pcgn
The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

YEMEN

Country name	Yemen
State title	Republic of Yemen
Name of citizen	Yemeni
Official language	Arabic (*ara*)[1]
Country name in official language	اليمن (Al Yaman)
State title in official language	الجمهورية اليمنية (Al Jumhūrīyah al Yamanīyah)
Script	Arabic
Romanization System	[BGN/PCGN Romanization system for Arabic 1956](#) for official names; PCGN Soqotri alphabet for Soqotri names in Socotra Archipelago (see Geographical names policy below)
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	YE/YEM
Capital – conventional name	Sanaa[2]
Capital in official language	صنعاء (Şan‘ā’)
Area/population	527,968 sq km / 31,565,602 (2023 est.)[3]

Introduction

Yemen has land borders with Saudi Arabia and Oman, and has coastline on the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea. It occupies a geo-strategic location at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula, controlling access to the Red Sea, through the Bāb al Mandab (Bab el Mandeb) strait. Its territory includes several islands in the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea.

Yemen is a relatively young country; the Republic of Yemen was created in 1990, with the unification of the two post-colonial states of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) and the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen). However, Yemeni unity has always been fragile and disputed.

Following the 2011 Arab Uprisings, which saw street protests in Yemen, President Saleh was replaced by President Hadi. The situation has since deteriorated into a complex civil war involving multiple local and foreign actors. The conflict is multi-faceted; North/South, tribal, geographical and political, and has taken on sectarian language. The North Yemen-based Houthis currently control Sanaa (the official capital of Yemen) and much of north-west Yemen, including most of the Red Sea coast. The Shia Houthis are backed by Iran. For a time, they were in alliance with their erstwhile

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[1] The language codes in this Factfile are ISO 639-3 codes.
[2] Following the unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, Sanaa became Yemen's constitutional capital. It is currently the seat of government for the Houthi insurgency, which has de facto control over much of former North Yemen. In February 2015, President Hadi declared Aden the temporary capital, when he fled there from Sanaa. He subsequently left for Saudi Arabia.
[3] https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/yemen/

enemy, former President Saleh, but in 2017 the Houthis assassinated Saleh. The Hadi government controlled much of the rest of the country, including their "temporary capital" of Aden. In March 2015, after Hadi fled to Saudi Arabia, a Saudi-led coalition launched military operations against the Houthis. In 2022 Hadi and his Vice-President were replaced by an eight-person Presidential Leadership Council (PLC). The PLC is the internationally recognised government of Yemen and currently controls the east of Yemen, some central areas and Ta'izz. In 2018 the UAE-backed Southern Transitional Council, which advocates secession for the South, took control of Aden. They currently control parts of south-west Yemen and the island of Socotra. Fighting continues and contributes to a growing humanitarian crisis in the country. Meanwhile Al Qaeda and Islamic State have both taken advantage of the situation to gain pockets of territory in the east.
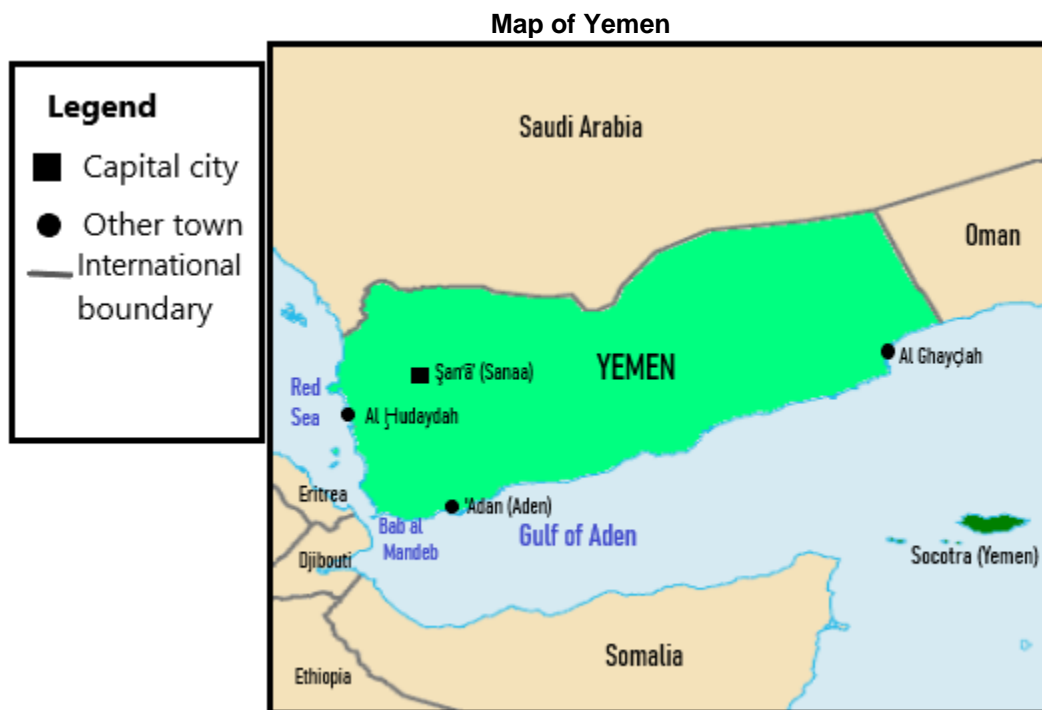
Map of Yemen

Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

Geographical names policy

Despite the ongoing instability in Yemen, PCGN policy regarding the treatment of geographical names in Yemen remains unchanged.

ARABIC:
Geographical names are usually found written in Arabic, which is Yemen's official language. Arabic-script names should be taken from official Yemeni sources[4] and romanized using the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic. While many of the toponyms found in Yemen are of Arabic origin, there is also considerable influence from South Arabian languages. Street signs in both Arabic and English/Roman-script may be found in the big cities. It should be noted that Roman-script forms found locally may differ from those arising from the application of the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic and that the Arabic-script spellings of Yemeni toponyms may not always be consistent. Furthermore, the spelling of names found on maps and those used locally may sometimes differ[5].

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[4] Arabic-script mapping produced by the Republic of Yemen would be the first-choice source for names. However, if such sources are unavailable, names may be taken from pre-unification (pre-1990) mapping, produced by North or South Yemen governments.
[5] See language section, below, for further details.

