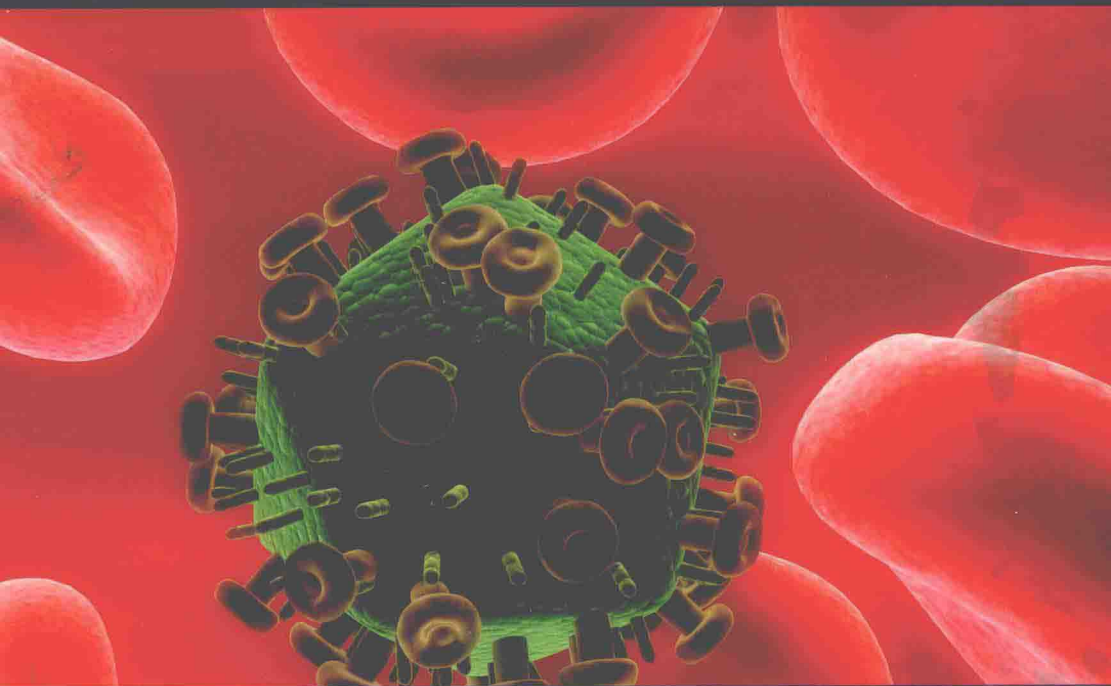




Bridget Nonde Masaiti

African Indigenous Churches, Polygamy and HIV and Aids

The Case of the Mutima Church in Zambia

 **LAMBERT**
Academic Publishing

Bridget Nonde Masaiti

**African Indigenous Churches,
Polygamy and HIV and Aids**

The Case of the Mutima Church in Zambia



LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

Impressum/Imprint (nur für Deutschland/only for Germany)

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek: Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.d-nb.de> abrufbar.

Alle in diesem Buch genannten Marken und Produktnamen unterliegen warenzeichen-, marken- oder patentrechtlichem Schutz bzw. sind Warenzeichen oder eingetragene Warenzeichen der jeweiligen Inhaber. Die Wiedergabe von Marken, Produktnamen, Gebrauchsnamen, Handelsnamen, Warenbezeichnungen u.s.w. in diesem Werk berechtigt auch ohne besondere Kennzeichnung nicht zu der Annahme, dass solche Namen im Sinne der Warenzeichen- und Markenschutzgesetzgebung als frei zu betrachten wären und daher von jedermann benutzt werden dürften.

