the Ministry of Education to national and international partners. Together, we will continue to fight for a just education system that uplifts every teacher and learner in Lesotho.

The road ahead may be challenging, but with unity, focus, and dedication, we will continue to lead the way toward a brighter, more equitable future for education and for teachers in Lesotho.

4. Operating Background

The Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT) was established in October 1986 following years of attempts to form a strong teachers-union but in vain. For a considerable period since the introduction of formal education by Missionaries, just after 1833, there had never been a teachers-union that united both primary and secondary teachers in Lesotho. Although the main agenda of the early missionaries was religious, their formal education focused more on literacy and some vocational skills for the Western administration of the time. With time, the missionaries expanded the number of elementary schools and by 1879 there were forty-one (41) primary schools and hundred and seventy-five (175) in 1901. The expansion grew till 1948 when Lesotho had the first secondary schools.

With various curriculum reforms till independence in 1966 and thereafter, there was no teachers' organisation that represented the collective voice of teachers' advocacy for transparency and accountability in implementation of policies in the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET). All these reforms to date have missed one very important aspect; the decolonization of education. The curriculum is designed to focus on the lower levels of the Bloom's taxonomy, namely, memory and comprehension and very little, if any, on creativity/innovation, critical and analytical thinking as well as values-based education.

Since 1986 therefore, LAT membership grew though it could not fulfil the labour provision to command fifty plus one percent (50+1 %) of the labour force to officially represent teachers for collective bargaining. Although the Ministry of Education and Training did and still recognizes LAT as a union representing teachers in Lesotho, however, it does not comply with the legal requirement. This situation compromises the role of the union to fulfil its mandate. Nonetheless, through this recognition, despite its membership less than the required fifty plus one percent, LAT has made indelible marks in fighting for decent work for its members and provision of free and quality education for all in the Kingdom of Lesotho. LAT has a rich history of achievements since its inception despite various challenges it encountered on its way.

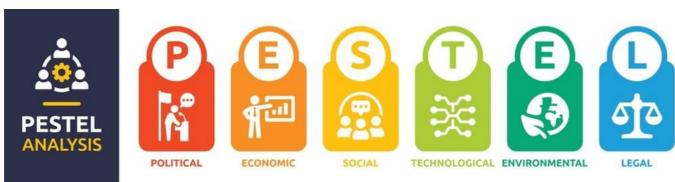
To make national and international impact, LAT became a member of Education International (EI) and the Southern African Teachers Organisation (SATO) whose role in advocating for quality education globally and regionally respectively cannot be overemphasized. LAT partners such as the Danish Union of Teachers (DLF), and Ontario Teachers Federation (OTF) and Alternatives (Canada) play a critical role in fulfillment of some of its aspirations.

The Union has its own plot and buildings at Lakeside with lease number 13283-1055. It is a legally registered union since 1986 under the Labour Code order no. 24 of 1992 with registration number TU-41. From the approximately fifteen thousand pre-school and primary and secondary teachers in Lesotho currently, LAT has a membership of more than six thousand.

5. Macro-Environmental Scan

The 2025–2028 Strategic Plan to be responsive and effective has integrated the macro-environmental analysis using the PESTEL framework—focusing on Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal factors. This approach strengthens the strategic foundation by providing a structured assessment of external dynamics that may influence the trade union environment in Lesotho.

The scan draws its strength from the SWOT analysis that preceded the establishment of the Strategic Plan. This scan will enable the leadership and management to make informed decisions, anticipate change, and strategically position the organisation within evolving national, regional, and international landscapes. The result is a strategic plan that is grounded in external realities, adaptable to uncertainty, and oriented toward sustainable impact.



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5.1. Political Factors

The political climate of Lesotho has both enabling factors and risks to the operation of the Union. First, despite changes in governments, LAT has never been threatened to be banned or even withdrawing the deduction code for membership subscriptions. The position of LAT to remain non-partisan to party politics, has enabled it to work with any government of the day. On the other hand, the political risk for non-alliance with a political party is that no government believes that the LAT exists to develop Lesotho. They view LAT as a partner to opposition particularly when it demands justice for workers and the people of Lesotho. The trade union political landscape lacks unity and this favours the employer.

5.2. Economic Factors

Lesotho's economy is classified as lower-middle-income, with a GDP of approximately \$2.05 billion in 2023. The economy relies heavily on textile manufacturing, agriculture, remittances, and regional customs revenue¹. The youth unemployment rate is high, estimated at around 38.9% in 2024. Economic growth is projected at 1.5 per cent in 2025. The country faces significant economic challenges, including high inflation (8.2 per cent), a fiscal deficit (7.6 per cent of GDP), and moderate debt management risks². Teachers' salaries are low resulting in high levels of indebtedness. Consequently, any adjustment of the subscription fees (standing at M25 per month since beyond ten years ago) becomes a serious challenge. The risk further extends to some teachers whose affordability prevents them from affiliating with LAT because M25 cannot be withdrawn from their

¹ Moody's Analytics (2024) https://www.economy.com/lesotho/indicators Accessed 13:33, 29/12/2024.