SOQOTRI:

Usual PCGN policy is to show names in a country's official language(s) (romanized when necessary), but on some occasions, for usefulness on the ground, 'local' languages are shown instead of, or in addition to, the official language. Soqotri (or Socotri) (*sqt*), the language of relevance in the Socotra archipelago[6], falls into this category.

PCGN policy is to treat the archipelago as bilingual. Some features have both an Arabic and a Soqotri name; others have only one or the other. Many places on the coast have Arabic names, while Soqotri names are more common in the interior. Furthermore, some names may combine an Arabic generic with a Soqotri name or vice versa. PCGN policy is to show dual names where these exist in the form Soqotri/Arabic, e.g. Ḥadīboh/Ḥadībū, and a single Soqotri or Arabic name if that is the only name available.[7]

In 1967, PCGN was asked to deal with place names collected on an expedition to Socotra. Prof. Johnstone was part of this expedition and had collected the names in a script of his own devising. Subsequently, Prof. Johnstone and the then Secretary PCGN, collaborated to produce an alphabet for Soqotri, which is that used by PCGN for the writing of Soqotri names[8]. The names collected on this expedition are the primary source of Soqotri names.

Map of Socotra Archipelago

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[6] The Socotra archipelago is located off the southern coast of the Yemen. It comprises the islands of Socotra, 'Abd al Kūrī, Samḥah and Darsah (these last two are collectively known as the Brothers (Al Ikhwān)). Since 2013, Muḥāfaẓat Arkhabīl Suquṭrá (Socotra Archipelago) is the governorate which covers the archipelago (see page 9).

[7] A list of PCGN recommended names for Socotra can be found in the PCGN paper on Socotra presented at the 30th BGN/PCGN Conference and is available on request.

[8] See 'Inventory of characters' (page 5).

Language

ARABIC:
Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is used for official written purposes in Yemen. In addition to being the official language of Yemen, Arabic is the language of Islam, Yemen's state religion. Arabic is a Semitic language and is written from right to left in Arabic script. The Arabic alphabet consists of 28 letters, in addition to which there are several vocalisation marks (short vowels) which are not usually written in Arabic script but should nevertheless be romanized. Several local dialects of Arabic are spoken in Yemen. The most important of these are Sanaani (*ayn*), Ta'izzi-Adeni (*acq*), Tihami, Hadhrami (*ayh*) and Gulf (*afb*). The spelling of Yemeni toponyms in Arabic script can be inconsistent.

In particular, the final *Tā' Marbūţah* is often shown without the dots above it (as ه rather than ة). This does not affect the romanization, which remains –ah or -at[9]. The letters ḍ (ض), ẓ (ظ) and ţ (ط) are sometimes confused and used interchangeably in Arabic and Roman script.

MODERN SOUTH ARABIAN LANGUAGES:
Four other languages are spoken in Yemen, in addition to Arabic. These are Bathari (*bhm*) (c.200 speakers in Yemen & Oman[10]), Hobyót (*hoh*)[11], Mehri (*gdq*) (70,600 speakers in Yemen[12]) and Soqotri (43,000 speakers[13])[14]. These are all classified as South Arabian Semitic languages and are closely related to the Semitic languages of Eritrea and Ethiopia. Collectively known as Modern South Arabian Languages (MSALs), these are spoken languages and do not have a standard written form. A provisional Arabic script orthography for Soqotri was determined at a meeting of politicians and linguists held on November 12th 2018 organised by the governor of Socotra. Academics based at Leeds University have devised a Roman-script alphabet that can be used to write the MSALs[15].Toponyms derived from these languages will usually be written using the Arabic alphabet. Bathari and Hobyót are considered endangered languages. Bathari, Hobyót and Mehri are spoken in Southern Yemen. Soqotri is the language of the native population of the islands of the Socotra archipelago[16].

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[9] In isolation this character is romanized –ah. When followed by another noun in an *Iḍāfah* construction the final *Tā' Marbūţah* is romanized and pronounced –at, although the Arabic written form does not change (see *Notes* section of the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic for further information).

[10] Source: www.ethnologue.com.

[11] No figure is available for the number of Hobyót speakers. Very few remain.

[12] Source: www.ethnologue.com.

[13] 2004 census figure.

[14] Figures on number of speakers are approximate. Accurate numbers are difficult to obtain.

[15] https://ahc.leeds.ac.uk/modern-south-arabian-languages/doc/resources-2

[16] See Geographical names policy for Soqotri (page 3) and Inventory of characters (page 5) for details of the alphabet used by PCGN to write Soqotri.

Inventory of Characters (and their Unicode encodings)[17]:

The **BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic** contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script[18]:

Romanization	Unicode encoding	Romanization	Unicode encoding
'	2018 or 02BB	Ī	012A
'	2019 or 02BC	ī	012B
Á	00C1	Ş	015E
á	00E1	ş	015F
Ā	0100	Ţ	0162
ā	0101	ţ	0163
Ḍ	1E10	Ū	016A
ḍ	1E11	ū	016B
Ḥ	1E28	Z̧	005A+0327*
ḥ	1E29	z̧	007A+0327*

*Note, the z + cedilla is not available as a single encoding.

The **alphabet used by PCGN for Soqotri**[19] is as follows[20]:

a ā b d ḍ dh e* ē* f g* gh h ḥ i ī j k l m n

o* ō* q r rh* s ş ś* sh t ţ th u ū w y z zh ' '

The Soqotri alphabet includes the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script:

Romanization	Unicode encoding	Romanization	Unicode encoding
'	2018/02BB	'	2019/02BC
Ā	0100	ā	0101
Ḍ	1E10	ḍ	1E11

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[17] www.unicode.org

[18] Characters can be manually input into Microsoft word documents by typing in these character codes and then holding down the ALT key and pressing /x/. The code will change to the required character. The letter can be copied and pasted into other programmes if required. Alternatively, the 'Insert – Symbol' command can be used; the code can be entered into the 'Character code' box which will show the corresponding letter. A GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard can be downloaded from the NGA website and used to enter the required letter-diacritic combinations for a particular region:
https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSHome/services.html

[19] Devised by Prof. Johnstone and then Secretary PCGN.

[20] The letters or sounds which do not feature in Modern Standard Arabic are marked with an asterisk.

