

ECONOMIC FACTORS HINDERING EVANGELISM IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN TANZANIA - IRINGA DIOCESE

ABSTRACT

The study ~~aimed~~ aims to find out the factors hindering evangelism in the Western District of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania-Iringa Diocese. Specifically, the study aimed to examine the economic factors hindering evangelism in the study area. The study was done at Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga Congregations. The study adopted a case study research design in which a qualitative research approach was used. Interviews were used to collect qualitative data from 90 key informants. The data from the field was prepared, organized, transcribed, and reviewed. The study found that, evangelism is hindered by economic factors such as -insufficient funds dedicated for evangelism programmes and activities, absence of reliable transport for evangelism work, inadequate and poor church buildings, ~~meagre~~ meager salaries for ministers and other church workers, the unwillingness of the pastors to work at the study area, poor giving of Christians, lack of music instruments for evangelism work, absence of houses for evangelists to live in, and lack of enough trained ministers caused by insufficient funds. The study recommends that, despite the evangelism which is done in the study area, the Church needs to engage more in building good Church buildings, increase payment for church ministers, buy musical al instruments, and ~~to~~ provide transport facilities to the church ministers to improve worship conditions in the study area.

The study also recommends that the Church need to increase the financial ability by teaching Christians the education of giving a tithe to the Church to increase the economy of the Church. Not only that, but the Church needs to engage in projects like tree planting and other productive projects to increase the economy of the Church.

Key Words: *Evangelism, Lutheran Church, Diocese*

1.0 Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Evangelism means to announce news or to preach the gospel (Marshall, 1996, p. 347). Evangelism may be defined as the dimension and activity of the Church mission, those dimensions include deliverance from slavery to the world and its power, embracing Christ as Savior and Lord, becoming a living member of his community (Bosch, 1991, p.409-420). Evangelism as part of God's mission, ~~it~~ involves the salvatory plan for all humanity, it is also an act of mediating the Good News in Christ, which transforms life and sets us free" (Bosch, 1992, p. 412). Evangelism is essential and the core of the mission, of which the Church has been called to participate. Such participation implies being an instrument of God's mission in bringing Good News to all people (Tuttle, 2010, p. 399).

Evangelism is very important to work in the Church, it must be done with high effort, evangelism is not only done in Tanzania but it is also done worldwide;

The followers of Jesus had a sense of mission and identity with Jesus, they were a marginal group of Jewish outsiders speaking only Aramaic or Greek. Slowly the heartbeat of Jesus's mission for all nations and languages pulsated in the body of Christ, crossing cultural and imperial barriers in Africa, Asia, and Europe, China to Spain, and from Scotland to Ethiopia (Sunquist, 2013, p. 27).

The explanation above from (Sunquist 2013, p. 27) shows how evangelism was taken as an important aspect to be done by Jesus's followers worldwide. Evangelism has been done in all the world where Africa and Tanzania are part of the world.

2.0 Description of the study area and methodology

2.1 Description of the study area

Iringa Region is in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. This region borders the dry belt of central Tanzania in the north and ~~in~~ the south, it is bordered by Njombe Region. The Iringa Region is bordered by the Dodoma and Singida regions to the north, Mbeya Region to the west, Morogoro Region to the east. The word *Iringa* is derived from the Kihehe language of the dominant local tribe, the Wahehe. The word *Lilinga*, means 'fortress'. Iringa, as it is seen today, was built around 1890 by the German Army as a fortress town to use as a base to put down the Hehe uprising led by Chief Mkwawa. Iringa Region is in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. This region borders the dry belt of central Tanzania in the north. Iringa Region rolls out between latitudes 7 ° 05 ° 32

and 12 ° south and longitude 33 ° 47 ° 32 to 36 ° east of Meridian. (Iringa Region Commissioner's Office, 2007).

The study was carried out in [the](#) Western District of the ELCT - Iringa Diocese which has twenty-one congregations. The study was conducted only in three congregations namely Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga. These congregations are highly earmarked by the Western District as areas of Evangelism. The area has [a](#) 15,200 population but it has only 2,113 Christians, and 13,087 those who are not Christians. Also, the area has many backsliders, therefore evangelism is highly needed in these Congregations. (Pawaga Ward Office, 2017).