Coverbild: www.ingimage.com

Verlag: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG
Dudweiler Landstr. 99, 66123 Saarbrücken, Deutschland
Telefon +49 681 3720-310, Telefax +49 681 3720-3109
Email: info@lap-publishing.com

Herstellung in Deutschland:
Schaltungsdienst Lange o.H.G., Berlin
Books on Demand GmbH, Norderstedt
Reha GmbH, Saarbrücken
Amazon Distribution GmbH, Leipzig
ISBN: 978-3-8443-9450-4

Imprint (only for USA, GB)

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek: The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

Any brand names and product names mentioned in this book are subject to trademark, brand or patent protection and are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders. The use of brand names, product names, common names, trade names, product descriptions etc. even without a particular marking in this works is in no way to be construed to mean that such names may be regarded as unrestricted in respect of trademark and brand protection legislation and could thus be used by anyone.

Cover image: www.ingimage.com

Publisher: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG
Dudweiler Landstr. 99, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany
Phone +49 681 3720-310, Fax +49 681 3720-3109
Email: info@lap-publishing.com

Printed in the U.S.A.
Printed in the U.K. by (see last page)
ISBN: 978-3-8443-9450-4

Copyright © 2011 by the author and LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG and licensors
All rights reserved. Saarbrücken 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of Zambia Showing the Location of Kitwe.....	5
--	---

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. HIV and Aids Crisis in Zambia	6
1.1 Background.....	6
1.2 Zambia: Profile and Background.....	6
1.3 Zambia: Population Estimates	7
1.4 Education in Zambia.....	8
1.5 HIV and Aids in Zambia.....	9
1.5.1 Gender and HIV and Aids.....	10
1.5.2 The Impact of HIV and Aids on Zambian Families	12
1.5.3 Definition of Poverty	13
1.6 Demographic and Background to Kitwe.....	13
1.6.1 Chimwemwe: Population and Economic Background	16
1.6.2 HIV and Aids in Kitwe	17
1.6.3 The Roman Catholic Church in Chimwemwe Township.....	19
1.6.4 The Methodist Church	19
1.6.5 The Mutima Church.....	20
1.7 Outline of Chapters	21
1.8 Conclusion	22

CHAPTER TWO

2 LITERATURE REVIEW	23
2.1 Introduction.....	23
2.2 Preliminary Literature Review.....	23
2.3 Research Problem	27
2.4 Hypothesis of the study.....	28
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	28
2.6 Defining Culture	29
2.7 Definition of Polygamy.....	30

2.8 Defining HIV and Aids	30
2.9 Modes of HIV Transmission	31
2.10 Conclusion	32

CHAPTER THREE

3. POLYGAMY: AN AFRICAN CONCEPT OF MARRIAGE	33
3.1 Introduction.....	33
3.2 Polygamy: A form of marriage in some African societies	33
3.2.1 Issues that contribute to Polygamy in some African Societies	34
3.3 Different views on Polygamy and HIV and Aids: Male Theologians	36
3.4 African Women Theologians' voices on Polygamy	40
3.4.1 African Women Theologians' comments on Polygamy and HIV and Aids	43
3.5 World Health Organisation's Theory on Gender and the spread of HIV and Aids	47
3.6 Conclusion	47

CHAPTER FOUR

4. AFRICAN CHRISTIANITY	49
4.1 Introduction.....	49
4.2 Christianity in Africa	49
4.2.1 Mission Churches.....	50
4.2.2 African Indigenous Churches	50
4.3 Formation of African Initiated Churches	52
4.4 Messianic Churches	53
4.5 Prophetic Churches	54
4.6 Spiritual Churches.....	54
4.7 Kimpa Vita: Dona Beatrice Church.....	55
4.8 The Lumpa Church: Alice Mulenga Lenshina.....	56
4.9 The Sweetheart of Makumbi Church (<i>Ba Mutima</i>)	57
4.9.1 Theological Development	58
4.9.2 Chishimba's Teachings on Marriage	61