Romanization	Unicode encoding	Romanization	Unicode encoding
Ē	0112	ē	0113
Ḥ	1E28	ḥ	1E29
Ī	012A	ī	012B
Ō	014D	ō	014C
Ş	015E	ş	015F
Ś	015A	ś	015B
Ţ	0162	ţ	0163
Ū	016A	ū	016B

Administrative structure

Prior to 2011, Yemen was divided into 22 first-order administrative divisions (ADM1s): 21 governorates (*Muḥāfaẓah* in Arabic) and one municipality or capital district. These governorates were subdivided into 333 districts (ADM2s)[21] (*Mudīrīyah* in Arabic), which are themselves divided into sub-districts. The governorates of Yemen are listed below (pages 7-12). While the *de facto* situation in Yemen means that this structure is no longer administered by a single central government, it can still be used to refer to and label locations in Yemen. In practice, administration is occurring at a local level, although post-2011, the struggle for control over local councils has weakened their administrative capacity and ability to carry out the daily functions of governance[22].

In 2014 a new federal administrative structure, consisting of 6 regions was announced by the Hadi government. It was intended to address some of the tensions within Yemen, in particular tensions between the north and south. However, the 2011 uprising and consequent civil war has meant this structure has not been implemented, nor is it likely to be. Nevertheless, it is likely that any resolution to end the conflict will include some form of federation of the republic and local councils are expected to be a significant component of any settlement to the conflict[23].

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[21] For the district names see the appendix to this document.
[22] http://www.sanaacenter.org/files/the_essential_role_of_local_en.pdf
[23] http://www.sanaacenter.org/files/the_essential_role_of_local_en.pdf

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Administrative divisions of Yemen
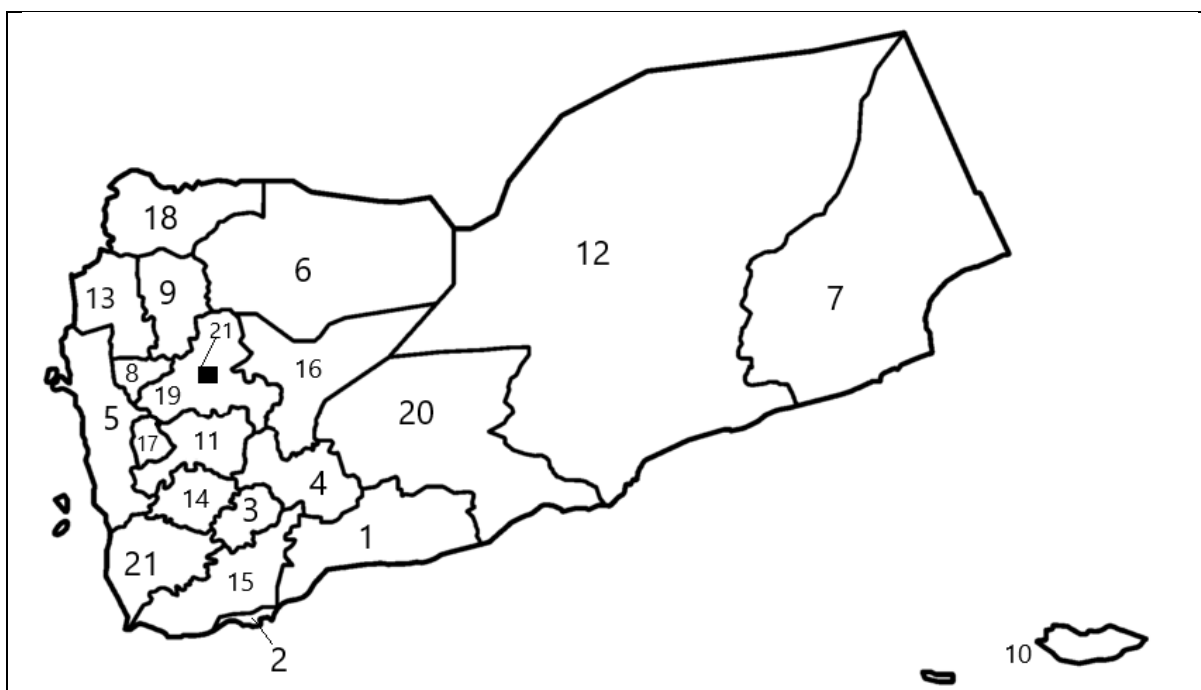
Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

The Governorates (ADM1s) of Yemen

1. Abyan (13˚47′10′′N 046˚08′30′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	أبين
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Abyan
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة أبين
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-AB
Centre	Zinjibār
Centre in Arabic Script	زنجبار
Variant names of centre	Zanjibar, Zinjubar
Consists of 11 districts	

2. 'Adan (12˚50′00′′N 044˚55′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	عدن
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat 'Adan
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة عدن
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-AD
Centre	'Adan (Aden)
Centre in Arabic Script	عدن
Consists of 8 districts	

3. Aḍ Ḍāliʻ (13˚55′21′′N 044˚46′06′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	الضالع
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat aḍ Ḍāliʻ
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة الضالع
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-DA
Centre	Aḍ Ḍāliʻ
Centre in Arabic Script	الضالع
Variant names	Ad Dhaleaʻa; Al-Dhale; Al Dali; Dhala; Dhalie
Consists of 9 districts	

4. Al Bayḍāʼ (14˚20′30′′N 045˚23′40′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	البيضاء
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat al Bayḍāʼ
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة البيضاء
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-BA
Centre	Al Bayḍāʼ
Centre in Arabic Script	البيضاء
Variant names	Al Beida; Al-Baidā; Al-Baidhah; Al Beidha; Beidha
Consists of 20 districts	

5. Al Ḥudaydah (14˚55′02′′N 043˚11′34′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	الحديدة
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat al Ḥudaydah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة الحديدة
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-HU
Centre	Al Ḥudaydah
Centre in Arabic Script	الحديدة
Variant names	Al Hodeidah; Hodeyda; Hudaida; Hudayda; El-Hodeidah
Consists of 26 districts	

6. Al Jawf (16˚41′23′′N 045˚36′42′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	الجوف
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat al Jawf
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة الجوف
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-JA
Centre	Ḥazm al Jawf[24]
Centre in Arabic Script	حزم الجوف
Variant names	Al Ḥazm (الحزم); Al Jawf (الجوف); Al-Jauf; Al-Hazm al-Jawf
Consists of 12 districts	

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[24] Also known as Al Ḥazm (الحزم) and Al Jawf (الجوف). The name Al Ḥazm may be included in brackets.

