

MINA

a guide for pilgrims



Strategic partner



وزارة الحج والعمرة
MINISTRY OF HAJJ AND UMRAH



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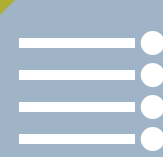
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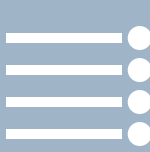
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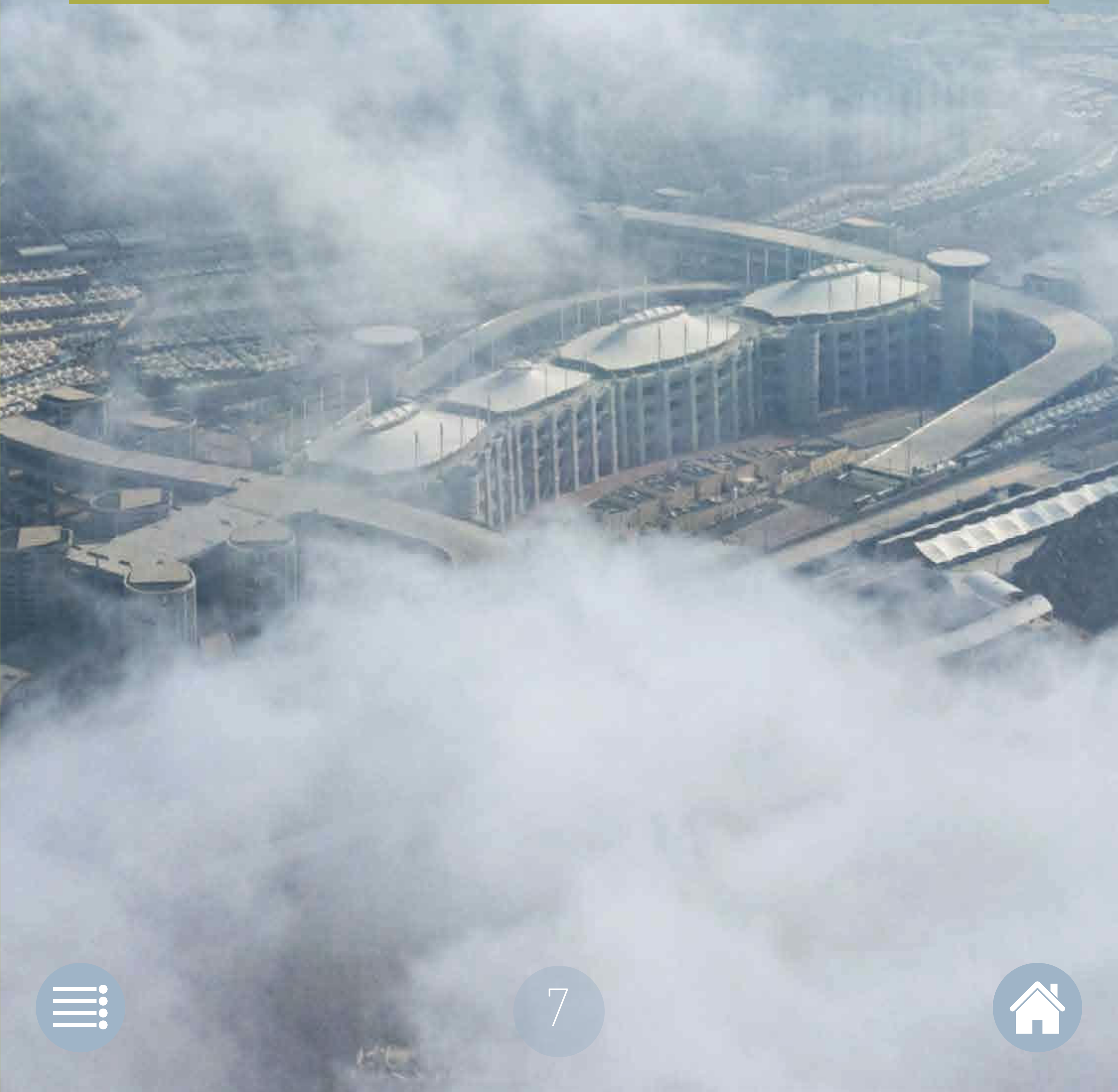


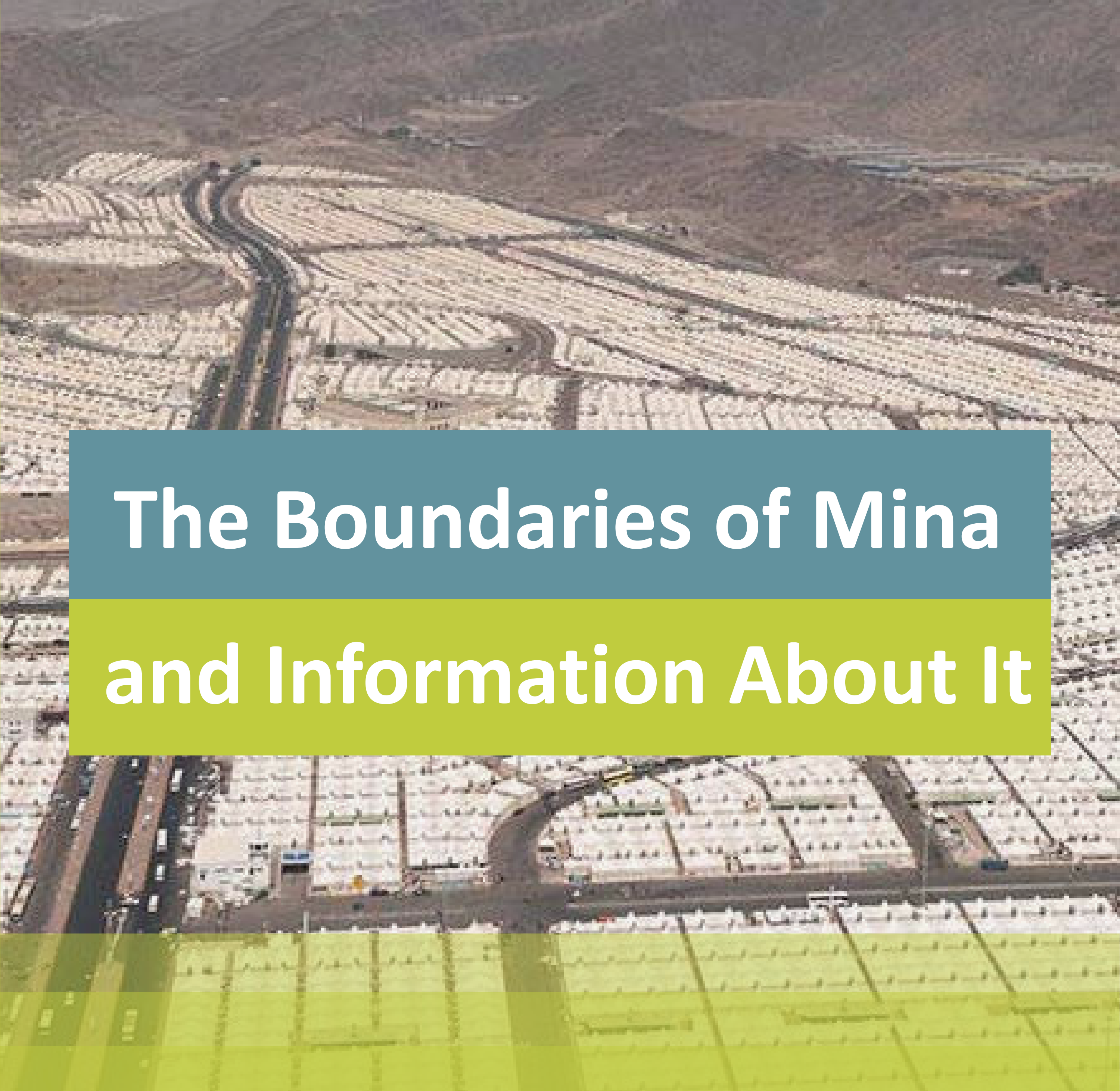
Mina's Status

A small valley which contains all of the sacred sites and memories of pilgrims, not only today, but from the ancient history of mankind, many prophets prayed and stayed here.

It still embraces pilgrims at the beginning of their journey, from the eighth of Dhul-Hijjah until the completion of Hajj, covering the Day of Sacrifice and the Days of Tashreeq.

This is an interactive guide to learn more about this great sacred site.





The Boundaries of Mina and Information About It

It is a valley within the boundaries of the Haram, extending from east to west, surrounded by mountains from the north and south, and bounded by Wadi Muhassir in the east to the Big Jamrah.



3.2

The length of the site is about 3.2 km (2 miles).

7.82

The area of Mina according to Islamic law is estimated at 7.82 km² (3.02 square miles).