4.10 Conclusion	65
-----------------------	----

CHAPTER FIVE

5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	66
5.1 Introduction.....	66
5.2 Location of study	66
5.3 Dates of Field Work.....	66
5.4 Selection of Study Participants	67
5.5 Profile of the Participants.....	69
5.6 Construction of the Guiding Questions.....	69
5.6.1 Contents of the Guiding Questions	69
5.6.2 Method of Applying the Questions.....	70
5.7 Research Methodology	71
5.7.1 The Snowball Sampling Method	71
5.7.2 Oral Interviews.....	72
5.8 Problems Encountered	72
5.9 Limitation of the Study	74
5.10 Research Ethics.....	74
5.11 Data Analysis and Storage.....	75
5.12 Conclusion	75

CHAPTER SIX

6. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS ON GOD'S BLESSINGS MARRIAGES.....	76
6.1 Introduction.....	76
6.2 Responses from the Female Priests.....	76
6.2.1 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	80
6.2.2 Mutima Church's Teachings on HIV and Aids	82
6.2.3 Polygamy and HIV and Aids	83
6.3 Responses from a Woman in a Monogamous Marriage.....	84
6.4 Responses from a Divorced Woman.....	85
6.5 Responses from the Males (Priests and Ordinary males)	86

6.5.1 Knowledge on God's Blessing Marriages	87
6.5.2 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	88
6.5.3 God's Blessing Marriages and HIV and Aids.....	88
6.6 Responses from a Man in a Monogamous Marriage	89
6.6.1 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	90
6.7 Analysis of the Responses	90
6.8 Conclusion	90

CHAPTER SEVEN

THEOLOGY OF HIV AND AIDS IN THE MUTIMA CHURCH.....	95
7.1 Introduction.....	95
7.2 Is HIV and Aids a Punishment from God?	96
7.3 Human Sexuality as a Gift from God	98
7.4 Lessons for the Mutima Church from ANERELA+.....	100
7.4.1 ANERELA+: HIV and Aids Preventive Methods	100
7.4.2 The 'SAVE' Method	102
7.5 A Proposed Theology of HIV and Aids for the Mutima Church.....	105
7.6 Conclusion	107

CHAPTER EIGHT

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	108
8.1 Conclusion	108
8.2 Recommendations.....	112
9. REFERENCES.....	114
9.1 Primary Sources	114
9.2 Dissertations.....	114
9.3 Internet Articles	114
9.4 Unpublished Papers	115
9.5 Newsletter	116
9.6 Newspapers	116
9.7 Reports	116

9.8 Secondary Sources	117
9.9 Appendices.....	121

MAP OF ZAMBIA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF KITWE¹



¹ HIV and AIDS in Zambia – The Epidemic and its Impact
<http://www.avert.org/aids-zambia.htm> accessed 20 June 2006.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of Zambia Showing the Location of Kitwe.....	5
--	---

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. HIV and Aids Crisis in Zambia	6
1.1 Background.....	6
1.2 Zambia: Profile and Background.....	6
1.3 Zambia: Population Estimates	7
1.4 Education in Zambia.....	8
1.5 HIV and Aids in Zambia.....	9
1.5.1 Gender and HIV and Aids.....	10
1.5.2 The Impact of HIV and Aids on Zambian Families	12
1.5.3 Definition of Poverty	13
1.6 Demographic and Background to Kitwe.....	13
1.6.1 Chimwemwe: Population and Economic Background	16
1.6.2 HIV and Aids in Kitwe	17
1.6.3 The Roman Catholic Church in Chimwemwe Township.....	19
1.6.4 The Methodist Church	19
1.6.5 The Mutima Church.....	20
1.7 Outline of Chapters	21
1.8 Conclusion	22

CHAPTER TWO

2 LITERATURE REVIEW	23
2.1 Introduction.....	23
2.2 Preliminary Literature Review.....	23
2.3 Research Problem	27
2.4 Hypothesis of the study.....	28
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	28
2.6 Defining Culture	29
2.7 Definition of Polygamy.....	30

