

YEMEN

| | |
|--|--|
| Country name | Yemen |
| State title | Republic of Yemen |
| Name of citizen | Yemeni |
| Official language | Arabic (<i>ara</i>) 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 | صنعا (Ṣan‘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

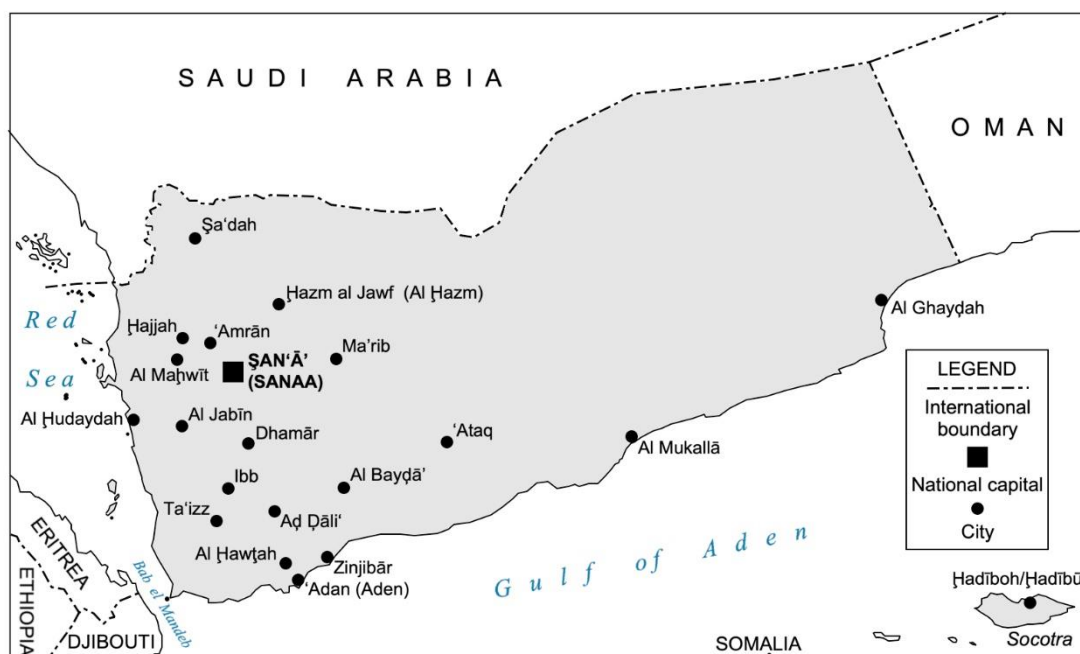
¹ The language codes in this Factfile are ISO 639-3 codes.

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/>

coast. The Shia Houthis are backed by Iran. For a time, they were in alliance with their erstwhile 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 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 differ⁴.

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) (*sqṭ*), the language of relevance in the Socotra archipelago⁵, 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.⁶

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 names⁷. The names collected on this expedition are the primary source of Soqotri names.

Map of Socotra Archipelago



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.

⁴ See language section, below, for further details.

⁵ 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, Muḥāfazat Arkhabīl Suqṭrā (Socotra Archipelago) is the governorate which covers the archipelago (see page 9).

⁶ 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.

⁷ See ‘Inventory of characters’ (page 5).

Sources

Arabic-script mapping produced by the Republic of Yemen would be the first-choice source for names in Yemen. However, if such sources are unavailable, names may be taken from pre-unification (pre-1990) mapping, produced by North or South Yemen governments. The names over Yemen in the US NGA [Geographic Names Server \(GNS\)](#) largely reflect a large field-collection project over the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) of thousands of names and is therefore a good source for names in this part of mainland Yemen. Soqotri language names are not recorded as approved names in the GNS. PCGN has produced a list of recommended names over the Socotra Archipelago, which is available on request.

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' Marbūṭah* is often shown without the dots above it (as *◦* rather than *◌ة*). This does not affect the romanization, which remains *-ah* or *-at*⁸. The letters *ḍ* (ض), *ẓ* (ظ) and *ṭ* (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 & Oman⁹), Hobyót (*hoh*)¹⁰, Mehri (*gdq*) (70,600 speakers in Yemen¹¹) and Soqotri (43,000 speakers¹²)¹³. 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 MSALs¹⁴. 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 archipelago¹⁵.