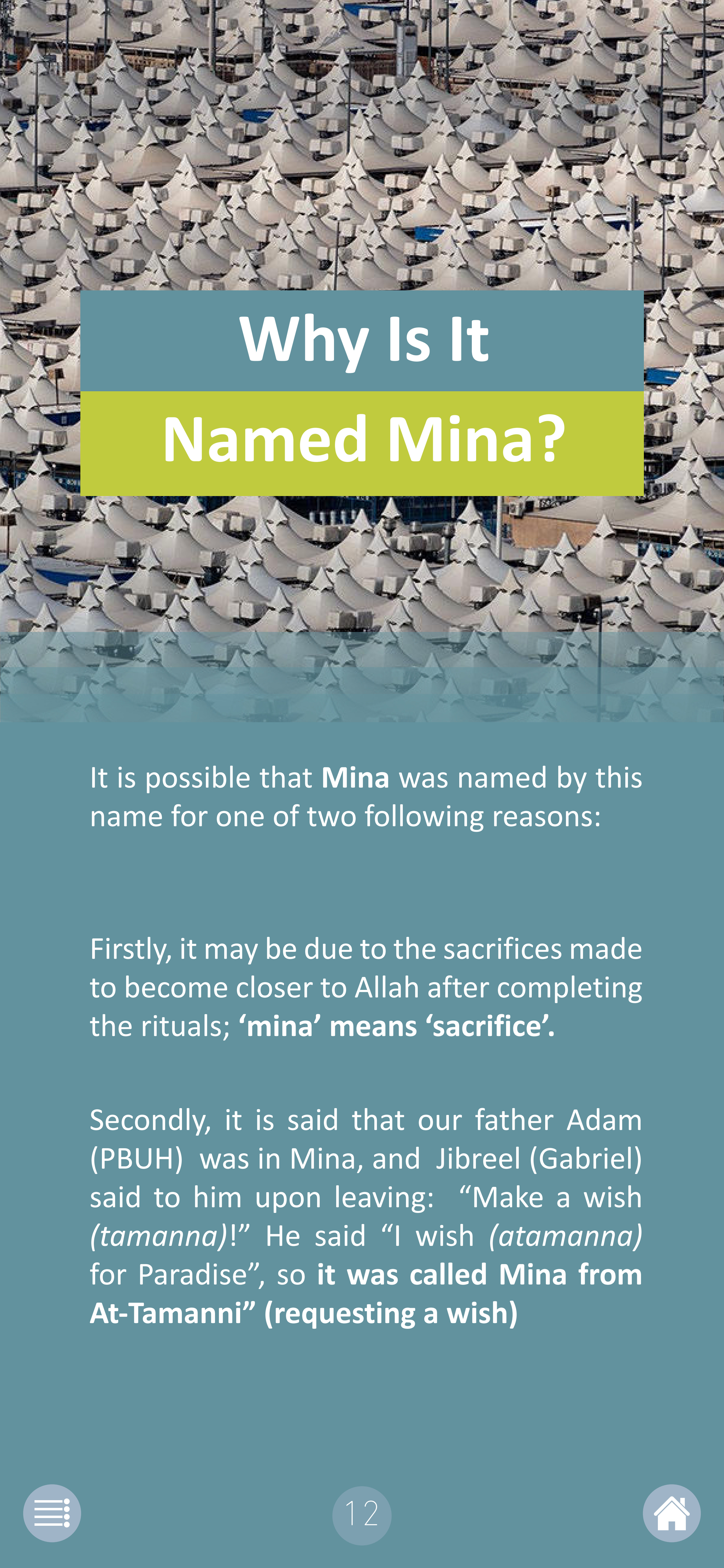


Approximately 61% of the area of Mina is used by pilgrims. The other 39% consists of mountainous terrain which is difficult to inhabit. Some of the mountain peaks rise 500m (1640 ft) above the surface of the valley.



If Mina becomes too narrow for the pilgrims, there is room for leniency and it is possible to stay in the areas next to it within the boundaries of the Haram.



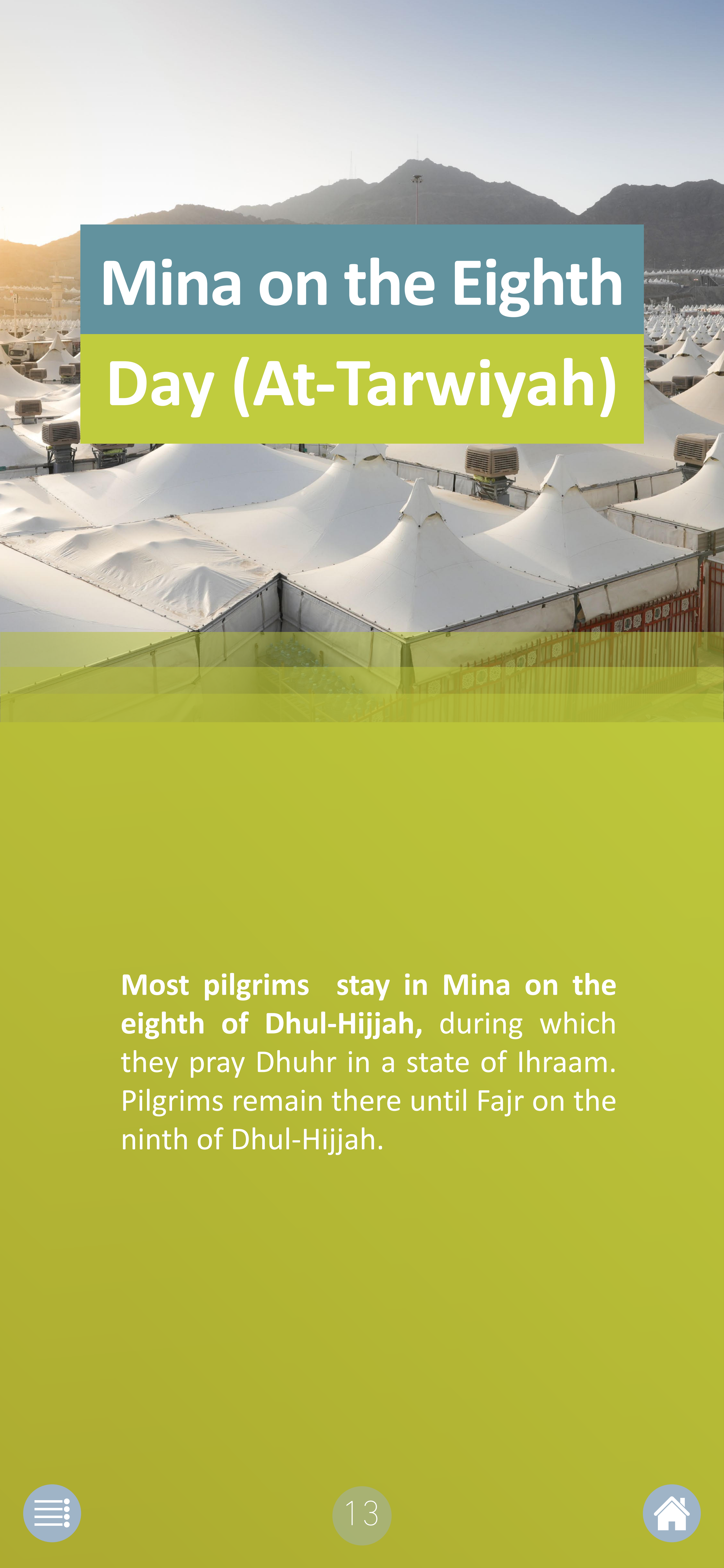


Why Is It Named Mina?

It is possible that **Mina** was named by this name for one of two following reasons:

Firstly, it may be due to the sacrifices made to become closer to Allah after completing the rituals; '**mina**' means '**sacrifice**'.

Secondly, it is said that our father Adam (PBUH) was in Mina, and Jibreel (Gabriel) said to him upon leaving: "Make a wish (*tamanna*)!" He said "I wish (*atamanna*) for Paradise", so it was called **Mina** from **At-Tamanni**" (requesting a wish)

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the Mina area during the Hajj season. It shows a vast field of white, conical tents with air conditioning units on their roofs. In the distance, there are dark, rugged mountains under a clear sky. The title text is overlaid on the upper portion of this image.

Mina on the Eighth Day (At-Tarwiyah)

Most pilgrims stay in Mina on the eighth of Dhul-Hijjah, during which they pray Dhuhr in a state of Ihraam. Pilgrims remain there until Fajr on the ninth of Dhul-Hijjah.

This day was called **Yawm At-Tarwiyah (the Day of Irrigation)**. The name originates from the ancient tradition of people having to carry water with them in preparation for the Day of Arafah, and praise be to Allah for His facilitation and grace these days.



Reaching Mina



When you arrive in Mina, be sure to **take all your luggage** from the bus which you were on.



Find out about the services available for you at the camp.



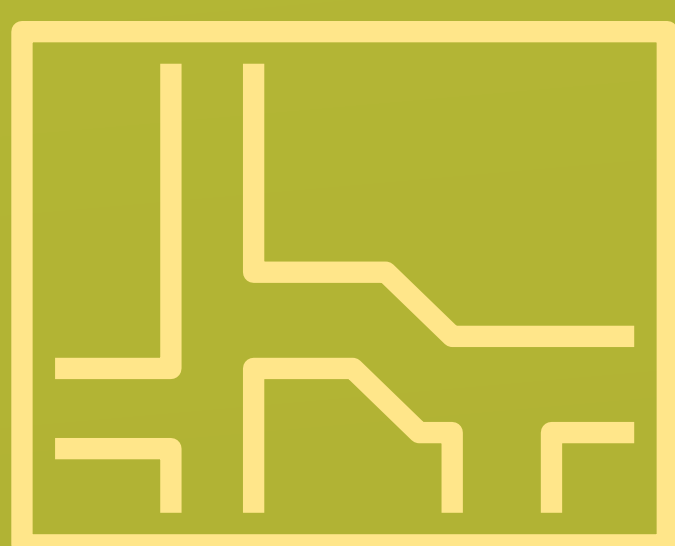




Find out the camp's location, its number, nearest landmarks, and metro station number (if your group uses the metro), and ensure you have proof of this.



Record the camp's geographical location using the GPS service on your mobile phone.



Warning: All of the roads and camps are very similar in Mina.



Know who your group supervisor is so as to refer to them when needed to answer your questions.



Do not leave the camp unless necessary, and only after obtaining permission from your group supervisor.



How do you Spend the Eighth Day in Mina?