2.2 Study Methodology

This study used [a](#) case study design, also the study employed both primary and secondary data sources. Ninety People were interviewed, those people included church elders, evangelists, pastors, district pastors, and Christians. The secondary data were collected using documentary review, this was obtained from journals, books, research reports, and meeting proceedings. In this study the researcher used interviews, interviews were used [for the purpose of asking to ask](#) more clarification and emphasis by asking the respondents more questions. This research also used secondary data which were collected from both published and unpublished material such as dissertations, books, articles, etc.

3.0. Results and discussions

The data presented will address the objective of this article which is to identify the economic factors hindering evangelism.

3.1 The economic factors hindering evangelism

Objective two asked the respondents regarding the economic factors that affect evangelism to be conducted at Kinyika, Pawaga, and Kanani congregations of Western Church District of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania-Iringa Diocese. The question was extremely important for it was thought that the ministry of the church cannot effectively be administered if the church is economically unstable. This is particularly so for mission and evangelism activities that require [to make making](#) decisive programmes and resources for visitations to focus areas of evangelism.

All respondents were asked to describe the factors hindering evangelism in these three congregations. The qualitative response to the question is coded and tabulated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. The economic factors hindering evangelism

Factors described	Count
Inadequate and poor church buildings	90
Meagre <u>Meager</u> salaries for ministers and other church workers	87
Unwillingness <u>The unwillingness</u> of the pastors to work at the study area	51
Poor giving of Christian	64
Absence of reliable transport for evangelism work	87
Lack of musical instruments for evangelism work	45
Absence of houses for evangelists to live in	80
Insufficient funds dedicated for evangelism programmes and activities	57

Multiple responses

Source: Field data (2021)

The results of the study show that anonymously, ninety respondents believed that inadequate and poor church buildings detract people from not only coming to church for worship services but also for a positive response to evangelism. It must be understood that evangelism activities are not only done through the house to house or personal evangelism, radio programmes, or TV broadcast, or open-air meetings, but also through worship services. A church building in bad shape is unlikely to attract people to join the church. The kind of the building tells a lot who the adherents are. But again, the absence of churches in some missionary areas affects missionary work of evangelism. Figures 1 and 2 below taken from the study area are good illustrations.



Figure 1: Church building used for Sunday services and other church ministries

It is from this background of the church buildings in bad shape that one respondent contents that:

Having church buildings that are not inviting for Christians or are worn out is a very big problem in our area. This causes new converts to backslide. The situation is even worse in areas where we have no church buildings dedicated ~~for to~~ church ministries. This problem of lacking Church buildings causes some converts to neglect ~~coming to~~ come to for worship services because they feel shy to worship under the shade of the tree as though they are traditionalists. The situation becomes intolerable during the rainy season. Some of the churches which are grass-roofed make water leak during rainfall and this is so even for worship services conducted under trees. In such a scenario no serious person can respond positively to evangelism knowing that at the end he/she will be worshipping in such churches as though God is poor.

It was also reported by one of the pastors that some of the Christians at Pawaga, Kanani, and Kinyika are public servants such as teachers, nurses, drivers, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions leaders. These people feel uncomfortable ~~to attend~~ attending worship services or any other ~~church-church-~~organized activity in the Church building with leaking roofs,

using bricks as chairs, dust, and so on when their offices and houses are better off. The following illustration is worth showing here.



Figure 2: Wood and grass-built church for worship and other church activities

What can be deduced from the findings is that the Evangelical Lutheran Church has not done much in rural areas as far as evangelism is concerned. Planting churches through evangelism requires strategic plans of housing converts in church buildings that are accommodating Christians of all types. Absence of dedicated churches and poorly built churches signals to converts that the church is not serious with its ministries or rather that their condition is equated with the type of the church built or chosen tree to conduct services.

The results further demonstrate that ~~eighty-eighty~~ seven out of ninety respondents were of the view that ~~meagre-meager~~ salaries for church ministers and other workers working at Kinyika, Pawaga, and Kanani and corresponding parishes deter evangelism to be effectively conducted. Among fifteen evangelists, twelve ~~among them~~ responded that ~~meagre-meager~~ salaries for church ministers and other church workers ~~is-are~~ among the factors hindering evangelism. One of the respondents from the category of the evangelists pointed out that:

Pastors, evangelists, and other leaders of the church in these congregations have the social, economic, and educational needs as do other people. We need food, clothing,

housing, and education for our relatives. We send students to schools that other people do. We go to the same markets as other people do. Depriving us ~~from of~~ reasonable salaries is discouraging us from the provision of quality services to the congregants.