⁸ In isolation this character is romanized *-ah*. When followed by another noun in an *Iḍāfah* construction the final *Tā' Marbūṭah* 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).

⁹ Source: www.ethnologue.com.

¹⁰ No figure is available for the number of Hobyót speakers. Very few remain.

¹¹ Source: www.ethnologue.com.

¹² 2004 census figure.

¹³ Figures on number of speakers are approximate. Accurate numbers are difficult to obtain.

¹⁴ <https://ahc.leeds.ac.uk/modern-south-arabian-languages/doc/resources-2>

¹⁵ 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)¹⁶:

The **BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic** contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script¹⁷:

| 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 | Ṭ | 0162 |
| ā | 0101 | ṭ | 0163 |
| Ḍ | 1E10 | Ū | 016A |
| ḍ | 1E11 | ū | 016B |
| Ḥ | 1E28 | Ẓ | 005A+0327* |
| ḥ | 1E29 | ẓ | 007A+0327* |

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

The alphabet used by PCGN for Soqotri¹⁸ is as follows¹⁹:

a ā b d ḍ dh e* e⁻* f g* gh h ḥ i ī j k l m n
o* o⁻* q r rh* s ş s* sh t ṭ 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 |

¹⁶ www.unicode.org

¹⁷ 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>

¹⁸ Devised by Prof. Johnstone and then Secretary PCGN.

¹⁹ The letters or sounds which do not feature in Modern Standard Arabic are marked with an asterisk.

| Romanization | Unicode encoding | Romanization | Unicode encoding |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Ḍ | 1E10 | ḍ | 1E11 |
| Ē | 0112 | ē | 0113 |
| Ḥ | 1E28 | ḥ | 1E29 |
| Ī | 012A | ī | 012B |
| Ō | 014D | ō | 014C |
| Ş | 015E | ş | 015F |
| Ś | 015A | ś | 015B |
| Ṭ | 0162 | ṭ | 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)²⁰ (*Mudiriyyah* 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 governance²¹.

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 conflict²².

²⁰ For the district names see the appendix to this document.

²¹ http://www.sanaacenter.org/files/the_essential_role_of_local_en.pdf

²² http://www.sanaacenter.org/files/the_essential_role_of_local_en.pdf

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 | |

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

3. Aḍ Ḍālī' (13°55'21"N 044°46'06"E)

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

4. Al Bayḍā' (14°20'30"N 045°23'40"E)

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Name in Arabic Script | البيضاء |
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat al Bayḍā' |
| Long form name in Arabic Script | محافظة البيضاء |
| ISO 3166-2 code | YE-BA |
| Centre | Al Bayḍā' |
| 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 Jawf²³ |
| Centre in Arabic Script | حزم الجوف |
| Variant names | Al Ḥazm (الحزم); Al Jawf (الجوف); Al-Jauf; Al-Hazm al-Jawf |
| Consists of 12 districts | |

²³ Also known as Al Ḥazm (الحزم) and Al Jawf (الجوف). The name Al Ḥazm may be included in brackets.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

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 Ghayḍah |
| Centre in Arabic Script | الغيضة |
| Variant names of centre | Al Ghayzah; الغيضة |
| 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 Suqūṭrā (Socotra Archipelago)²⁴

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Name in Arabic Script | ارخبيل سقطرى |
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Arkhabīl Suqūṭrā |
| Long form name in Arabic Script | محافظة ارخبيل سقطرى |
| ISO 3166-2 code | YE-SU |
| Centre | Ḥadībōh/Ḥadībū |
| Centre in Arabic Script | حديبو |
| Variant names of centre | Hadibo; Ḥudaybū; Tamarida; Tamrida; Tamarīdah |
| Consists of 2 districts | |

²⁴ Until 2013, Socotra was part of Ḥaḍramawt governorate but in October 2013 a new Socotra Archipelago governorate (Arabic: Muḥāfaẓat Arkhabīl Suqūṭrā) was created.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

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. Ḥaḍramawt²⁵ (16°00'00"N 049°00'00"E)²⁶

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 | |

²⁵ People from Ḥaḍramawt are called Hadramis.