Make sure to prepare what you need for the Day of Arafah.

There is a list of what you need in Arafah
[Click here](#) to download Arafah's guide

Read and learn about the rulings and etiquette of Hajj.

To access the rest of the guides, click here





Make sure to frequently perform Talbiyah recite the Qur'an and remember Allah. Supplicate to Allah to make Hajj easier for you and that He may accept it from you.



Pilgrims shorten their prayers in congregation (jamaa'ah) in their camps.



Make sure to rest and sleep well before the Day of Arafah.





The Days of Tashreeq

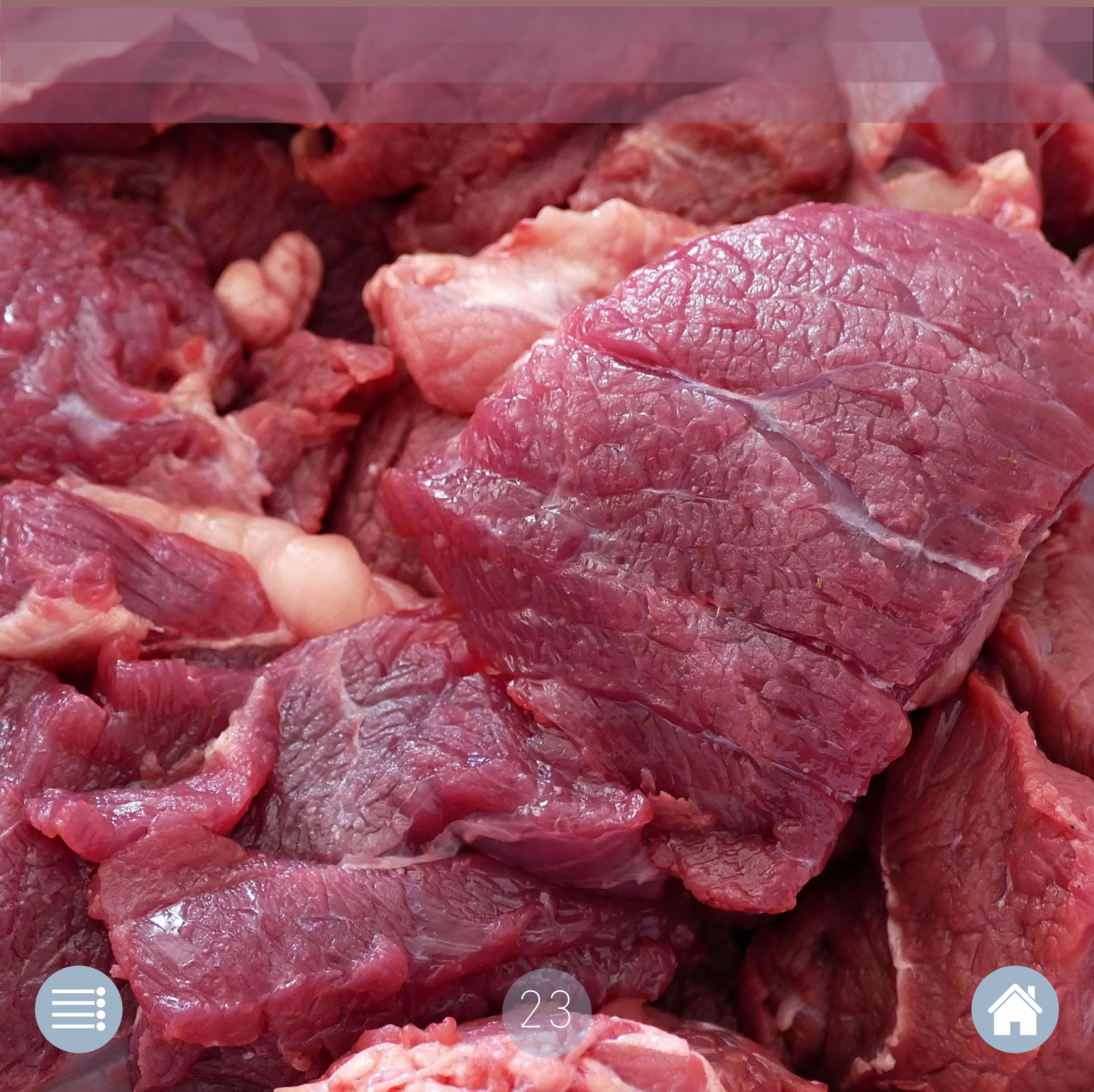
The days of Tashreeq **are the three days after Eid-ul-Adha**: 11th, 12th, and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah, which are days of Eid and joy following the completion of Hajj.

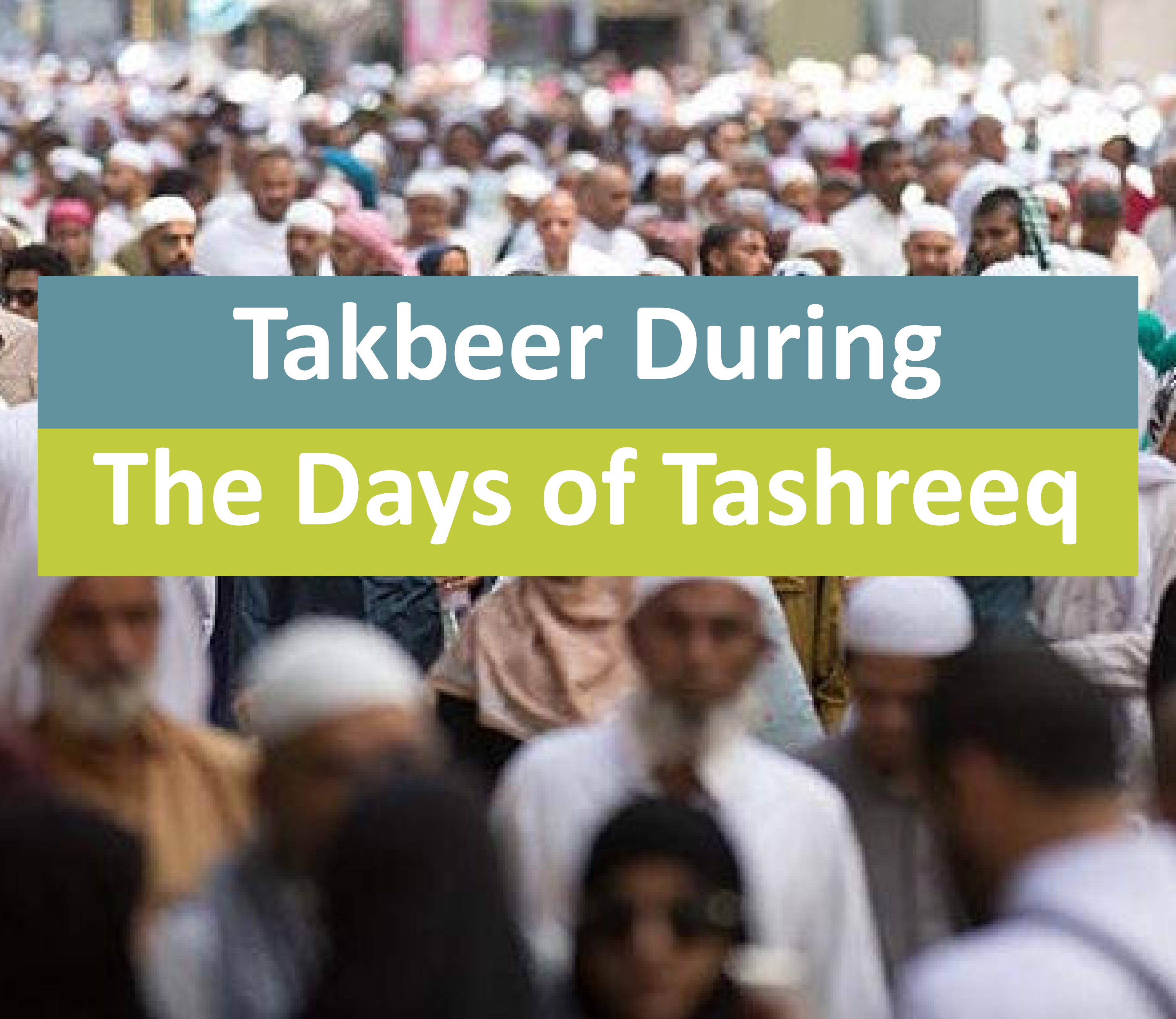
The Prophet (ﷺ) said about these days:

“The days of Tashreeq are days of eating, drinking and remembering Allah.”



The name ‘Tashreeq’ originates from the practice of slaughtering the sacrifice on the day of Eid, where people would cut the meat and expose it under the sun, so that it would dry and not spoil. This method of food preparation is called ‘Tashreeq’.





Takbeer During The Days of Tashreeq

It is Sunnah for the pilgrim to perform takbeer and to repeat it during the days of Tashreeq at all times, especially after the obligatory prayers.

He should say

*Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, laa ilaaha il-Allaah.
Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, wa lillaahil-hamd.*

Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest and all praises are for Allah only.

Allaahu akbar kabeeran, wal-hamdu lillaahi katheeran, wa subhaan Allaahi bukratan wa aseelan.

Allah is the Greatest, Most Great.

Praise is to Allah, abundantly, glory is to Allah, at the break of day and at its end.







Pelting the Jamarat

The greatest deed a pilgrim can enact during the days of Tashreeq is pelting the Jamarat.