² Lesotho Partnership Compact (2024).

salaries. Thus, to be able to fully implement its strategic plan, LAT has to be robust on external resource mobilization.

5.3. Social and Relational Factors

Lesotho has a progressive education sector that is poised to reap the benefits of achieving almost universal primary education. The country has achieved 98.7 per cent gross enrolment rate (GER) and a net enrolment rate (NER) of 82.6 per cent for primary education³. She spends the most on education among Sub-Saharan African countries, however, the budget is disproportionately allocated to education sub-sectors. According to the figures provided for education sector analysis 2020, the share of education budget allocated for Early Childhood Care and Development was 0.2 per cent, while 43 per cent was spent on primary education and 23.5 per cent on secondary education. 28.5 per cent of the budget was spent on post-secondary education, which provided little benefit to the poor children who rarely complete secondary education. Consequently, the union does not only have a duty to advocate for legal bargaining platforms and decent working conditions but also a proportionate budget allocation in the education sector for an effective education system as well as a decolonized education system.

5.4. Technological Factors

Whereas there is generally basic technological expertise in Lesotho, the country lacks behind in terms of other forms of technological advancements such as Artificial Intelligence (AI). Our schools still prevent students from bring along cell phones at school not to mention their use. Thus, the negative perception of cell phones calls for non-regulation and emphasis on the benefits leading to misuse of such phones, therefore. Robotics and AI are fields that LAT should advocate for so to harness the high levels of algorithms to benefit Lesotho.

5.5. Environmental Factors

Vulnerable to climate change, Lesotho and her people are in dire need for advocates of climate change education and adaption not only for food production but also for general defence against repercussions of climate change. The Just Transition is an agenda that LAT should pursue on behalf of teachers as well as other workers in Lesotho and ensure that it takes a clear position in the Global South and Global North geopolitics.

5.6. Legal Factors

The legal framework in Lesotho enables freedom of association right from the Constitution of the land to ministerial Acts of parliament. The limitation is in the legislation that domesticate the Labour Act of 2024 into different ministries. The Labour Act establishes bargaining councils but the Education Act. This bottle neck is an impediment to the enjoyment of bargaining rights as enshrined in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Labour Act, 2024. It remains critical therefore that the Union strongly advocate for domestication of these instruments at sectorial level.

³ Education Statistics Bulletin, Ministry of Education and Training, Planning Unit, Lesotho, 2023

6. THE 2025-2028 STRATEGIES

KEY FOCUS AREA	STRATEGIC GOAL	STRATEGIES	KPIs	ACTION	KEY RESULTS
Organizational growth	 Achieving growth in membership 	 Develop recruitment incentives for members 	 Percentage increase in monthly recruits Claims for incentives from members 	 Issue monthly circulars to members on the incentives Set aside a budget for the claims 	 At lease 5 members every month At least two claims every month
			 Increase in monthly subscriptions 	 Provide leadership with reports on recruitment trends 	Member satisfaction
		 Establish a Student Chapter 	 Number of visits at teacher training institutions A student chapter structure 	 Visit teacher training institutions to recruit students 	 An active student chapter with members joining LAT upon appointment
		 Increase the visibility of the Union 	Followership on social mediaMore branding merchandise	 Improve the visibility on social media platforms Increase the union branding 	More members attracted to the Union
		 Develop a competitive sport program 	Team selection criteria	 Stage trials for team selections for all sport codes 	Athletic members from other unions
		 Recruit privately appointed teachers 	Number of recruits	 Visit private schools for recruitment 	At least 30 members annually

 Membership retention 	 Develop membership 	 Number of medical 	 Approach partners for 	At least one
	retention schemes	aid partners	medial aid Approach one bank for loans beyond those provided by LAT FS	scheme annually
	 Maintain quality regalia for members 	 Types of regalia procured 	 Assess attire service providers at all time Engage only providers with quality regalia 	 High Members' satisfaction level
	 Increase recreational activities 	 Number of activities 	 Organize fun walk for members Organize local and international tours for members 	 Social activities for members to bond
	 Maintain the solidarity fund 	 Number of reported cases and disbursement 	 Regularly inform members of funds upon death Budget for the funds 	 Support to every deceased member
	■ Service members	 Number of addressed cases Number of agreements with the government of Lesotho 	 Attend to members grievances in time and provide reports thereto Fight for teachers' medical aid by the government of Lesotho Fight for improved legal environment for contributory pension fund Advocate for appointment of more teachers 	 High membership satisfaction level