7. Al Mahrah (17˚00′00″ 051˚30′00″E)

Name in Arabic Script	المهرة
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat al Mahrah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة المهرة
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-MR
Variant names of ADM1	Mahra
Centre	Al Ghayḏah
Centre in Arabic Script	الغيضة
Variant names of centre	Al Ghayzah; الغيظة
Consists of 9 districts	

8. Al Maḥwīt (15˚23′31″N 043˚32′10″E)

Name in Arabic Script	المحويت
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat al Maḥwīt
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة المحويت
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-MW
Centre	Al Maḥwīt
Centre in Arabic Script	المحويت
Variant names	Mahweet; Mahwait; Mahweit; El-Maḥwīt
Consists of 9 districts	

9. ‘Amrān (16˚13′49″N 043˚54′35″E)

Name in Arabic Script	عمران
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat ‘Amrān
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة عمران
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-AM
Centre	‘Amrān
Centre in Arabic Script	عمران
Consists of 20 districts	

10. Arkhabīl Suquṭrá (Socotra Archipelago)[25]

Name in Arabic Script	ارخبيل سقطرى
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Arkhabīl Suquṭrá
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة ارخبيل سقطرى
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-SU
Centre	Ḩadīboh/Ḩadībū
Centre in Arabic Script	حديبو
Variant names of centre	Hadibo; Ḩudaybū; Tamarida; Tamrida; Tamarīdah
Consists of 2 districts	

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[25] Until 2013, Socotra was part of Ḩaḏramawt governorate but in October 2013 a new Socotra Archipelago governorate (Arabic: Muḥāfaẓat Arkhabīl Suquṭrá) was created.

11. Dhamār (14˚40′59′′N 044˚16′23′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	ذمار
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Dhamār
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة ذمار
ISO 3166-2	YE-DH
Centre	Dhamār
Centre in Arabic Script	ذمار
Variant names	Damar; Zamar
Consists of 12 districts	

12. Ḥaḍramawt[26] (16˚00′00′′N 049˚00′00′′E)[27]

Name in Arabic Script	حضرموت
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Ḥaḍramawt
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة حضرموت
Variant names of ADM1	Hadramaut, Hadhramaut, Hadhramawt, Hathramoot, Hadramut
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-HD
Centre	Al Mukallā
Centre in Arabic Script	المكلا
Variant names of centre	Mukalla
Consists of 30 districts	

13. Ḥajjah (16˚00′00′′N 043˚15′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	حجة
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Ḥajjah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة حجة
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-HJ
Centre	Ḥajjah
Centre in Arabic Script	حجة
Variant names	Haja; Hajja; Hage; Haggah; Hajje
Consists of 31 districts	

14. Ibb (14˚00′00′′N 044˚10′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	إب
Long form name	Muḥāfaẓat Ibb
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة إب
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-IB
Centre	Ibb
Centre in Arabic Script	إب
Variant names	Ib
Consists of 20 districts	

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[26] People from Ḥaḍramawt are called Hadramis.
[27] The Socotra archipelago was formerly part of the Ḥaḍramawt governorate. It is now a separate governorate.

15. Laḩij (13˚10′00′′N 044˚35′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	لحج
Long form name	Muḩāfaẓat Laḩij
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة لحج
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-LA
Centre	Al Ḩawţah[28]
Centre in Arabic Script	الحوطة
Variant names	Lahj, Lahej
Consists of 15 districts	

16. Ma'rib (15˚25′00′′N 045˚21′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	مأرب
Long form name	Muḩāfaẓat Ma'rib
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة مأرب
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-MA
Centre	Ma'rib
Centre in Arabic Script	مأرب
Variant names	Mareb, Marib
Consists of 14 districts	

17. Raymah (14˚38′00′′N 043˚40′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	ريمة
Long form name	Muḩāfaẓat Raymah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة ريمة
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-RA
Variant names of ADM1	Reima; Raimah
Centre	Al Jabīn
Centre in Arabic Script	الجبين
Variant names of centre	Jabin; Jabeen
Consists of 6 districts	

18. Şa'dah (17˚03′48′′N 043˚54′54′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	صعدة
Long form name	Muḩāfaẓat Şa'dah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة صعدة
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-SD
Centre	Şa'dah
Centre in Arabic Script	صعدة
Variant names	Saada, Saadah
Consists of 15 districts	

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[28] Sometimes seen as Hawdah and also known as Laḩij (لحج).

19. Şanʻāʼ (15˚15′38′′N 044˚25′30′′E)[29]

Name in Arabic Script	صنعاء
Long form name	Muḩāfaҙat Şanʻāʼ
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة صنعاء
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-SN
Centre*	Şanʻāʼ (Sanaa)
Centre in Arabic Script	صنعاء
Consists of 16 districts	

20. Shabwah (15˚00′00′′N 047˚00′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	شبوة
Long form name	Muḩāfaҙat Shabwah
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة شبوة
Variant names of ADM1	Shabwa
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-SH
Centre	ʻAtaq
Centre in Arabic Script	عتق
Variant names of centre	Atak; Attak
Consists of 17 districts	

21. Taʻizz (13˚ 30′N 044˚00′E)

Name in Arabic Script	تعز
Long form name	Muḩāfaҙat Taʻizz
Long form name in Arabic Script	محافظة تعز
ISO 3166-2 code	YE-TA
Centre	Taʻizz
Centre in Arabic Script	تعز
Variant Names	Taiz; Taez
Consists of 23 districts	

22. Amānat al ʻĀşimah (Sanaa City) (15˚21′00′′N 044˚12′00′′E)

Name in Arabic Script	أمانة العاصمة
Long form name	-
Long form name in Arabic Script	-
ISO 3166-2	YE-SA
Centre*	Şanʻāʼ (Sanaa)
Centre in Arabic Script	صنعاء
Consists of 10 districts	

* According to our sources, for administrative purposes Sanaa is the administrative centre of both Sanaa Governorate and the Sanaa City administrative divisions.

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[29] People from Sanaa are known as Sanaanis.