The pilgrim must:

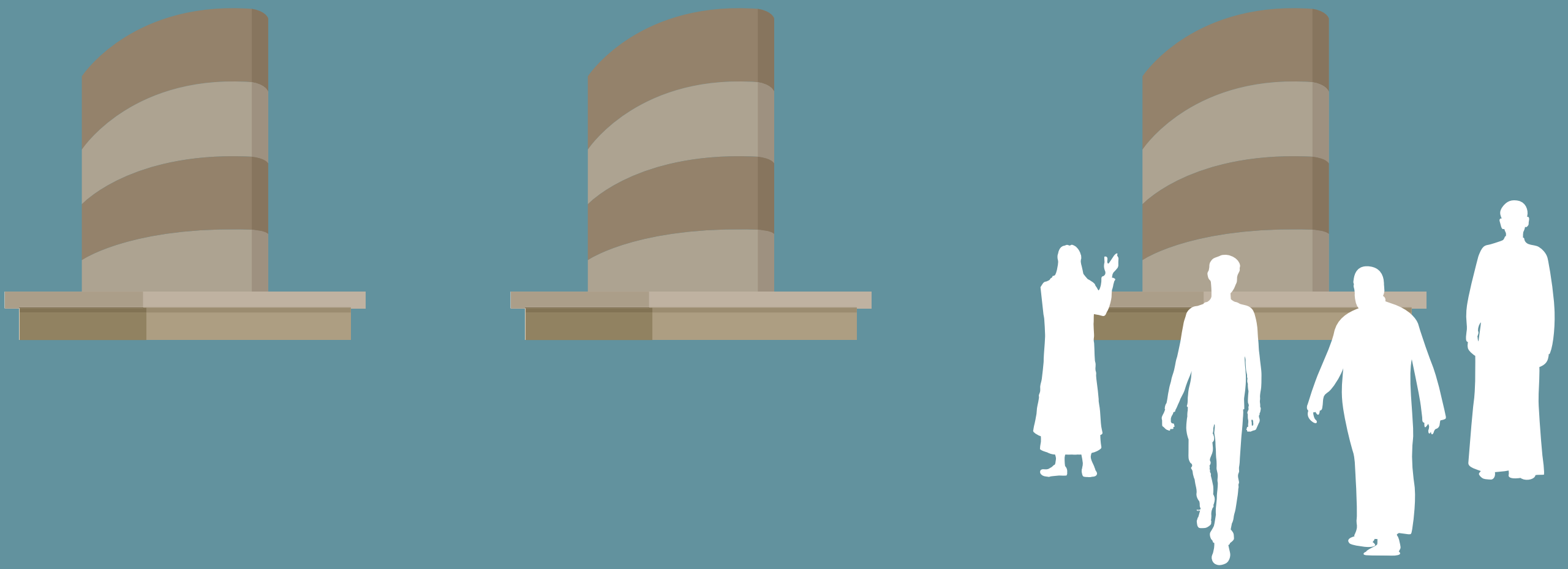
Pick up 21 pebbles per day to pelt the three Jamarat; pelting each one with seven pebbles.

The pilgrim should go to the Jamarat according to the time allotted to his group

The pilgrim is bound by the arranged means of transportation, whether it is by metro, bus, or walking.



The small Jamrah



When the pilgrim reaches the small Jamrah, which is the first one he will meet, he should throw seven pebbles at it, performing takbeer with each throw.



Thereafter, he should move away from the Jamrah, away from the crowds, and withdraw from the road so as not to block the path of the pilgrims. He should then turn towards the Qiblah, raise his hands in supplication and pray for whatever he wants: mercy, forgiveness, reconciliation, and acceptance of his Hajj.



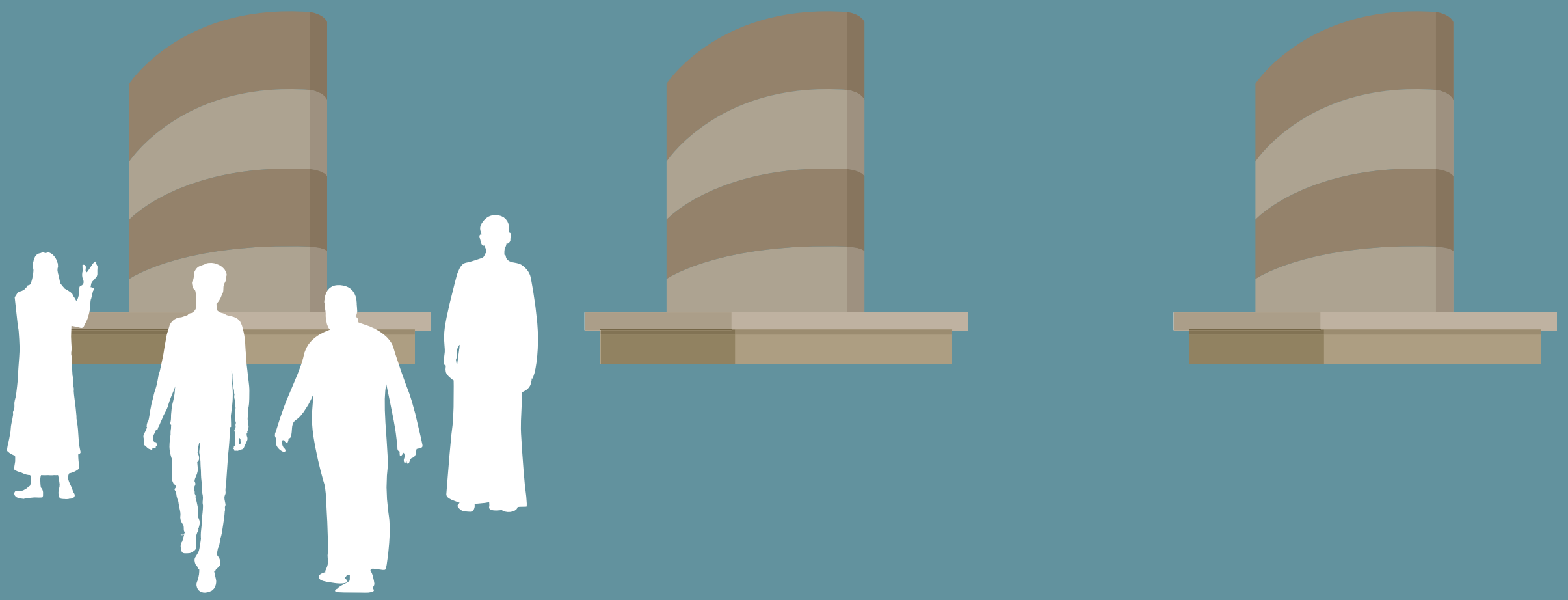


The middle Jamrah



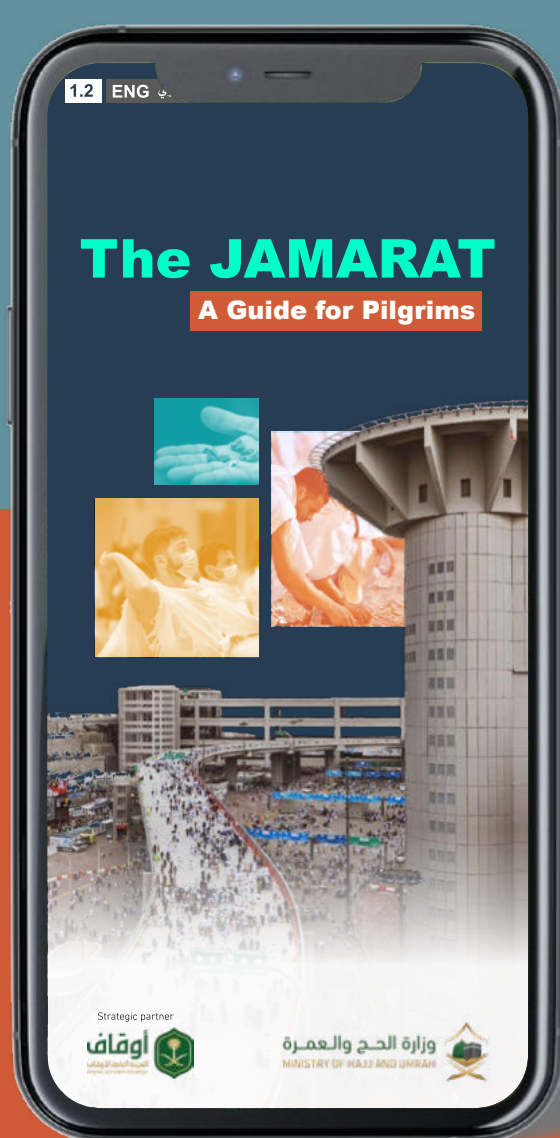
Once this is done, he should move on to the middle Jamrah (which is the second Jamrah), and do what he did at the first Jamrah.

Jamarat Al-Aqaba



- Finally, he should set out for **Jamarat Al-Aqaba (the big Jamrah)**, which is the third and final Jamrah, and he should pelt it as he did with the one before it, with seven pebbles. But it is not prescribed for him to supplicate after pelting this Jamrah.

The pilgrims should not remain in their spot once they have finished pelting the Jamarat, so as not to disrupt the pilgrims' movement and departure.

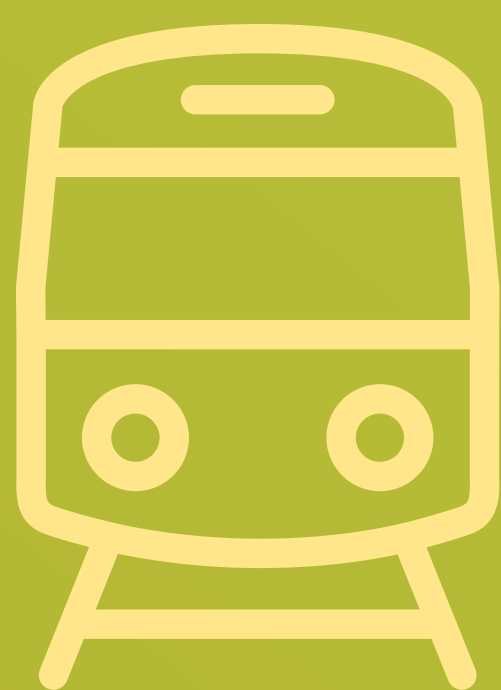


To view the Jamarat guide
[Click here](#)



How Do I Get to the Jamarat?