²⁶ The Socotra archipelago was formerly part of the Ḥaḍramawt governorate. It is now a separate governorate.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

15. Laḥij (13°10'00"N 044°35'00"E)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name in Arabic Script | لحج |
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Laḥij |
| Long form name in Arabic Script | محافظة لحج |
| ISO 3166-2 code | YE-LA |
| Centre | Al Ḥawṭah ²⁷ |
| 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 | Muḥāfaẓat 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 | Muḥāfaẓat 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. Ṣa'dah (17°03'48"N 043°54'54"E)

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

²⁷ Sometimes seen as Hawdah and also known as Laḥij (لحج).

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

19. Ṣan‘ā’ (15°15’38’’N 044°25’30’’E)²⁸

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Name in Arabic Script | صنعاء |
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Ṣan‘ā’ |
| Long form name in Arabic Script | محافظة صنعاء |
| ISO 3166-2 code | YE-SN |
| Centre* | Ṣan‘ā’ (Sanaa) |
| Centre in Arabic Script | صنعاء |
| Consists of 16 districts | |

20. Shabwah (15°00’00’’N 047°00’00’’E)

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

21. Ta‘izz (13° 30’N 044°00’E)

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Name in Arabic Script | تعز |
| Long form name | Muḥāfaẓat Ta‘izz |
| Long form name in Arabic Script | محافظة تعز |
| ISO 3166-2 code | YE-TA |
| Centre | Ta‘izz |
| Centre in Arabic Script | تعز |
| Variant Names | Taiz; Taz |
| Consists of 23 districts | |

22. Amānat al ‘Āṣimah (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* | Ṣan‘ā’ (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.

²⁸ People from Sanaa are known as Sanaanis.

Other Significant Locations

| Romanized Arabic Name | Name in Arabic Script | Conventional Name ²⁹ | Variant Names or Spellings | Location | Feature Type |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ar Rub' 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 'Adan | 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 |
| Suqūṭrā | 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 |
| 'Abd al Kūrī | عبد الكوري | - | - | 12° 12' 00" N, 052° 13' 00" E | Island |
| Al Mukhā' | 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 |

²⁹ * 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
- CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/yemen/>
- Clark, Victoria *Dancing on the Heads of Snakes*, Yale University Press, 2010
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): <https://www.iso.org/home.html>
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>
- Lackner, Helen *Yemen in Crisis*, Verso, 2019
- Lackner, Helen Ed. *Why Yemen Matters*, Saqi, 2014
- Languages: www.ethnologue.com
- Leeds University – Modern South Arabian Languages: <https://ahc.leeds.ac.uk/modern-south-arabian-languages>
- NGA Geographic Names Server: <https://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/>
- US Library of Congress Country Profile: <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/master/frd/copr/Yemen.pdf>
- UNESCO World Atlas of Languages: <https://en.wal.unesco.org/>
- Unicode Consortium: www.unicode.org
- Yemen National Information Centre: <http://www.yemen-nic.info/>

Edition 3
Updated May 2024
Compiled by PCGN
www.gov.uk/pcgn
info@pcgn.org.uk

Appendix Administrative Structure of Yemen – ADM2s

The second-order administrative divisions or districts (*Mudīriyah* 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' Marbūṭah* 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' Marbūṭah* or *Hā'* the variants have not been listed individually below.
3. The BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Arabic³⁰ 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 Dis³¹. 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.

³⁰https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/637df1aae90e076b73e074c7/ROMANIZATION_OF_ARABIC_-_Nov_22.pdf

³¹ The first of these is the PCGN Romanization.