Other Significant Locations

Romanized Arabic Name	Name in Arabic Script	Conventional Name[30]	Variant Names or Spellings	Location	Feature Type
Ar Rubʻ al Khālī	الربع الخالي	The Empty Quarter*	Rub Khali; al-Rub' al-Khali	21° 00' 00" N 051° 00' 00" E	Desert area
Al Baḥr al Aḥmar	البحر الاحمر	Red Sea*	-	13° 34' 22" N 042° 45' 00" E	Sea
Bāb al Mandab	باب المندب	Bab el Mandeb*		12° 35' 00" N, 043° 21' 00" E	Strait
Khalīj ʻAdan	خليج عدن	Gulf of Aden*	Khooriga Cadmeed; Badyarada Cadmeed; Khalīj al Barbari	12° 00' 00" N, 048° 00' 00" E	Gulf
Tihāmah	تهامة	-	Tihāmat al Yaman; At Tihāma; El Tihama; Tehama; Tihama; El Tihama	14° 30' 00" N, 043° 15' 00" E	Plain
Jazīrat Mayyūn	جزيرة ميون	Perim Island	بريم Barīm	12° 39' 25" N, 043° 25' 12" E	Island
Suquṭrá	سقطرى	Socotra	Sokotra; Soqotra; Suqatra	12° 30' 00" N, 054° 00' 00" E	Island
Al Ikhwān	الأخوان	The Brothers	Al Akhawayn; الأخوين	12° 08' 00" N, 053° 10' 00" E	Island group
Samḥah	سمحة	-	Samha	12° 09' 00" N, 053° 03' 00" E	Island
Darsah	درسة	-	Darsa; Darzah	12° 07' 14" N, 053° 16' 25" E	Island
ʻAbd al Kūrī	عبد الكوري	-	-	12° 12' 00" N, 052° 13' 00" E	Island
Al Mukhāʼ	المخاء	Mocha	Mukha; Al Mukhā	13° 19' 08" N, 043° 15' 11" E	Populated place
Jazīrat Kamarān	جزيرة كمران	-	Kamran	15° 21' 13" N, 042° 35' 40" E	Island
Wādī Ḥaḍramawt	وادي حضرموت	-	Wādī Hadhramaut; Wadi Hadramaut	15° 59' 36" N, 048° 50' 50" E	Wadi

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[30] The names marked with an asterisk are classed as international features, consequently the English-language conventional name should be used. For features within Yemen the conventional name should be shown in brackets after the romanized Arabic name.

Useful references

- BBC Country Profile: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-14704852
- BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/637df1aae90e076b73e074c7/ROMANIZATION_OF_ARABIC_-_Nov_22.pdf
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- Unicode Consortium: www.unicode.org
- Yemen National Information Centre: http://www.yemen-nic.info/

Appendix

Administrative Structure of Yemen – ADM2s

The second-order administrative divisions or districts (*Mudīrīyah* in Arabic) as at May 2011 are listed below by governorate. The *de facto* situation in Yemen means that this structure is no longer administered by a single central government, but it can still be used to refer to and label locations in Yemen.

Notes:
1. Some names in the list below differ from those in PCGN's 2007 paper on Yemen's administrative divisions as more recent sources have been acquired.
2. The letters *Tā' Marbūţah* and *Hā'* are often used interchangeably in Arabic script data on Yemeni toponyms. It is common to see the same name written with the two dots on the final letter (ة) in one place and without (ه) in another. This does not affect the romanization, which remains –ah/-at. As this affects all names ending in *Tā' Marbūţah* or *Hā'* the variants have not been listed individually below.
3. The BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic[31] reflects the elided pronunciation of the definite article *'Al'* when this occurs. Romanizations encountered elsewhere may however reflect the spelling and show the definite article as 'Al'. Compare for example Ad Dīs or Al Dis[32]. Again, these variations have not been listed individually below.
4. Many toponyms in Yemen have been influenced by South Arabian languages. This creates forms which may look unnatural or unusual to an Arabic speaker.
5. In addition to the Arabic-script name and the PCGN romanization, other spellings (both Arabic and Roman script) which might be encountered are listed below. These are mostly variant romanizations but on occasion there are variant spellings in Arabic script or a short and long version of the district name.

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[31]https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/637df1aae90e076b73e074c7/ROMANIZATION_OF_ARABIC_-_Nov_22.pdf
[32] The first of these is the PCGN Romanization.

15

Abyan

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	احور	Aḥwar	-	-
2	المحفد	Al Maḥfid	Al Mahfad	-
3	الوضيع	Al Waḍīʻ	Al Wade'a	-
4	جيشان	Jayshān	-	-
5	خنفر	Khanfir	Khanfar	-
6	لودر	Lawdar	-	-
7	موديه	Mūdīyah	-	-
8	رصد	Raṣad	Ruṣud	-
9	سباح	Sabāḥ	Sibah	-
10	سرار	Sarār	-	-
11	زنجبار	Zinjibār	Zinjubar	-

'Adan

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	البريقة	Al Burayqah	Al Buraiqeh	-
2	المنصورة	Al Manṣūrah	-	-
3	المعلا	Al Muʻallā	-	-
4	الشيخ عثمان	Ash Shaykh ʻUthmān	Ash Shaikh Outhman	-
5	التواهي	At Tawāhī	Attawahi, Steamer Point	-
6	دار سعد	Dār Saʻd	-	-
7	خور مكسر	Khawr Maksar	Khur Maksar	-
8	صيرة (كريتر)	Ṣīrah (Crater)	Craiter, Kraytar, Sira	-

Aḍ Ḍāliʻ

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الضالع	Aḍ Ḍāliʻ	Ad Dhalea'a	-
2	الأزارق	Al Azāriq	-	-
3	الحصين	Al Ḥuṣayn	Al Hussein	-
4	الحشاء	Al Ḥushāʼ	-	-

5	الشعيب	Ash Shuʻayb	Ash Shaʻīb	-
6	دمت	Damt	-	-
7	جحاف	Jiḥāf	Jahaf	-
8	جبن	Juban	-	-
9	قعطبة	Qaʻṭabah	-	-

Al Bayḏā'