Ways to reach the Jamarat vary according to the group, and its time and location. The pilgrim must adhere to the method used by his group.



1) Almashaaer metro line: Many pilgrims arrive at the Jamarat via Almashaaer metro line. After this, pilgrims still have a great distance to travel on foot to reach the Jamarat.





2) Pedestrians: Those who reach the Jamarat on foot. It is advisable to carry a sunshade to protect them from direct sunlight if they will be pelting during the day. Pilgrims should ensure they wear comfortable shoes which are suitable for walking long distances.



3) Buses: Other pilgrims may choose to arrive at the Jamarat by buses which are suited for larger groups.





Golf carts are available to transport the elderly and those who are not able to walk when ascending the Jamarat Bridge.



Be sure to take your medicines, such as allergy and asthma inhalers, as you may need them due to fatigue, long walking, and dust inhalation.



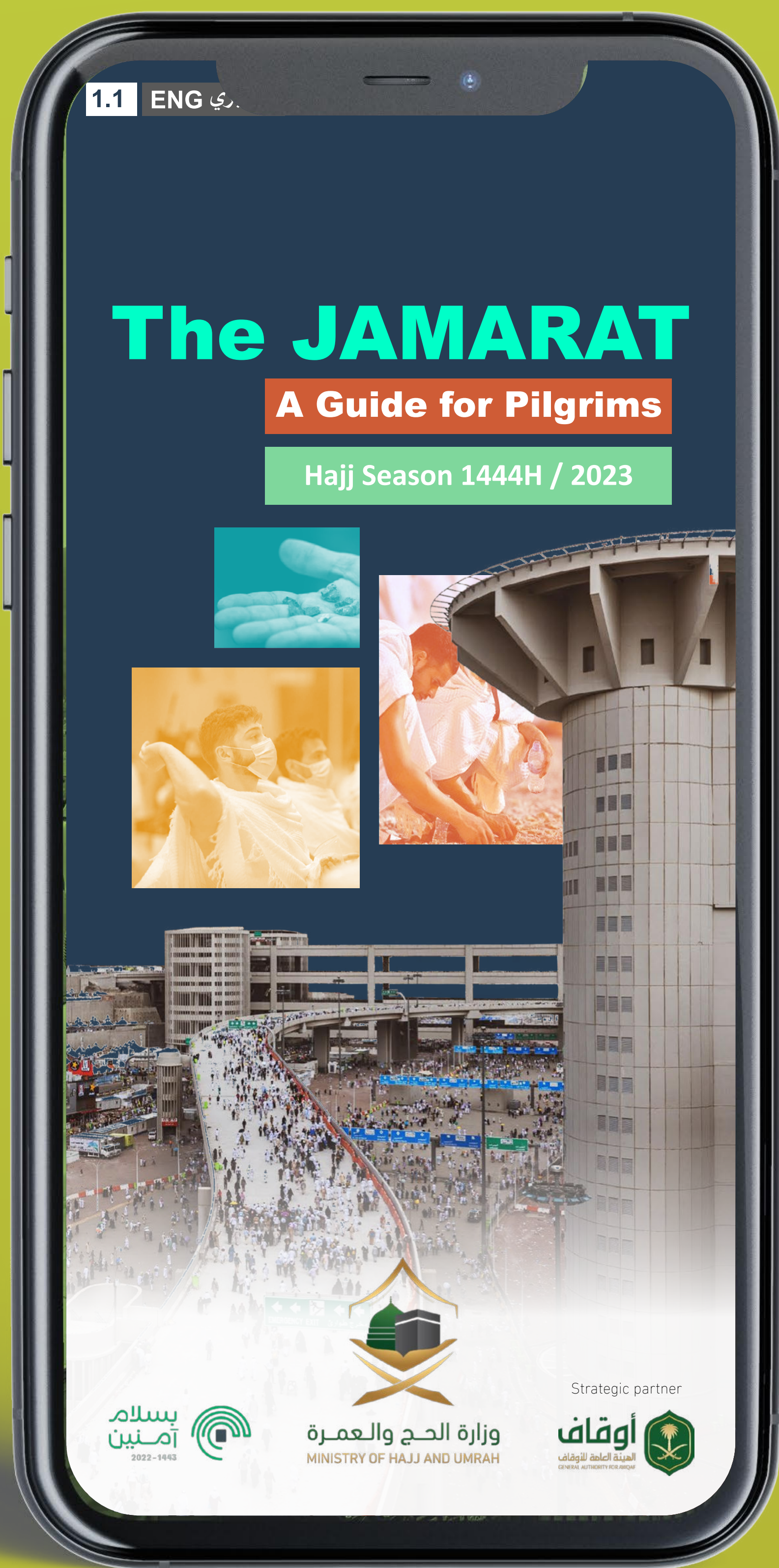
Strictly adhere to the directives of the security men and follow the rules as they are in place for the benefit, safety, and comfort of the pilgrims. Be sure not to disobey these directives as this will lead to overcrowding, bottlenecks, and will cause harm to the guests of Allah.



There are emergency teams scattered all over the Jamarat, and you can call them in case you experience any health issues, Allah forbid.

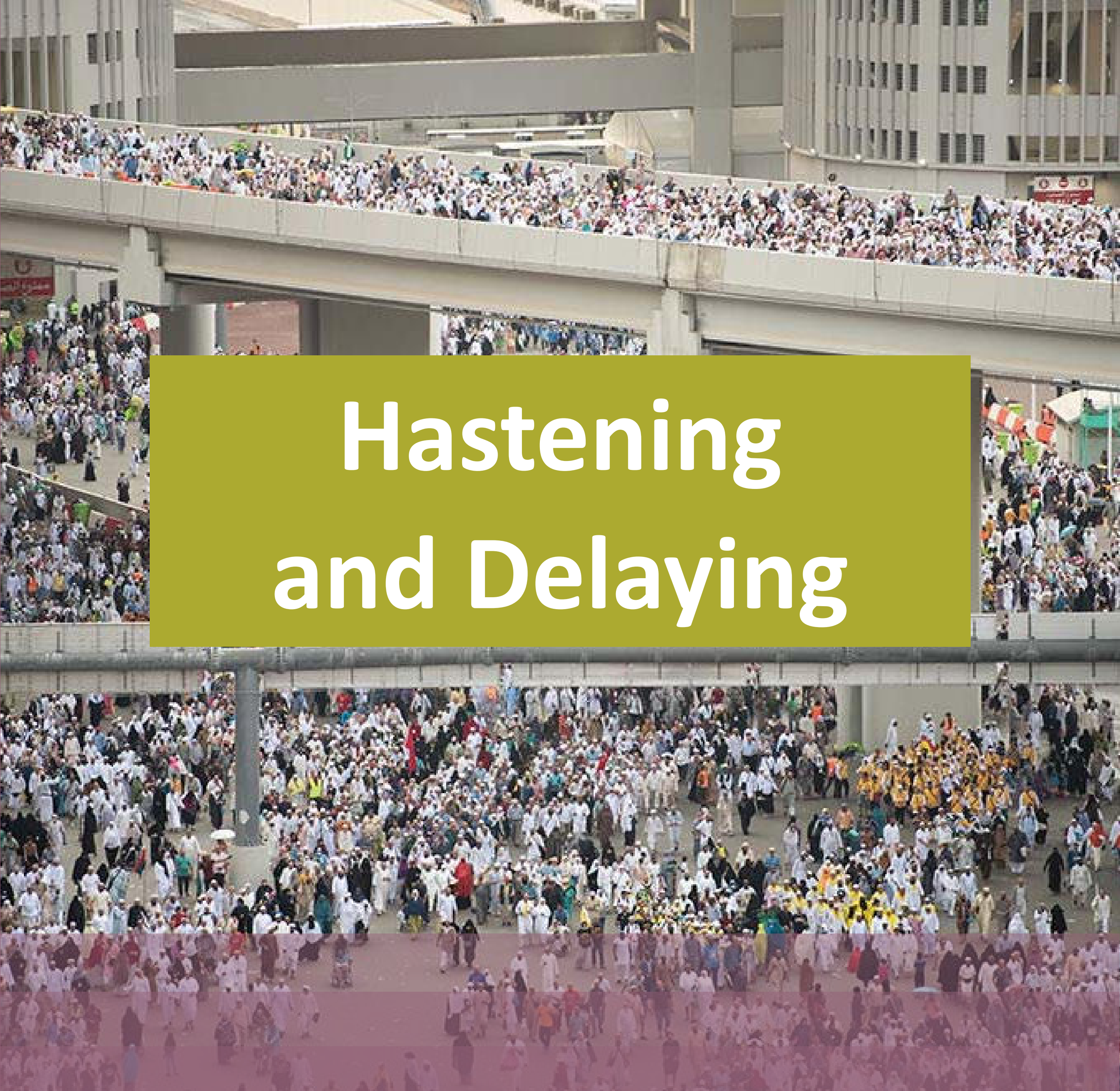


After you have finished pelting Jamarat Al-Aqaba you will find many services, such as toilets, barbers, and restaurants.