The ~~implication of the findings is~~ findings imply that pastors and evangelists, even though called by God to be diligent and readily available for ministerial duties, their work is compromised by the meagreer-meager salaries they get. Most of them may ~~full~~ full-time engage in agricultural or other businesses that would guarantee the generation of sure income to sustain their families. If so happens, evangelism certainly suffers. At Kinyika, Pawaga, and Kanani, this situation occurs because the congregations' income is very low. According to the Congregations report of May 2021, the total offering for Kanani was TZS 408,200/=, Kinyika was 175,750/= and Pawaga was 303,550/=. According to the Iringa Diocesan regulation, 48% of the total collection from the congregation must be sent to the Diocesan Head Office and 2% of the total collection has to be sent to the E.L.C.T headquarters. This means 50% of the total congregation collection must be sent to the head office of the Iringa Diocese and the ELCT headquarters. Forty-eight percent(48%) which is taken by the Diocese head office is used to pay pastors' salaries and other expenses, 10% is taken by the District Church Office. This means the congregation remains with only 40% of which according to Iringa Diocese regulation, 20% must be used for paying the evangelists and other congregation workers. The remaining 20% must be used for another congregation office sundry expenses.

The finding revealed that as of May, 2021 the salaries disbursed for evangelists were as follows: Kinyika 3,000/=, Pawaga 25,000/=, and Kanani 16,500/=. The payments reflected the monthly offering for each congregation. This implies that salaries are in accordance ~~to~~ with the percentage remaining after the head office, district, congregation sundry expenses, and the ELCT got their portion.

It is obvious from the data of salaries that there is unequal salary disbursement. Salaries are terribly low in that they cannot help even sustaining ing a single person for a day. In this unmotivated environment certainly for evangelists to actively engage in evangelism work is questionable.

The results of the study indicate further that fifty-one respondents out of ninety were of the view that one of the factors hindering evangelism is the unwillingness of pastors to work at the study area due to the economic status of the congregations. Among thirty Christians twenty-five Christians were of this opinion. Also, among five diocesan officials, all believed the unwillingness of pastors to work at the study area due to the economic status of the congregation is a barrier to evangelism. Though this reason does seem a ~~social~~ social-cultural factor, ~~but~~ the respondents view the attitude of such pastors as resulting from the economic status of the congregations which affects their monthly income. Pastor residing in urban areas will certainly be reluctant to be allocated to congregations such as Kinyika, Kanani, and Pawaga which are in a typical rural environment where good health facilities for their families, state of the art schools to send their children, and other social facilities pertinent to their lives are lacking. To such pastors sending them to rural areas would mean punishing them as one of the respondents' states:

Ministers who have been working in Pawaga, Kinyika, and Kanani are not residents of these congregations. They are coming far from their working places. Ministers after being posted by the Iringa Diocese to work in Pawaga, Kinyika, and Kanani, they feel like being punished. This is because they have been allocated to a remote area. Christianity in such areas is not well practiced due to traditional religion. Additionally, these congregations have low incomes s which make ministers not well paid to sustain their lives. This difficult situation makes ministers working in these congregations feel uncomfortable ~~to work~~ working effectively. The result of the attitude and feelings of some pastors contributes to poor performance in terms of evangelization and hence making evangelism work to be less fruitful.

The findings mean that evangelism work needs committed workers, industrious spiritual people, and capable of working in any context, be it rural, semi-urban, or urban areas. After all, the Great Command of Jesus in Matthew 28:18-20 does not specify a location for evangelism but rather to the whole world that is any context where people live. The command has a promise of the presence of the Lord in the evangelism work who will not only lead the ministers but also provide for them whatever they need.

The data indicate that poor giving of Christians in the study area affects church evangelism. Among ninety respondents, sixty-four reported that Christians in the three congregations give poorly. Also, among ten pastors, nine of them reported that poor giving is among the factors hindering evangelism, as one respondent stated:

The economic status of some Christians at Pawaga, Kanani, and Kinyika is good. They are rice farmers. From their production, they may get more ~~that~~ than 200 bags of rice per year which could generate income sure income. These Christians only give to the church about two kilograms of rice. Some are pastoralists who have more than 80 cows and 60 goats. However, during Sunday service they only give TZS 200 to TZS 500 each Sunday. Such giving cannot help the church to implement missionary activities through evangelism programmes.