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	العرش	Al 'Arsh	-	-
2	البيضاء	Al Bayḏā'	-	-
3	الملاجم	Al Malājim	Al Malājam, Al Malagim	-
4	القريشية	Al Qurayshīyah	Al Quraishyah	-
5	الرياشية	Ar Riyāshīyah	Ar Ryashyyah	-
6	الصومعة	Aṣ Ṣawma'ah	-	-
7	السوادية	As Sawwādīyah	As Sawadiyah	-
8	الشرية	Ash Sharīyah	Ash Sharyah	-
9	الطفة	Aṭ Ṭaffah	-	-
10	الزاهر	Az Zāhir	-	-
11	ذي ناعم	Dhī Nā'im	-	-
12	مدينة البيضاء	Madīnat al Bayḏā'	Al Bayda City	-
13	مسورة	Maswarah	-	-
14	مكيراس	Mukayrās	-	-
15	نعمان	Na'mān	-	-
16	ناطع	Nāṭi'	-	-
17	رداع	Radā'	-	-
18	ردمان	Radmān	Radmān al 'Awād	ردمان أل عواض
19	صباح	Ṣabāḥ	-	-
20	ولد ربيع	Walad Rabī'	Wald Rabi'	-

Al Ḥudaydah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الضحي	Aḍ Ḍaḥī	-	-
2	الدريهمي	Ad Durayhimī	-	-
3	الحالي	Al Ḥālī	-	-
4	الحوك	Al Ḥawak	-	-
5	الحجيلة	Al Ḥujaylah	Al Ḥajjaylah	-
6	الجراحي	Al Jarrāḥī	Al Garrahi	-
7	الخوخه	Al Khawkhah	-	-
8	اللحية	Al Luḥayyah	Alluheyah	-

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
9	المنصوريه	Al Manşūrīyah	-	-
10	المراوعة	Al Marāwi'ah	-	-
11	المغلاف	Al Mighlāf	-	-
12	الميناء	Al Mīnā'	-	-
13	المنيرة	Al Munīrah	-	-
14	القاوص	Al Qanāwiş	-	-
15	الصليف	Aş Şalīf	-	-
16	السخنة	As Sukhnah	-	-
17	التحيتا	At Tuḥaytā	-	-
18	الزيدية	Az Zaydīyah	-	-
19	الزهرة	Az Zuhrah	-	-
20	باجل	Bājil	-	-
21	بيت الفقيه	Bayt al Faqīh	Bayt al Faqiah	-
22	برع	Bura'	-	-
23	حيس	Ḥays	-	-
24	جبل رأس	Jabal Ra's	-	-
25	كمران	Kamarān	-	-
26	زبيد	Zabīd	-	-

Al Jawf

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الغيل	Al Ghayl	-	-
2	الحميدات	Al Ḥumaydāt	-	-
3	الخلق	Al Khalq	-	-
4	المصلوب	Al Maşlūb	-	-
5	المطمة	Al Maţammah	-	-
6	المتون	Al Matūn	Al Maton	-
7	الزاهر	Az Zāhir	-	-
8	برط العنان	Baraţ al 'Inān	Bart al Anan	-
9	حزم الجوف	Ḥazm al Jawf	Al Ḥazm, Al Jawf	الحزم، الجوف
10	خب والشعف	Khabb wa ash Sh'af	-	-

11	خراب المراشي	Kharāb al Marāshī	-	-
12	رجوزه	Rajūzah	-	-

Al Mahrah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الغيضة	Al Ghayḑah	-	الغيظة
2	المسيلة	Al Masīlah	-	-
3	حصوين	Ḩaṣwayn	Huswain	-
4	حات	Ḩāt	-	-
5	حوف	Ḩawf	-	-
6	منعر	Minʻar	Manʻar	-
7	قشن	Qishn	Qashan	-
8	سيحوت	Sayḩūt	Saihut	-
9	شحن	Shiḩan	Shahan	-

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

Al Maḥwīt

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الخبت	Al Khabt	-	-
2	المحويت	Al Maḥwīt	Mahweet	-
3	الرجم	Ar Rujum	-	-
4	الطويلة	Aṭ Ṭawīlah	-	-
5	بني سعد	Banī Saʻd	Beni Saad	-
6	حفاش	Ḥufāsh	-	-
7	مدينة المحويت	Madīnat al Maḥwīt	Mahwit City, Mahweet City	-
8	ملحان	Milḥān	-	-
9	شبام كوكبان	Shibām Kawkabān	-	-

ʻAmrān

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	عمران	ʻAmrān	-	-
2	العشة	Al ʻAshshah	Al ʻAshah	-
3	المدان	Al Madān	-	-
4	السود	As Sawd	-	-
5	السوده	As Sūdah	-	-
6	بني صريم	Banī Ṣuraym	Bani Suraim	-
7	ذي بين	Dhī Bīn	Dhībīn	ذيبين
8	حبور ظليمة	Ḥabūr Ẕulaymah	Ẕulaymat Ḥabūr	ظليمة حبور
9	حرف سفيان	Ḥarf Sufyān	-	-
10	حوث	Ḥūth	-	-
11	عيال سريح	ʻIyāl Surayḥ	-	-
12	جبل عيال يزيد	Jabal ʻIyāl Yazīd	-	-
13	خمر	Khamir	-	-
14	خارف	Khārif	-	-
15	مسور	Maswar	-	-
16	قفلة عذر	Quflat ʻUdhr	Qaflah, Al Quflah	القفلة
17	ريدة	Raydah	-	-
18	شهارة	Shahārah	-	-
19	صوير	Ṣuwayr	-	-

| 20 | ثلاء | Thulā' | - | - |

Arkhabīl Suquṭrá (Socotra Archipelago)[33]

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	حديبو	Ḥadīboh (Ḥadībū)	Hidaybu; Hadibo	-
2	قلنسية وعبد الكورى	Qalansīyah wa ‘Abd al Kūrī	Qulensya wa Abd al Kuri	-

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[33] Ḥadīboh (Ḥadībū) and Qalansīyah wa ‘Abd al Kūrī are the two districts which make up the Socotra Archipelago. In this region Soqotri language names (where they are known) should be shown, with the Arabic name (if it differs) shown in brackets.