To view The Jamarat Guide,
Click on the image to download it





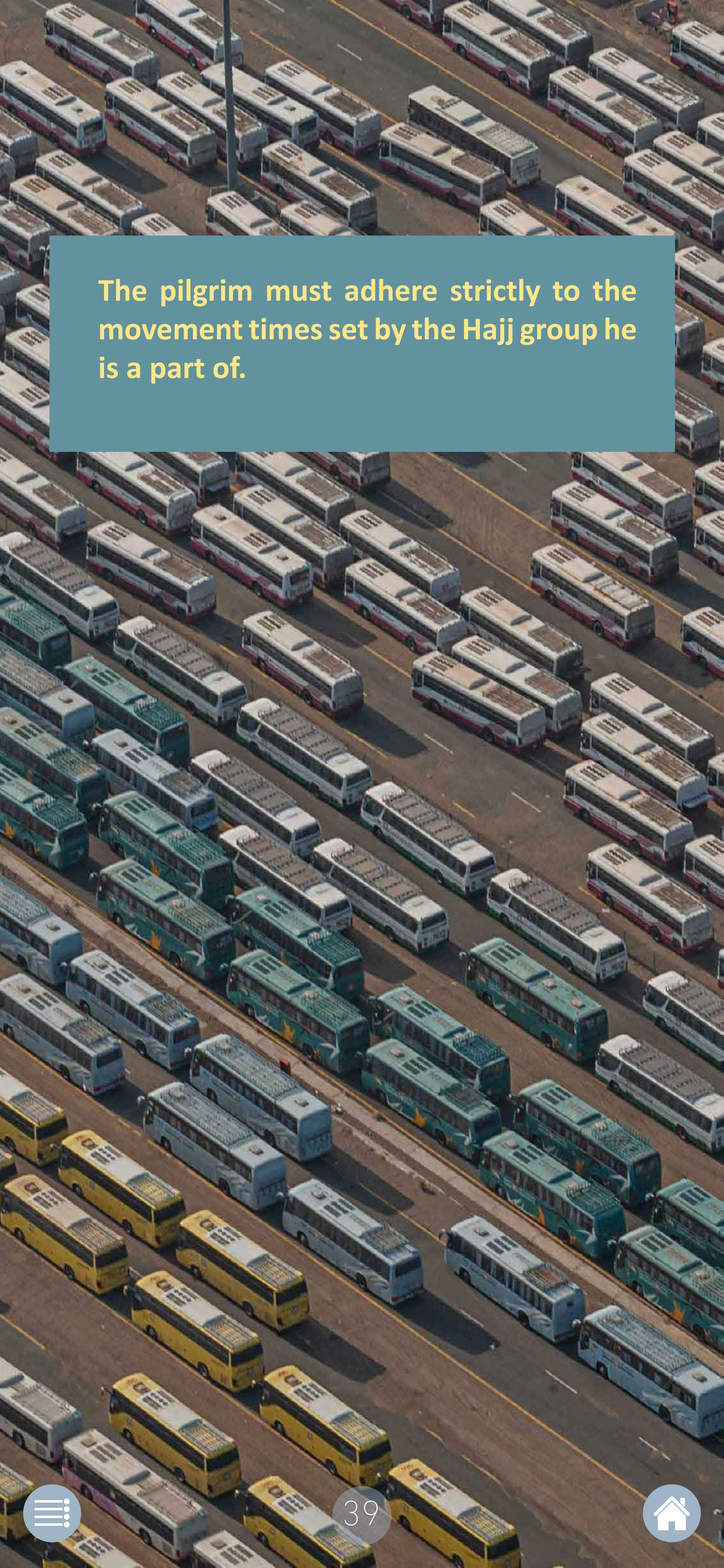
Hastening and Delaying

It is permissible for a pilgrim to hasten his Hajj and leave Mina on the 12th, or delay and leave on the 13th of Dhul-Hijjah, as the Almighty said: (If anyone hastens to leave in two days there is no blame on him and if anyone stays on there is no blame on him).

Hastening or delaying will be according to the programme of the group which the pilgrim is a part of.

If he is hastening, he should pelt the Jamarat on the 11th of Dhul-Hijjah and then on the 12th only, and it is not prescribed for him to perform a second pelting on the 12th instead of the 13th, which he will not spend in Mina.



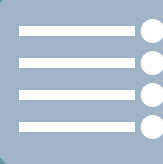


The pilgrim must adhere strictly to the movement times set by the Hajj group he is a part of.

Leaving Mina



Strictly adhere to the appointments and directions of the group's supervisor concerning the time and manner of departure and the time of Tawaf Al-Wada' (Farewell Tawaf), so as not to expose yourself to inconveniences.





Gather your luggage well in advance of departure.



Write down the time and place specified by your group's supervisor for assembling, when going to, and returning from the Grand Mosque. Write this information down on a piece of paper or store it on your mobile phone.



Make sure the battery of your mobile phone is fully charged when you leave.



Make sure to accompany some of the pilgrims of your group on your way there and back, and avoid remaining alone.

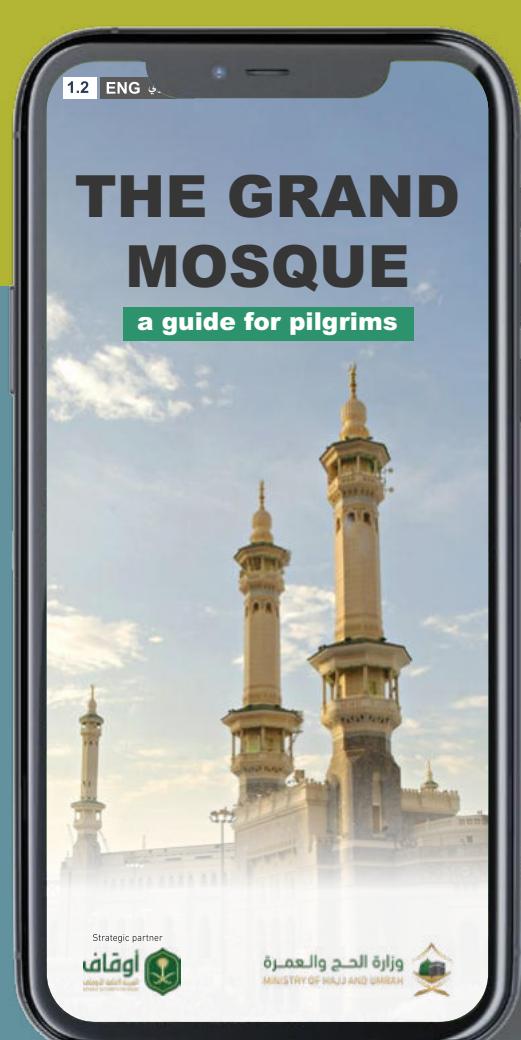
Tawaf Al-Wada’ (Farewell Tawaf)



Tawaf Al-Wada’ (Farewell Tawaf) is a Tawaf that the pilgrim performs after leaving Mina and before leaving Makkah, **in compliance with the command of the Prophet (ﷺ) for pilgrims to make Tawaf their last engagement with the Ka’ba.**

There is an exception for those with a legitimate excuse, such as menstruation or postpartum bleeding; in such cases the farewell Tawaf is not prescribed for them.

If the pilgrim delays Tawaf al-Ifaadah (the Tawaf of Hajj) until the time of his departure from Makkah, his Tawaf al-Ifaadah suffices him for Tawaf Al-Wada' and he does not need to perform Tawaf again.



To view the guide for the Grand Mosque, click on the image to download it.



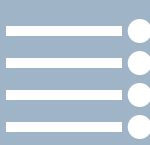


Al-Khayf Mosque

AL-Khayf Mosque is the greatest mosque in Mina, and it is the place where the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) stayed and prayed during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

Other Prophets before Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) also stayed and prayed in this mosque. **It was narrated that “seventy Prophets prayed in Al-Khayf Mosque.”**

Pilgrims still pray there today.



25000m²



The area of the mosque

45000



The number of worshipers which the mosque can accommodate

The mosque has four tall minarets situated on its four corner.





Location

Al-Khayf Mosque is located on King Faisal Road in Mina.

To Reach the Mosque
[Click here](#)



Tips to Not Lose Your Camp



Write down the number of the area, street and camp on your mobile phone.



Find out which landmark building is closest to your camp such as a hospital, train station etc.





One should not leave the camp except when needed, or to perform the rituals of Hajj.



Make sure you know the number of your camp, its location, and gate, **and carry with you evidence of it: a bracelet or a piece of paper.**

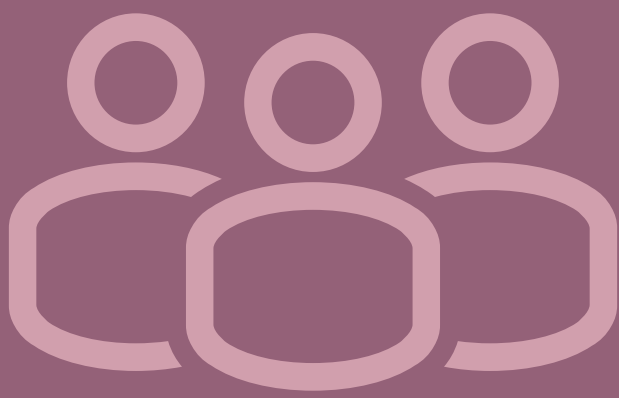


Save the location of your camp via GPS service on your mobile phone.