				 Advocate for minimum wage for privately employed teachers 	
Resource mobilization	 Maintain main shareholding at LAT FS 	 Invest in shares at LAT FS 	 Maintenance of 51% shares at LAT FS Number of shares bought in each phase 	 Approach government urgencies to support the investment Approach investors to support LAT to buy shares 	The investment attracts more members
		Invest in bonds and security	Number of partnerships	 Increase international partnerships on proposal writing 	 Green NOC HQ is functional and sustainable in the first quadrennial.
	 Mobilize union generated funds 	 Increase fund-raising activities 	 Number of fund- raising events 	 Organize branch and national fund-raising activities Conduct workshops for branches on fundraising 	 Organize at least one event annually to achieve financial sustainability
		 Increase membership subscriptions 	 Increase per month per member 	Present a recommendation to Congress for approval	Percentage increase
	 Strengthen local collaboration on resource mobilization 	 Establish local partnerships for donor sourcing and collective applications 	Number of applications	 Approach local NOGs for partnerships Develop MOUs 	Financial stability

	 Mobilization of international funding 	 Increase international partnerships for resource mobilization 	 Number of partnerships 	 Maintain current international partnerships through timely and transparent reports 	 Increased and stable restricted funding
		 Establish donor support 		 Look for new partnerships and donors 	
Governance	Strengthening Governance, Leadership and Operational skills	Ensure competency and capacity at all levels	 Number of initiated training programs for the Union leadership and staff 	_	 Annual increase in certifications /accreditations
	 Strengthening the Union policy framework 	 Increase the number of policies 	 Number of policies 	 Review existing policies Develop the Human Resource Policy, Board Charter, Procurement Policy, Delegation of Authority, Income 	 Improved policy environment and compliance

				Policy, Gift Policy as well as the Reserve Policy	
	 Amend the Union Constitution 	■ Increase compliance	■ Amendments	 Share recommended amendments sections and clauses Resolve on the amendments at a general assembly 	■ Improved compliance
Education and stakeholder relationships	 Building competence on workplace legal framework 	 Improve members knowledge of their legal and policy framework 	 Number of training sessions 	 Educate members on LAT Code of Conduct as well as her policies and constitution 	 Reduction in elicit and unethical practices
		 Address members' lack of knowledge on the laws and policies that affect them 	 Number of training workshop 	 Educate members on all legal and policy frames of the Ministry of Education and Education and other related ministries. 	 Improved compliance
	 Cultivating competence in class consciousness 	 Achieving a high level of ideological identity 	 Improved knowledge on trade unionism and ideological underpinning 	 Partner with international partners to provide both professional and trade union education 	 Change of attitude from service model to the organizing model of trade unionism
		 Realizing the power of a song in a struggle 	 Number of clubs 	 Create unions organs for struggle music/songs 	 Unity in purpose

 Strengthen capacity on just transition, Artificial Intelligence, gender equality and equity 	 Building knowledge beyond classroom 	 Frequency of workshops and initiatives 	 Develop educational frameworks and programs Establish local and international partnerships for knowledge expertise 	 Active role in cross-cutting issues
 Empowering women on STEM subjects 	 Increase initiatives on STEP projects 	 Number of initiatives 	 Solicit support from donors and partners Develop a training program on STEM initiatives 	 Gender equality and equity
Professional development	 Building continuous professional development for teachers 	 Number of capacity building workshops 	Conduct a survey on teacher professional gapsConduct	Equipped teaching force
Student empowerment	 Building capacity for young people 	 Number of initiatives 	 Conduct training sessions for young people 	An abled young generation
 Sustain good stakeholder relationships 	 Establish and maintain regular, transparent, and mutually beneficial communication and collaboration mechanisms with key stakeholders. 	 Number of active stakeholder partnerships. 	 Undertake a stakeholder analysis Develop a stakeholder relationship framework Develop a communication strategy 	 Increase in the number of recurring or long- term partnerships
	 Maintain stakeholder satisfaction 	Stakeholder satisfaction score from annual survey.	 Conduct an annual stakeholder survey to evaluate satisfaction, gather input, and identify areas for improvement. 	 Reduced stakeholder complaints or unresolved issues

National agenda	 Decolonization of 	 Advocating for a 	 Number of advocacy 	 Develop an advocacy 	 Curriculum
	education	decolonized curriculum	sessions	strategy	review for relevance and
				 Develop a stakeholder 	innovation
				analysis in support of the	
		 Advocating for Physical 	-	•	•
		Education across the national curriculum			
	 Natural resources 	 Increased knowledge on 	 Number of studies 	 Conduct studies on 	Use of natural
	safeguarding and protection advocacy	Lesotho natural resources exploitation		Lesotho natural resources	resources for national interest
	protection advocacy	resources exploitation		Advocate for	national interest
				nationalization of	
				mines and other	
		 Advocacy for exporting 	Number of initiatives	natural resources Develop an advocacy	■ Economic
		finished products		strategy	growth and
		against raw materials		Disseminate the	resilience
				strategy to branches Implement the strategy	
	 Progressive national 	 Advocate for 	 Number of policies 	 Conduct research on 	 National growth
	policies	progressive national		current national	
		policies across the board		policies and gaps thereto	
	Climate change	Advocate for climate	 Number of initiatives 	 Undertake workshops 	 At least one
		change initiatives and		and projects on climate	initiative
		strategies		changeAdvocate for inclusion	annually
				in the national	
				curriculum	