Dhamar

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الحداء	Al Ḩadā'	-	-
2	المنار	Al Manār	-	-
3	عنس	ʻAns	Anss	-
4	ضوران عنس	Ḑawrān ʻAns	Dawran Anss, Dawran Aness	ضوران انس
5	جبل الشرق	Jabal ash Sharq	-	-
6	جهران	Jahrān	-	-
7	مدينة ذمار	Madīnat Dhamār	Dhamar City	-
8	مغرب عنس	Maghrib ʻAns	-	-
9	ميفعة عنس	Mayfaʻat ʻAns	Mayfaʻah ʻAns	-
10	عتمة	ʻUtmah	-	-
11	وصاب السافل	Waṣāb as Sāfil	Wusab as Safil	-
12	وصاب العالي	Waṣāb al ʻĀlī	Wusab al Ali	-

Ḩaḑramawt

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant RomanScript Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	عمد	ʻAmad	Amd	-
2	الضليعه	Aḑ Ḑalīʻah	Adh Dhliaʼah	-
3	الديس	Ad Dīs	-	-
4	العبر	Al ʻAbr	Aber	-
5	المكلا	Al Mukallā	-	-
6	القطن	Al Qaṭn	-	-
7	القف	Al Quff	Al Qaf	-
8	الريدة وقصيعر	Ar Raydah wa Quṣayʻir	Ar Raydah wa Qusayar	-
9	السوم	As Sawm	-	-
10	الشحر	Ash Shiḩr	Ash Shahr	-
11	بروم ميفع	Barūm Mayfaʻ	Brom Mayfa	-
12	دوعن	Dawʻan	-	-
13	غيل با وزير	Ghayl Bā Wazīr	-	-

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant RomanScript Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
14	غيل بن يمين	Ghayl Bin Yumayn	Ghayl Bin Yamin,	-
15	حجر	Ḩajr	Hajar, Hajjar, Hagr	-
16	حجر الصيعر	Ḩajr aş Şay'ar	Hagr As Sai'ar	-
17	حريضة	Ḩurayḑah	Huraidhah	-
18	مدينة المكلا	Madīnat al Mukallā	Mukalla City	-
19	رخيه	Rakhīyah	Rakhyah	-
20	رماة	Rumāh	-	-
21	ساه	Sāh	-	-
22	سيئون	Say'ūn	Seyun, Sei'yun	-
23	شبام	Shibām	Shebam	-
24	تريم	Tarīm	-	-
25	ثمود	Thamūd	Thamoud	-
26	وادي العين (وحوره)	Wādī al 'Ayn	-	-
27	يبعث	Ya'buth	Yib'ath	-
28	زمخ ومنوخ	Zamakh wa Minwakh	Zamakhwa Manwakh	زموخ و منوخ

Ḩajjah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	عبس	'Abs	-	-
2	افلح اليمن	Aflaḩ al Yaman	-	-
3	افلح الشام	Aflaḩ ash Shām	-	-
4	الجميمة	Al Jamīmah	-	-
5	المغربة	Al Maghrabah	-	-
6	المحابشة	Al Maḩābishah	-	-
7	المفتاح	Al Miftāḩ	-	-
8	الشغادرة	Ash Shaghādirah	-	-
9	الشاهل	Ash Shāhil	-	-
10	اسلم	Aslam	Aslem	-
11	بكيل المير	Bakīl al Mayr	Bakil al Mir	-

12	بني العوام	Banī al ‘Awwām	Bani Al Awam	-
13	بني قيس الطور	Banī Qays aṭ Ṭawr	Bani Qa’is, Beni Qays	-
14	حجة	Ḩajjah	Hajah	-
15	حرض	Ḩaraḑ	-	-
16	حيران	Ḩayrān	-	-
17	خيران المحرق	Khayrān al Muḩarraq	-	-
18	كعيدنه	Ku‘aydinah	-	-
19	كحلان عفار	Kuḩlān ‘Affār	-	-
20	كحلان الشرف	Kuḩlān ash Sharaf	-	-
21	كشر	Kushar	-	-
22	مبين	Mabyan	-	-
23	مدينة حجة	Madīnat Ḩajjah	Hajjah City	-
24	ميدي	Mīdī	-	-
25	مستباء	Mustabā’	-	-
26	نجرة	Najrah	-	-
27	قارة	Qārah	-	-
28	قفل شمر	Qufl Shamr	Qafl Shamir, Qufl Shammar	-
29	شرس	Sharas	Sharis	-
30	وضره	Waḑrah	Wadhrah	-
31	وشحه	Washḩah	-	-

<u>Ibb</u>

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	العدين	Al ʻUdayn	-	-
2	المخادر	Al Makhādir	-	-
3	المشنة	Al Mashannah	-	-
4	القفر	Al Qafr	-	-
5	النادرة	An Nādirah	-	-
6	الرضمة	Ar Raḑmah	-	-
7	السبرة	As Sabrah	-	-
8	السد ة	As Saddah	-	-
9	السياني	As Sayyānī	-	-
10	الشعر	Ash Shaʻir	Ash Shiʻr	-
11	الظهار	Aẕ Ẕihār	Al Dhihar	-
12	بعدان	Baʻdān	-	-
13	ذي السفال	Dhī as Sufāl	-	-
14	فرع العدين	Farʻ al ʻUdayn	-	-
15	حزم العدين	Ḩazm al ʻUdayn	-	-
16	حبيش	Ḩubaysh	-	-
17	إب	Ibb	-	-
18	جبله	Jiblah	-	-
19	مذيخره	Mudhaykhirah	-	-
20	يريم	Yarīm	-	-

<u>Laḩij</u>

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الحد	Al Ḩadd	Al Had	-
2	الحوطه	Al Ḩawṭah	Al Hawdah	-
3	المضاربة والعارة	Al Maḑāribah wa al ʻĀrah	-	-
4	المفلحي	Al Maflaḩī	Al Maflahy	-
5	المقاطرة	Al Maqāṭirah	-	-
6	الملاح	Al Milāḩ	-	-
7	المسيمير	Al Musaymīr	-	-
8	القبيطة	Al Qabayṭah	Al Qabbaytah	-

9	حبيل جبر	Ḥabīl Jabr	Ḥabīl Jabar	-
10	حالمين	Ḥālimayn	-	-
11	ردفان	Radfān	-	-
12	تبن	Tuban	-	-
13	طور الباحة	Ţūr al Bāḩah	Ţawr al Bāḩah	-
14	يافع	Yāfiʻ	-	-
15	يهر	Yahir	Yahr	-

Maʼrib

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	العبدية	Al ʻAbdīyah	-	-
2	الجوبة	Al Jūbah	Al Jawbah	-
3	بدبده	Bidbidah	Bidbadah	-
4	حريب	Ḩarīb	-	-
5	حريب القرامش	Ḩarīb al Qarāmish	Ḩarīb al Qarāmīsh	حريب القراميش
6	جبل مراد	Jabal Murād	-	-
7	مأرب	Maʼrib	-	-
8	مدغل الجدعان	Madghal al Jadʻān	Madghal, Medghal	مدغل
9	مدينة مأرب	Madīnat Maʼrib	Marib City	-
10	ماهليه	Māhilīyah	-	-
11	مجزر	Majzar	-	-
12	رغوان	Raghwān	-	-
13	رحبه	Raḩabah	-	-
14	صرواح	Şirwāḩ	-	-