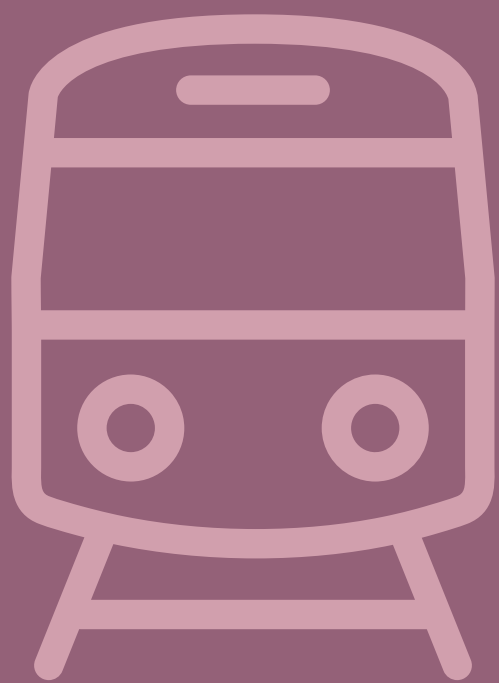




Carry your mobile phone with you when you leave the camp.



Make sure to be in the company of others when leaving the camp.



If you travel to the Jamarat by metro, make sure you know the number of the nearest station to the camp.

Health Tips in Mina



Always wash or sanitize your hands, especially before and after eating, after using the bathroom, after sneezing or coughing, and when returning to your place of residence.

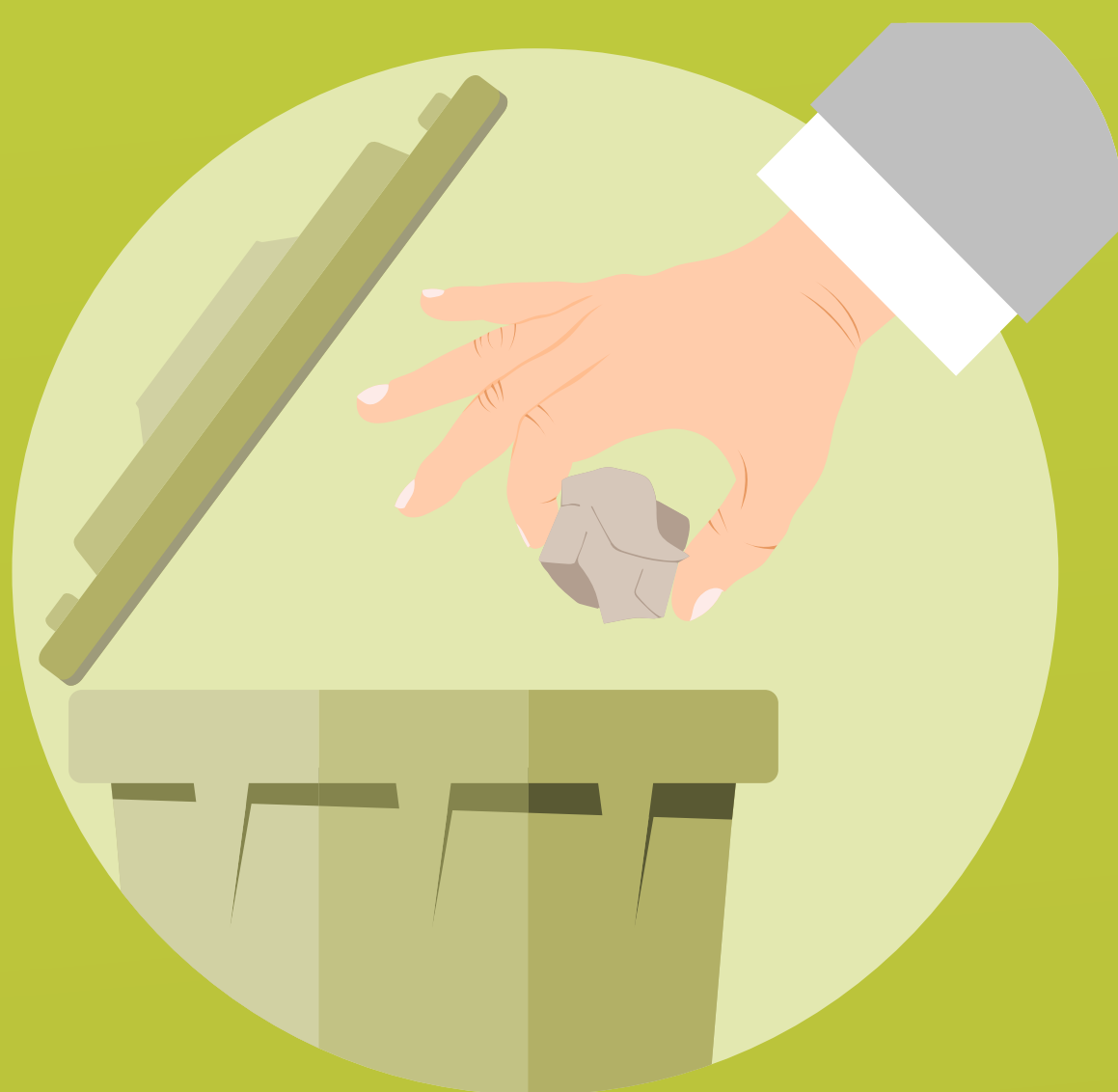




Stay away from cold air streams, especially after physical exertion, or after arriving at the camp from outside.



One should always try to wear face masks, especially in crowded places.



Be sure to get rid of waste and rubbish by putting it in the designated places. See it as your contribution towards keeping the House of Allah and the Haram clean.



Always maintain your personal hygiene, as well as the cleanliness of your clothes, mouth, and teeth, in order to protect yourself from many diseases and germs, God willing.





Exposure to the Sun



Pilgrims lose large amounts of fluid through sweating, so it is always recommended to **remain hydrated** through drinking sufficient amounts of water and juice to compensate for this.





Avoid going out in the heat of the sun if it is not necessary.



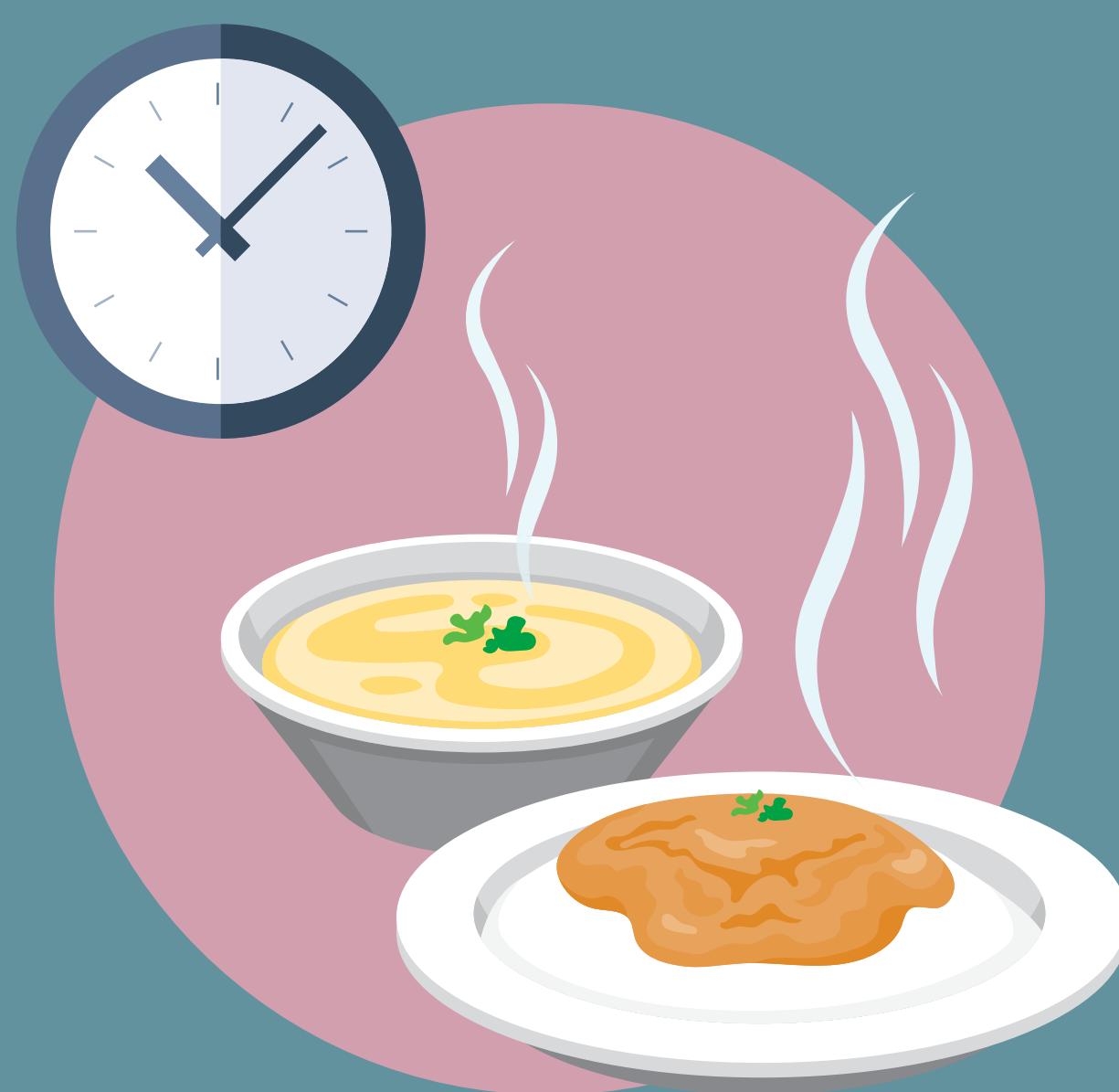
If going out during the day, do your best to avoid direct exposure to the sun, and use a light-colored parasol for further protection.



Get as much sleep at night as possible and avoid staying up late, because lack of sleep exposes the body to stress and weakens its immunity.