~~There is no church that~~ church does its ministry without money. Money is required for salaries, sacraments, evangelism, office facilities, and construction purposes. Poor giving on the part of Christians means making the church fail to meet its midterm and long-term plans that require funds for human resources and physical resources. In such contexts where funds are limited due to poor Christian giving, this situation ~~has the implication~~ implies that the good news of Jesus Christ is unlikely to be propagated and thus get people to be converted to Christianity.

Of ninety respondents who gave their opinions regarding the factors that hinder evangelism at Kinyika, Kanani, and Pawaga, ~~eighty-eighty~~ seventy-seven out of ninety respondents were of the view that the absence of reliable transport for evangelism worker impede evangelism in the area. Among fifteen evangelists, fourteen reported this problem. Also, all five Diocesan Head Office respondents reported the issue of transport as among the factors hindering evangelism. A respondent from Iringa Diocese Head Office had this to say:

Transport is very important to facilitate the evangelism work in Pawaga, Kinyika, and Kanani. For a longtime pastor working in Pawaga, Kinyika and Kanani had no transport. In the year 2020 Iringa Diocese made a great effort to get of getting the motorcycle for these congregations and they succeeded. Iringa Diocese got the motorcycle for pastors leading these congregations from *Bega kwa Kwa Bega* (friends of Iringa Diocese from America). This means since the 1990's they were walking on foot for more than 20 kilometers from the main station of the congregation to its church streets. However, the evangelists ~~are still~~ do not ~~having~~ have transport for evangelism facilitation. In this way, it is difficult to expect evangelism to be more productive.

In principle, evangelists are the ones who do a major work of evangelism in their respective areas. With the problem of transport, their work cannot yield good results. As one of the respondents described that:

Evangelists need transport which will help them to reach ~~to~~ their working places. For example, from the main station of Kanani congregation to Mgega Church Street it is 9 kilometers. Mgega parish lacks the evangelist house, therefore, the evangelist stays at

Kanani main station and goes on foot 9 kilometers to Mgega Parish to lead the worship and other activities of the church street. This situation of walking for 9 kilometers makes the evangelist ~~to reach at~~ Mgega tired and it is difficult for the evangelism to be effective.

The findings mean that evangelism in such a situation will certainly be ineffective. The church requires among other things, congregations and respective parishes, to have in place the morning devotion, counselling services, resolving Christians conflicts, house to house visitation, Sunday services, confirmation classes, Sunday school instructions, meetings, and other activities. Effectiveness-The effectiveness of the work of an evangelist who walks nine kilometers from home to the station is disputable. It is postulated that due to ~~long-long~~ distance walking, the evangelist may just go to his work-station just once or twice a week. It follows that all activities vested onto him/her will not be accomplished for just two days per week. But again, other activities like morning devotion can be divorced. The implication will certainly be that the work of evangelism which is a core function of the church will either be divorced or slightly be done.

The results of the study also depicted those forty-five respondents out of ninety respondents were of the view that evangelism is hampered by the lack of musical instruments at these congregations. Twenty-five among thirty Christians reported this problem. Music instruments are tools that when used insight and motivate people to come for worship or public gospel proclamation (~~open-open~~ air gospel meetings). Music when ~~well-well~~ played attracts both Christians and non-Christians alike. In this case, music is an effective tool to call people to participate in the evangelism events organized by the church.

This result infers that not all respondents consider music as important in the evangelization process. However, its presence adds value to the evangelism work. Music is also critical in worship services. Music makes worship live and inviting. Both youth and adults in African culture music ~~hasve-had~~ a crucial role in making ~~them-their~~ active involvement in any organized event. Church music also calls Christians to worship and makes them love ~~worship services that are active-active~~ worship services. One respondent commented that:

The congregations lack musical instruments because they lack money to buy those instruments. Some converted people backslide because they find the worship is too boring compared to the worships of other denominations which are active because of

having music played using musical instruments. The Anglicans and Roman Catholics' dominant Christian denominations at Pawaga, Kinyika, and Kanani, have and use musical instruments which motivates Christians to be interested with-in their worship.

Despite the importance of such musical tools for evangelism and church worship, Kinyika, Kanani, and Pawaga congregations cannot afford to buy such essential facilities for the enhancement of evangelism. The problem is exacerbated by a lack of funds that could help procure the instruments.