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

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 Waḍī‘ | Al Wade'a | - |
| 4 | جيشان | Jayshān | - | - |
| 5 | خنفر | Khanfir | Khanfar | - |
| 6 | لودر | Lawdar | - | - |
| 7 | موديه | Mūdīyah | - | - |
| 8 | رصد | Raṣad | Ruṣud | - |
| 9 | سياح | 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 Maṣūrah | - | - |
| 3 | المعلا | Al Mu'allā | - | - |
| 4 | الشيخ عثمان | Ash Shaykh 'Uthmān | Ash Shaikh Outhman | - |
| 5 | التواهي | At Tawāhī | Attawahi, Steamer Point | - |
| 6 | دار سعد | Dār Sa'd | - | - |
| 7 | خور مكسر | Khawr Maksar | Khur Maksar | - |
| 8 | صيرة (كريتر) | Ṣīrah (Crater) | Craiter, Kraytar, Sira | - |

Ad Dālī'

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الضالع | Aḍ Ḍālī' | Ad Dhalea'a | - |
| 2 | الأزرق | Al Azāriq | - | - |
| 3 | الحصين | Al Ḥuṣayn | Al Hussein | - |
| 4 | الحشاء | Al Ḥushā' | - | - |
| 5 | الشعيب | Ash Shu'ayb | Ash Sha'īb | - |
| 6 | دمت | Damt | - | - |
| 7 | جحاف | Jiḥāf | Jahaf | - |
| 8 | جبن | Juban | - | - |
| 9 | قعطبة | Qa'ṭabah | - | - |

Al Baydā'

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | العرش | Al 'Arsh | - | - |
| 2 | البيضاء | Al Bayḍā' | - | - |
| 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 Bayḍā' | 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 آل عواض |
| 19 | صباح | Ṣabāḥ | - | - |
| 20 | ولد ربيع | Walad Rabī' | Wald Rabi' | - |

Al Hudaydah

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الضحى | Aḍ Ḍaḥī | - | - |
| 2 | الديرهمي | Ad Durayhimī | - | - |
| 3 | الحالي | Al Ḥālī | - | - |
| 4 | الحوك | Al Ḥawak | - | - |
| 5 | الحجيلة | Al Ḥujaylah | Al Ḥajjaylah | - |
| 6 | الجراحي | Al Jarrāḥī | Al Garrahi | - |
| 7 | الخواخه | Al Khawkhah | - | - |
| 8 | اللحية | Al Luḥayyah | Alluheyah | - |
| 9 | المنصوريه | Al Maṣūrīyah | - | - |
| 10 | المراعة | Al Marāwi'ah | - | - |
| 11 | المغلاف | Al Mighlāf | - | - |
| 12 | الميناء | Al Mīnā' | - | - |
| 13 | المنيرة | Al Munīrah | - | - |
| 14 | القناوص | Al Qanāwiṣ | - | - |
| 15 | الصليف | Aṣ Ṣalīf | - | - |
| 16 | السحنة | As Sukhnah | - | - |
| 17 | التحينا | At Tuḥaytā | - | - |

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 18 | الزيدية | Az Zaydīyah | - | - |
| 19 | الزهرة | Az Zuhrah | - | - |
| 20 | باجل | Bājil | - | - |
| 21 | بيت الفقيه | Bayt al Faqīh | Bayt al Faqīah | - |
| 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 Maṣlūb | - | - |
| 5 | المطمة | Al Maṭammah | - | - |
| 6 | المتون | Al Matūn | Al Maton | - |
| 7 | الزاهر | Az Zāhir | - | - |
| 8 | برط العنان | Baraṭ 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 Ghayḍah | - | الغيضة |
| 2 | المسيلة | Al Masīlah | - | - |
| 3 | حصوين | Ḥaṣwayn | Huswain | - |
| 4 | حات | Ḥāt | - | - |
| 5 | حوف | Ḥawf | - | - |
| 6 | منعر | Min'ar | Man'ar | - |
| 7 | قشن | Qishn | Qashan | - |
| 8 | سيحوت | Sayḥūt | Saihut | - |
| 9 | شحن | Shiḥan | Shahan | - |