2.8	Defining HIV and Aids.....	30
2.9	Modes of HIV Transmission	31
2.10	Conclusion	32

CHAPTER THREE

3.	POLYGAMY: AN AFRICAN CONCEPT OF MARRIAGE	33
3.1	Introduction.....	33
3.2	Polygamy: A form of marriage in some African societies	33
3.2.1	Issues that contribute to Polygamy in some African Societies	34
3.3	Different views on Polygamy and HIV and Aids: Male Theologians.....	36
3.4	African Women Theologians' voices on Polygamy	40
3.4.1	African Women Theologians' comments on Polygamy and HIV and Aids	43
3.5	World Health Organisation's Theory on Gender and the spread of HIV and Aids	47
3.6	Conclusion	47

CHAPTER FOUR

4.	AFRICAN CHRISTIANITY	49
4.1	Introduction.....	49
4.2	Christianity in Africa	49
4.2.1	Mission Churches.....	50
4.2.2	African Indigenous Churches	50
4.3	Formation of African Initiated Churches	52
4.4	Messianic Churches	53
4.5	Prophetic Churches	54
4.6	Spiritual Churches.....	54
4.7	Kimpa Vita: Dona Beatrice Church.....	55
4.8	The Lumpa Church: Alice Mulenga Lenshina.....	56
4.9	The Sweetheart of Makumbi Church (<i>Ba Mutima</i>)	57
4.9.1	Theological Development	58
4.9.2	Chishimba's Teachings on Marriage	61

4.10 Conclusion	65
-----------------------	----

CHAPTER FIVE

5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	66
5.1 Introduction.....	66
5.2 Location of study	66
5.3 Dates of Field Work.....	66
5.4 Selection of Study Participants	67
5.5 Profile of the Participants.....	69
5.6 Construction of the Guiding Questions.....	69
5.6.1 Contents of the Guiding Questions	69
5.6.2 Method of Applying the Questions.....	70
5.7 Research Methodology	71
5.7.1 The Snowball Sampling Method	71
5.7.2 Oral Interviews.....	72
5.8 Problems Encountered	72
5.9 Limitation of the Study	74
5.10 Research Ethics	74
5.11 Data Analysis and Storage	75
5.12 Conclusion	75

CHAPTER SIX

6. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS ON GOD'S BLESSINGS MARRIAGES.....	76
6.1 Introduction.....	76
6.2 Responses from the Female Priests.....	76
6.2.1 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	80
6.2.2 Mutima Church's Teachings on HIV and Aids	82
6.2.3 Polygamy and HIV and Aids	83
6.3 Responses from a Woman in a Monogamous Marriage	84
6.4 Responses from a Divorced Woman.....	85
6.5 Responses from the Males (Priests and Ordinary males)	86

6.5.1 Knowledge on God's Blessing Marriages	87
6.5.2 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	88
6.5.3 God's Blessing Marriages and HIV and Aids.....	88
6.6 Responses from a Man in a Monogamous Marriage	89
6.6.1 Knowledge of HIV and Aids	90
6.7 Analysis of the Responses	90
6.8 Conclusion	90

CHAPTER SEVEN

THEOLOGY OF HIV AND AIDS IN THE MUTIMA CHURCH.....95

7.1 Introduction.....	95
7.2 Is HIV and Aids a Punishment from God?	96
7.3 Human Sexuality as a Gift from God	98
7.4 Lessons for the Mutima Church from ANERELA+.....	100
7.4.1 ANERELA+: HIV and Aids Preventive Methods	100
7.4.2 The 'SAVE' Method	102
7.5 A Proposed Theology of HIV and Aids for the Mutima Church.....	105
7.6 Conclusion	107

CHAPTER EIGHT

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	108
8.1 Conclusion	108
8.2 Recommendations.....	112
9. REFERENCES.....	114
9.1 Primary Sources	114
9.2 Dissertations.....	114
9.3 Internet Articles	114
9.4 Unpublished Papers	115
9.5 Newsletter	116
9.6 Newspapers	116
9.7 Reports	116

9.8 Secondary Sources	117
9.9 Appendices.....	121

MAP OF ZAMBIA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF KITWE¹



¹ HIV and AIDS in Zambia – The Epidemic and its Impact
<http://www.avert.org/aids-zambia.htm> accessed 20 June 2006.