The observation shows that eighty out of ninety respondents said that the absence of houses for evangelists to live, contributes to stagnation or rather a slow progression of evangelism in the area. Among fifteen evangelists, all fifteen evangelists who were among the respondents responded that, absence of houses for evangelists to live hinder evangelism. As said earlier on, leapfrogging evangelism cannot be realized when the evangelists live far away from their working stations. Evidence from the respondents shows that normally evangelists go to their work-stations once per week to lead worship services and then return to the main station of the congregations where they reside. Failure on the part of the church to build houses for evangelists in the parishes is attributed to a lack of funds. In such scenarios, ~~it is not possible for evangelism work to~~ evangelism work can't be assiduously administered.

The final economic factor hindering evangelism was insufficient funds for evangelism programmes and activities. Out of ninety respondents, fifty-seven held that insufficient funds are a barrier for evangelism programmes and activities to be carried on at-in the study area. Among ten pastors who were among the respondents, all of them responded that insufficient, insufficient funds are among the problems hindering evangelism. The interview indicates that the Diocese in consonance with the church district and congregations organize visitation programmes for evangelism. Specific people are called for evangelism work in all three congregations. In other instances, the congregation does organize the evangelism campaign for their areas. One trip to facilitate evangelism in the area takes three to four days only because of little funds apportioned for the work. *To reach every area of these focus areas for evangelism, spending two weeks would be appropriate. The two weeks would be dedicated ~~for-to~~ evangelism campaigns and teaching for new converts to mature in faith. Financial constraints hinder such plans* (respondent).

~~Economic~~ The economic stability of the church is critically important for its activities to prosper. The overarching concern here is the absence or dwindling budget for evangelism work in the study area. Poor economic resources for the church means failure to accomplish God's call to evangelism. The findings are in line with the literature reviewed which views church financial downturn as major constraints for effective evangelism (Oh, 2009; Heisey, 2013; Ma, 2014; Onongha, 2019). This can be illustrated with the saying that goes, *money is everything*. Lack or absence of funds in the church contributes to poor salaries of ministers which ultimately demoralizes them to do their work effectively and efficiently. Lack or absence of money means evangelism programmes and activities planned will not be realized. Without funds the church cannot procure musical instruments for evangelism work and the houses for evangelists cannot be built. It is a fact that in areas where there is no guaranteed income, pastors and evangelists will not be willing to be allocated in those areas by the church. This is so because family life to be sustained requires among other things funds. In the Tanzanian context, some of the areas cannot be easily reached unless you have transport such as a car or a motorcycle. The church with nothing swims into its hand is incapable of facilitating the purchase of motor vehicles for evangelism purposes to its ministers.

The church should strive to be self-reliant and self-supporting. This would help to successfully implement its short- and long-term plans. This would also make the activities and programmes of the church sustainable. Dependence on donors such as those who provided motorcycles for pastors is good, but it has the danger of depriving the church of critically using the resources available for ~~income~~ income-generating activities to support the current foreseeable plans for the growth of the church.

4.1. Conclusion

From the study findings, it can be concluded that lack of church buildings, little payments of ministers, lack of transport, lack of musical instruments, lack of houses for evangelists, and lack of enough funds as identified are economic factors hindering evangelism in Kanani, Kinyika and Pawaga Congregations of Iringa Diocese.

According to the findings, pastors and evangelists working in Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga Congregations have the idea that evangelism in Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga is not effective because they are not cared for with enough salaries, transport, and houses to live. On the other side, Diocesan officials have the opinion that evangelism is not effective in Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga Congregations because ministers working in these Congregations are not working hard.

Elders and lay Christians of Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga congregations have the idea that evangelism in Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga is not effective because ministers engage much in their work to get basic needs. Also, lay Christians and Church elders have the opinion that the work of evangelism in Kanani, Kinyika, and Pawaga is not effective because there is a lack of indigenous ministers who can know the environment well and how to get the people to join Christianity.

4.2. Recommendations

The study recommended the church to find the means of raising funds to enable the church to build the church buildings for worship. It is good if people will have a comfortable place to worship God. The Church needs to find a way of making sure buildings are available for people to worship. The study recommends the need of raising funds for the payment of ministers. Ministers need to be cared for by making sure that they live and get their basic needs. This way will make them hard. Ministers need to be given the transport to make it easier for them to reach the parishes easier. The church needs to buy musical instruments, instruments are important to make the worship to be active. Moreover, the church needs to build houses for evangelists so that evangelists can live in the parishes and lead the Christians easier. Ministers to stay far from the Christians will not bring good results of evangelism.

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