Steps to Prevent Food Poisoning



Avoid storing cooked food, or eating it long after it has been distributed, especially after travelling for long periods of time between the different sites.



Make sure to properly wash fruits and vegetables before eating them.



Avoid buying food from street vendors.



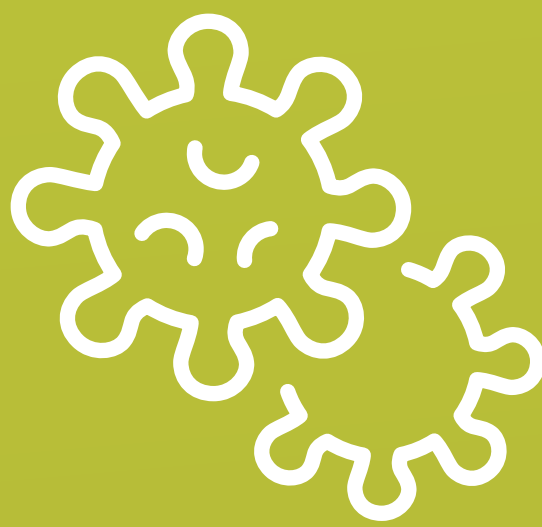
Colds and Respiratory Diseases

Respiratory diseases are among the most common Hajj diseases, and are caused by the transmission of germs or viruses through coughing or sneezing.

Ways to prevent colds:



Avoid contact with infected people.



Do not use utensils used by others.



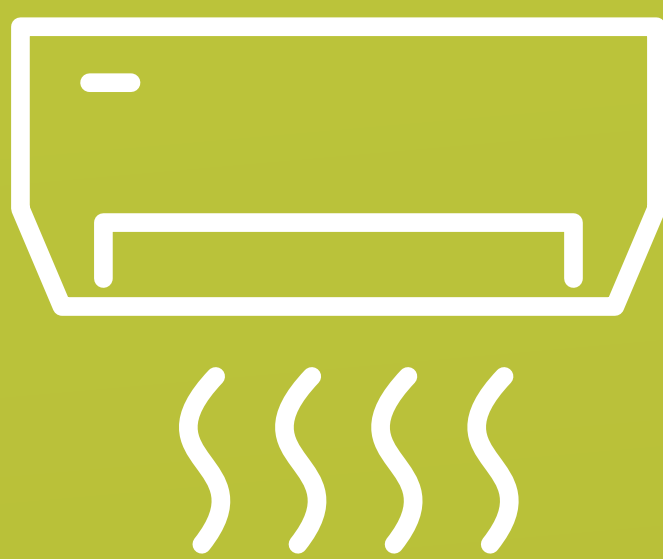
Wash hands regularly.



Avoid big crowds.



Avoid drinking very cold drinks.



Avoid direct air flows from air conditioners.



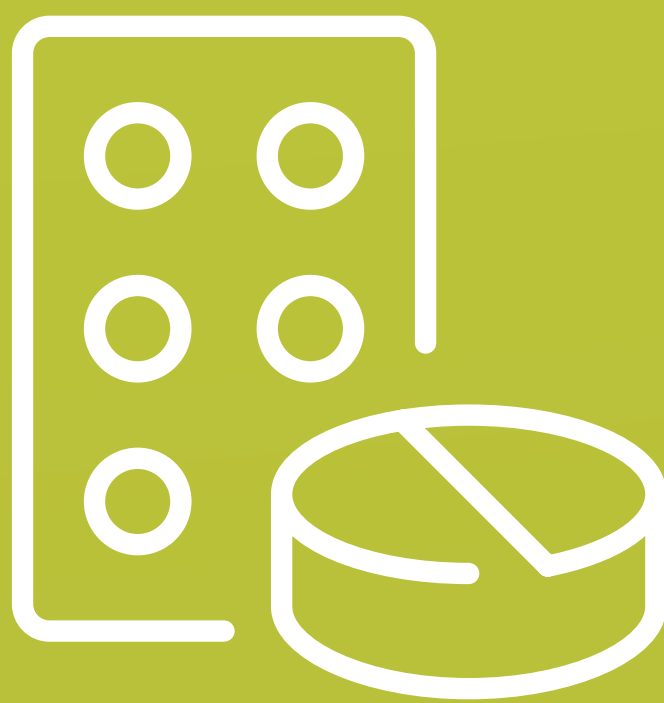
Always wear a face mask so as not to harm others.



Drink warm fluids.



Rest as much as possible.



Take painkillers.



Consult a doctor to take medicines which relieve coughs and congestion.



Do not use antibiotics unless prescribed by a doctor.

Checklist

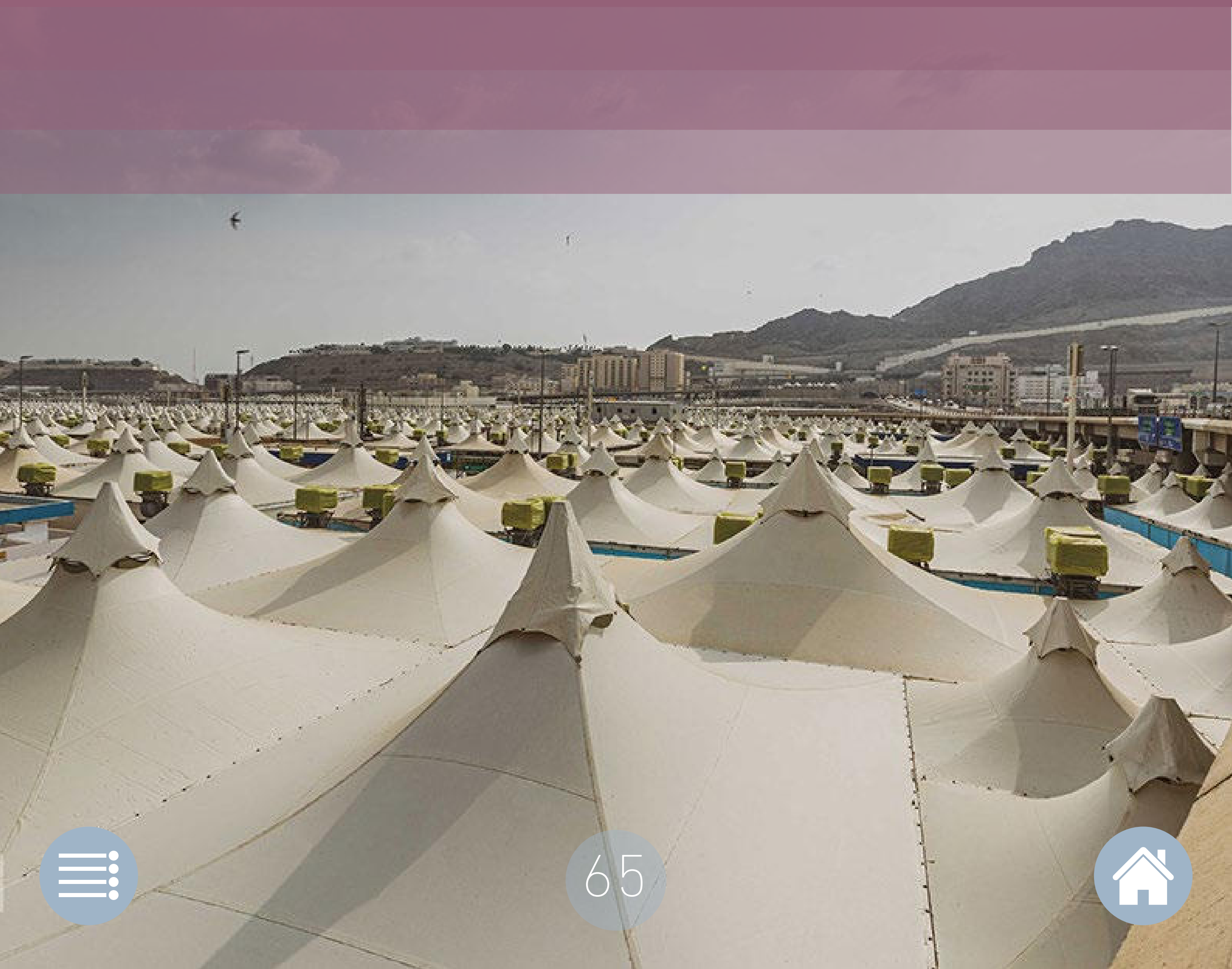
When you travel to Mina, make sure of the following:

- **Hand over your baggage** according to the arrangement as instructed by the group supervisor.
- **Carry your camp identification card** and the Hajj bracelet.
- **Do not forget any personal belongings** in the residence.



When you are in your camp:

- **Ensure that your luggage is placed in its designated place and that you can clearly identify it.**
- **Keep an eye on your personal belongings and do not leave them on the ground while you are sitting.**
- **Put your medicines that need refrigeration in the refrigerator designated for medicines in coordination with the group supervisors.**



- **Strive to regularly clean the place where you sit and sleep.**
- **Apply precautionary measures, including not sharing your personal utensils with others.**
- **Identify the emergency exits.**
- **Identify the location of the medical clinic.**
- **Get to know the timetable for your group.**
- **Identify the locations of nearby health centres.**



When leaving your camp:

- **Inform the group's supervisors when you leave, and where you are going.**
- **Carry a parasol with you during the day-time.**
- **Carry your identification card with you.**
- **Save the location of the camp on your phone using GPS services before leaving the camp.**
- **Store the contact numbers of your group leader and emergency services on your phone.**



Important Contact Numbers

911

For emergency and security services

937

Medical consultations and inquiries

920002814

Ministry of Hajj and Umrah call center to answer inquiries from pilgrims

1966

For inquiries about the Grand Mosque and the Prophet's Mosque





May Allah Accept Your Good Deeds

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