CHAPTER ONE

HIV AND AIDS CRISIS IN ZAMBIA

1.1 Background

The dissertation highlights the dangers posed by polygamous marriages to contracting HIV and Aids in the *Mutima* Church of Zambia, which is one of the country's African Indigenous Churches (AICs). The *Mutima* Church uses some theological arguments from the Bible to justify polygamy. This chapter thus introduces the study on HIV and Aids in the Zambian context.

The chapter highlights the HIV and Aids crisis in Zambia. The chapter will examine the relationship between HIV and Aids and some social factors such as gender, poverty and polygamy. I will argue that these are some of the factors that contribute to the spread of HIV and Aids in the *Mutima* Church. The relationship between HIV and Aids and the factors involved are deeply embedded in the socio-economic and behavioral context and these require a closer examination. The chapter will also highlight some of the HIV responses offered by the Zambian government, the Roman Catholic, Methodist and the *Mutima* Churches on the prevention of the HIV and Aids epidemic in the country.

The study is important considering that the area under study is "the third-largest town in Zambia".² Therefore, the risks of HIV infections in the larger towns of Zambia are often higher than they are in smaller towns.

A brief description of the outline of the dissertation's chapters is also given in this chapter.

1.2 Zambia: Profile and Background

Zambia is a landlocked country. It is situated on the southern part of Africa. "At 290,566 sq. mi (752,614 sq km) it is the 39th- largest country in the world (after Chile)..."³

² Kitwe. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitwe> accessed 27 November 2006.

Zambia is situated on a high flat land. Much of the land in Zambia is fertile. Many people live on subsistence farming and fishing. The country has nine provinces. These are Luapula Province, Lusaka Province, Central Province, Southern Province, Northern Province, Eastern Province, North-Western Province, Western Province and the Copperbelt Province.

The Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces are the largest industrial cities in Zambia. The Copperbelt Province, in particular, has been known for its richness in minerals, which has attracted many people from rural areas to migrate to Lusaka (the capital city) and the Copperbelt to look for employment. "It was estimated by the Population Reference Bureau that 40% of the population lived in urban areas in 2001".⁴

Research shows that: "...there are four major rivers that either run through Zambia or form the country's borders: the Kafue, the Luangwa, the Kwando and the Zambezi".⁵ In addition, there are four big lakes such as Lake Mweru, that is on the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo; Lake Tanganyika that shares a border with Tanzania; Lake Bangweulu and Lake Kariba that are on the border with Zimbabwe.

1.3 Zambia: Population Estimates

According to the 2003 United Nations population estimates, Zambia had 10,812,000 people and this placed the country at number 73 in population among the 193 nations of the world. The United Nations also estimates the annual population growth rate for the years 2000 to 2005 to be 1.16%. In 2002, the population density was 13 per sq km (34 per sq mi). During 2003, it was recorded that only 3% of the population was over 65 years of age, with another 48% of the population under 15 years of age.⁶

³ Zambia: <http://wikipedia.org/wiki/zambia> accessed 20 July 2006.

⁴ Zambia: Population. <http://www.nations.encyclopedia.com/Africa/zambia-POPULATION.html>. accessed 20 July 2006.

⁵ Zambia: <http://wikipedia.org/wiki/zambia> accessed 20 July 2006.

⁶ Zambia: Population... July 2006.

The population of Zambia consists of 73 different ethnic groups with many languages. The predominant languages are *Nyanja* and *Bemba*. English is the official language of the country and the predominant religion is Christianity.⁷

Among the provinces, the highest population estimates were recorded in the capital, Lusaka. According to the United Nations population estimates, "Lusaka had a population of 1,577,000"⁸ in the year 2003.