Raymah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الجعفرية	Al Jaʻfarīyah	-	-
2	الجبين	Al Jabīn	-	-
3	السلفية	As Salafīyah	-	-
4	بلاد الطعام	Bilād aṭ Ṭaʻām	-	-
5	كسمه	Kusmah	-	-
6	مزهر	Mazhar	-	-

Şaʻdah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الحشوة	Al Ḩishwah	Al Hashwah	-
2	الصفراء	Aş Şafrāʼ	-	-
3	الظاهر	Aẕ Ẕāhir	Al Dhaher	-
4	باقم	Bāqim	-	-
5	غمر	Ghamir	Ghamr	-

6	حيدان	Ḩaydān	-	-
7	كتاف والبقع	Kitāf wa al Buqʻ	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	-
8	مجز	Majz	-	-
9	منبه	Munabbih	Monabbih	-
10	قطابر	Qaṭābir	-	-
11	رازح	Rāziḩ	-	-
12	صعدة	Ṣaʻdah	Saada, Saadah	-
13	سحار	Saḩār	Sāḩar	ساحر، صحار
14	ساقين	Sāqayn	-	-
15	شداء	Shidāʼ	Shada'a	-

Ṣanʻāʼ

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الحيمة الداخلية	Al Ḩaymah ad Dākhilīyah	-	-
2	الحيمة الخارجية	Al Ḩaymah al Khārijīyah	-	-
3	الحصن	Al Ḩuṣn	Al Ḩaṣan	-
4	أرحب	Arḩab	-	-
5	الطيال	Aṭ Ṭiyāl	Attyal	-
6	بني ضبيان	Banī Ḑabyān	Bani Dhabyan	-
7	بني حشيش	Banī Ḩushaysh	-	-
8	بني مطر	Banī Maṭar	-	-
9	بلاد الروس	Bilād ar Rūs	-	-
10	همدان	Hamdān	-	-
11	جحانة	Jiḩānah	-	-
12	خولان	Khawlān	Khwlan	-
13	مناخة	Manākhah	-	-
14	نهم	Nihm	-	-
15	صعفان	Ṣaʻfān	-	-
16	سنحان وبني بهلول	Sanḩān wa Banī Bahlūl	Sanḩān	-

Shabwah

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	عرماء	'Armā'	-	-
2	عتق	'Ataq	'Atāq	-
3	عين	'Ayn	Al 'Ayn	-
4	عسيلان	'Usaylān	-	-
5	الروضه	Ar Rawḍah	-	-
6	الصعيد	Aṣ Ṣaʻīd	-	-
7	الطلح	Aṭ Ṭalḥ	-	-
8	بيحان	Bayḥān	-	-
9	دهر	Duhur	Dhar	-
10	حبان	Ḥabbān	-	-
11	حطيب	Ḥaṭīb	Ḥuṭayb	-
12	جردان	Jardān	Jarādān	-
13	مرخه العليا	Markhah al 'Ulyā	Merkhah al Ulya, Markhat al Ulya	-
14	مرخه السفلى	Markhah as Suflá	Merkhah as Sufla, Markhat as Sufla	-
15	ميفعه	Mayfaʻah	-	-
16	نصاب	Niṣāb	-	-
17	رضوم	Ruḍūm	-	-

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Ta'izz

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	المعافر	Al Ma'āfir	Ma'afer	-
2	المواسط	Al Mawāsiṭ	-	-
3	المسراخ	Al Misrākh	-	-
4	المخا	Al Mukhā	Mocha, Al Makha	المخاء
5	المظفر	Al Muẓaffar	Mudhaffar	-
6	القاهرة	Al Qāhirah	-	-
7	الوازعية	Al Wāzi'īyah	-	-
8	الصلو	Aṣ Ṣilw	Aṣ Ṣalw	-
9	الشمايتين	Ash Shamāyatayn	Ash Shamā'itayn	الشمائتين
10	التعزية	At Ta'izzīyah	-	-
11	ذباب	Dhubāb	-	-
12	حيفان	Ḥayfān	-	-
13	جبل حبشي	Jabal Ḥabashī	Jabal Habashy	-
14	خدير	Khadīr	Dhimnat Khadīr	ذمنة خدير
15	مقبنة	Maqbanah	-	-
16	مشرعة وحدنان	Mashra'ah wa Ḥadnān	Mishra'ah wa Ḥadnān	-
17	ماوية	Māwīyah	-	-
18	موزع	Mawza'	-	-
19	صبر الموادم	Ṣabir al Mawādim	-	-
20	صالة	Ṣālah	Salh	-
21	سامع	Sāmi'	Sama	-
22	شرعب الرونة	Shar'ab ar Rawnah	-	-
23	شرعب السلام	Shar'ab as Salām	-	-

Amānat al 'Āṣimah (Sanaa City)

	Arabic Script	PCGN Romanization	Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names	Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names
1	الوحدة	Al Waḥdah	-	-
2	السبعين	As Saba'īn	Al Sabaeen	-
3	الصافية	Aṣ Ṣāfīyah	Assafiyah	-

4	التحرير	At Taḥrīr	-	-
5	الثورة	Ath Thawrah	Ath'thaorah	-
6	آزال	Āzāl	Az'zal	-
7	بني الحارث	Banī al Ḥārith	-	-
8	معين	Maʻīn	Ma'ain	-
9	صنعاء القديمة	Şanʻāʼ al Qadīmah	Old Sanaa, Old City	-
10	شعوب	Shuʻūb	Shu'aub, Sha'ub	-

Sources:
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2. Ministry of Local Information (MOLA)
3. Ministry of Public Health & Population: http://www.mophp-ye.org
4. United Nations Second Administrative Level Boundaries data set project (SALB): http://www.unsalb.org/
5. PCGN card index of field collected names over the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).
6. Satellite Image Atlas of the Republic of Yemen, produced by Yemen Remote Sensing and GIS Centre (YRSGISC). ISBN: 978-3-85313-135-0