Ten Steps for A Permanent Waqf

You cannot attain righteousness until you give to charity from the possessions that you love

(Aali-Imran, 3.92)

www.irwaqf.com
Donating for Waqf is a highly righteous deed. Waqf has a great impact on society because it is an ongoing charity which provides a continuous benefit to people. It is characterised by longevity and sustainability. Allah (SWT) urged to us in the Holy Quran, in several verses, the importance of leaving behind a legacy due to its benefit to society “We record that which they send before and that which they leave behind”. This includes the impact of any good deed that continues to benefit others. The prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) said: “When a person dies, his actions come to an end except for three; ongoing charity, beneficial knowledge or a righteous offspring that make ‘Duaa’ (supplication) for him”. Leading by example, the prophet (p.b.u.h.) was the first person in Islamic history to make Waqf of seven orchards. He also encouraged his companions to make Waqf.

As people are responsible for what they do during their lives and what they leave behind them, scholars advise able Muslims to make the necessary arrangement for their Waqf, while they are alive, and advise them not to rely on others to act after they have passed away.

After a donor makes an intention to make Waqf, Sharia scholars confirm that a potential donor is able to benefit from their property during all, or part of their life, after which the Waqf becomes Allah’s property. In this case, donors should ensure they put this as a condition in their will. Waqf then will be proclaimed as public by law according to the rules of the country where the Waqf is, as the law may vary from one country to another. The rules of the will are based on Sharia where a donor can allocate a maximum of a third of his or her wealth to become Waqf after they pass away.

As Waqf has its own characteristics and uniqueness compared to other types of charity, we would like to illustrate the main features of making Waqf in ten steps as follows:
Step One:

Have ‘Ikhlass’ sincerity

Purify your intention and have sincerity in dedicating this deed to Allah (SWT). As donors, you need to feel the importance of Waqf in terms of its benefit in this world, and reward in the Hereafter. Then make ‘Duaa’ (supplication) that it succeeds as Allah (SWT) loves pure intention.

﴾وَقَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أُشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَىٰٓ وَعْلَيْ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ﴾َ (النمل - ٩)

My Lord, direct me to be appreciative of the blessings You have bestowed upon me and my parents, and to do the righteous works that please You. Admit me by Your mercy into the company of Your righteous servants.

(The Ant: 19)

Step Two:

Seek the right action

Ensure that what will be done conforms to Sharia in terms of:

a. **Waqf ownership**: The donation should not be owed to anyone, mortgaged, extorted or owned jointly with others. It should be entirely owned by the donor.

b. **Halal Waqf**: Donors should ensure that cash or property to be made Waqf is purely ‘Halal’ and lawful from a Sharia perspective. Allah is good and accepts only good.
Step Three:
Choose the most beloved possessions to donate

Allah (SWT) says〈You cannot attain righteousness until you give to charity from the possessions that you love〉(Aali-Imran 3:92), and He (SWT) also says: 〈do not aim at what is bad that you may spend (in charity) of it〉
(The Heifer, 2:267).

Step Four:
Contact Islamic Relief

You can contact Islamic Relief offices in your country or through the Waqf website. Have trust in Islamic Relief and authorize us to manage your Waqf with full professionalism and honesty whether at present or in future.
Step Five:

Study the types of Waqf and the various ways to make a donation

Donors need to specify their wealth which they wish to donate as Waqf - it could be cash, property or any other possession. They can enquire about the types of Waqf available at Islamic Relief as it offers various models, the most important of which is the ‘Cash Waqf’ and ‘Waqf Shares’. It also offers in-kind Waqf (non-cash) including properties, water rigs etc. Moreover, donors can contribute partly or fully, to a specific project such as a rehabilitation centre for people with special needs, hospital or school. Donors can seek Islamic Relief’s advice as it has the expertise to help you decide and choose the right type of Waqf that suits you and your circumstances.

Step Six:

In case of donating a building or land to Waqf

Normally, there is a legal procedure depending on where donors have the property and where they will make their donation. Local legislations may vary from one country to another.
Step Seven:

In case of writing a will

If donors wish to leave Waqf in their will, they need to inform their heirs, solicitors or whoever is responsible for the donor’s financial affairs. In the will, donors should be specific and clear, leaving no room for doubt in terms of the amount or type of donation so that they avoid any potential disagreements between heirs. Donors may also state that Islamic Relief will be responsible for managing that Waqf.

Step Eight:

Be flexible as much as possible

This can be achieved by minimizing the conditions imposed on utilising the Waqf donation. Donors are encouraged to authorize Islamic Relief to manage their Waqf in the best way possible and do what is best for donors and beneficiaries. Islamic Relief will utilise the Waqf returns, according to Sharia law, on the programmes and projects that the organisation is implementing.
Step Nine:

Avoid showing a favour:

Bragging about the donation made and showing favours over others may spoil the good deeds. Allah (SWT) says: O you who believe, do not nullify your charities by inflicting reproach and insult (The Heifer, 2:264)

Step Ten:

Ask Allah (SWT) to accept your Waqf

Donors should be keen to be amongst those that Allah (SWT) praised in the holy Quran by being those who dispense their charity with their hearts full of fear (The Believers, 23:60) that their donation and good deeds may be accepted. Donors should donate in such a way hoping that their donation becomes an asset for them on the Day of Judgment where neither wealth nor children will benefit them except those who come before Allah (SWT) with a sound heart.