1.4 Education in Zambia

Zambia has a three level education system: primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Primary education consists of the first seven years, followed by five years of secondary education. Tertiary education is the last stage of education in Zambia. Research on Zambia shows that:

There are two universities: University of Zambia (UNZA) and Copperbelt University (CBU). They normally select or invite the brightest students to attend courses there. The introduction of fees in the late 1990's has made this quite hard for some, although bursaries do exist from the state.⁹

For this reason, many young people who complete high schools with lower results find difficulties in securing places at the two universities. In urban areas, there are a wide range of schools, while in many rural areas such as Isoka in the Northern Province of Zambia, there may only be one or two primary and no secondary schools. Accordingly:

In 2001, a nationwide survey found that just two-thirds of primary-school-aged children attended primary school, and less than a quarter of those aged 14-18 years attended secondary school".¹⁰

In addition it is estimated that:

A much larger proportion of rural (21%) than urban (6%) women have no education. Forty-four percent of men and a third of women have some secondary education.¹¹

⁷ *Preliminary Report for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Population Count*. Lusaka: Central Statistical Office, 2000, p. 4.

⁸ Zambia: Population... 20 July 2006.

⁹ Zambia: <http://wikipedia.org/wiki/zambia> accessed 20 July 2006.

¹⁰ "HIV & AIDS in Zambia – The Epidemic and its Impact", <http://www.avert.org/aids-zambia.htm> accessed 20 July 2006.

¹¹ "The Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2000: Ministry of Health Central Statistics Office, 2002. p. 4.

As a result, the Zambian Ministry of Education has recognized the importance of introducing “Children’s Grants”¹² which are meant to cater for school fees for orphaned and underprivileged children.

1.5 HIV and Aids in Zambia

Statistics from UNAIDS/WHO on Zambia reveal that, “One in every six adult is living with HIV; 98,000 people died of AIDS in 2005... 710,000 children are AIDS orphans”.¹³

Furthermore, a study on Zambia has shown that:

At the end of 2003, UNAIDS/WHO estimates that 16.5% of people aged 15-49 years old were living with HIV or AIDS. Of these 820,000 adults, 57% were women. Young women aged 15-19 are around six times more likely to be infected than are males of the same age.¹⁴

In addition, more women in Zambia are infected with HIV than men. This is due to lower levels of education that hinders them from acquiring more knowledge about HIV and Aids. However, report from the Global AIDS Programme in Zambia states:

Only 9.4 percent of women and 13.8 percent of men in Zambia have even been tested for HIV. Despite limited HIV testing, it is estimated that 17.8 percent of women and 12.9 percent of men are currently infected.¹⁵

It is unfortunate that HIV testing centres in Zambia are not enough, but it is important to note that even though they are not enough, there are not many people who consider HIV testing as a serious issue. Research in Zambia has shown that, “Just 8% of Zambian adults have volunteered to be tested for HIV and know their status”.¹⁶ Many people in Zambia have been reluctant to go for HIV testing because of fear of being stigmatized. Moreover, some people believe that “knowing their status is of no advantage – especially if they are unlikely to receive antiretroviral therapy”.¹⁷ Some people who have gone for testing have been unable to access drugs. “More than a quarter of adults do not even

¹² HIV & AIDS in Zambia – The Epidemic and its Impact”. <http://www.avert.org/aids-zambia.htm> accessed 20 July 2006.

¹³ ‘UNAIDS/WHO 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic’.

<http://www.avert.org/aids-zambia.htm> accessed 20 July 2006.

¹⁴ HIV & AIDS in Zambia – The Epidemic and its Impact”... 20 July 2006.

¹⁵ ‘The Emergency Plan in Zambia’<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/gap/countries/zambia.htm> accessed 20 July 2006.

¹⁶ “HIV & AIDS in Zambia – Prevention and Care”. <http://www.avert.org/zambia-aids-prevention-care.htm> accessed 18 November 2005.

¹⁷ “HIV & AIDS in Zambia – Prevention and Care”...