TOPONYMIC FACTFILE

Al Mahwīt

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

'Amrān

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | عمران | 'Amrān | - | - |
| 2 | العشة | Al 'Ashshah | Al 'Ashah | - |
| 3 | المدان | Al Madān | - | - |
| 4 | السود | As Sawd | - | - |
| 5 | السودة | As Sūdah | - | - |
| 6 | بني صريم | Banī Ṣuraym | Bani Suraim | - |
| 7 | ذي بين | Dhī Bīn | Dhībīn | ذيبين |
| 8 | حبور ظليمة | Ḥabūr Ṣulaymah | Ṣulaymat Ḥabūr | ظليمة حبور |
| 9 | حرف سفیان | Ḥarf Sufyān | - | - |
| 10 | حوث | Ḥūth | - | - |
| 11 | عيال سريح | 'Iyāl Surayḥ | - | - |
| 12 | جبل عيال يزيد | Jabal 'Iyāl Yazīd | - | - |
| 13 | خمر | Khamir | - | - |
| 14 | خارف | Khārif | - | - |
| 15 | مسور | Maswar | - | - |
| 16 | قفلة عذر | Quflat 'Udhr | Qaflah, Al Qūflah | القفلة |
| 17 | ريدة | Raydah | - | - |
| 18 | شهاره | Shahārah | - | - |
| 19 | صوير | Ṣuwayr | - | - |
| 20 | ثلاء | Thulā' | - | - |

Arkhabīl Suqutrā (Socotra Archipelago)³²

| | 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 | - |

Dhamar

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|----------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الحداء | Al Ḥadā’ | - | - |
| 2 | المنار | Al Manār | - | - |
| 3 | عنس | ‘Ans | Anss | - |
| 4 | ضوران عنس | Ḍawrān ‘Ans | 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 ‘Ans | - | - |
| 9 | ميفعة عنس | Mayfa‘at ‘Ans | Mayfa‘ah ‘Ans | - |
| 10 | عتمة | ‘Utmaḥ | - | - |
| 11 | وصاب السافل | Waṣāb as Sāfil | Wusab as Safil | - |
| 12 | وصاب العالي | Waṣāb al ‘Ālī | Wusab al Ali | - |

Hadramawt

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | عمد | ‘Amad | Amd | - |
| 2 | الضليعه | Aḍ Ḍalī‘ah | Adh Dhli‘ah | - |
| 3 | الديس | Ad Dīs | - | - |
| 4 | العبر | Al ‘Abr | Aber | - |
| 5 | المكلا | Al Mukallā | - | - |
| 6 | القطن | Al Qaṭn | - | - |
| 7 | القف | Al Quff | Al Qaf | - |
| 8 | الريدة وقصيعر | Ar Raydah wa Quṣay‘ir | Ar Raydah wa Qusayar | - |
| 9 | السوم | As Sawm | - | - |
| 10 | الشحر | Ash Shiḥar | Ash Shahr | - |
| 11 | بروم ميفع | Barūm Mayfa‘ | Brom Mayfa | - |
| 12 | دوعن | Daw‘an | - | - |
| 13 | غيل با وزير | Ghayl Bā Wazīr | - | - |

³² 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.

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

Hajjah

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | عبس | 'Abs | - | - |
| 2 | أفلح اليمن | Aflaḥ al Yaman | - | - |
| 3 | أفلح الشام | Aflaḥ ash Shām | - | - |
| 4 | الجميمة | Al Jamīmah | - | - |
| 5 | المغربية | Al Maghrabah | - | - |
| 6 | المحابشة | Al Maḥābīshah | - | - |
| 7 | المفتاح | Al Miftāḥ | - | - |
| 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 | Ḥajjah | Hajah | - |
| 15 | حرض | Ḥaraḍ | - | - |
| 16 | حيران | Ḥayrān | - | - |
| 17 | خيران المحرق | Khayrān al Muḥarraḡ | - | - |
| 18 | كعيدنه | Ku'aydinah | - | - |
| 19 | كحلان عفار | Kuḥlān 'Affār | - | - |
| 20 | كحلان الشرف | Kuḥlān ash Sharaf | - | - |
| 21 | كشر | Kushar | - | - |

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 22 | ميين | Mabyan | - | - |
| 23 | مدينة حجة | Madīnat Ḥajjah | Hajjah City | - |
| 24 | ميدي | Mīdī | - | - |
| 25 | مستباء | Mustabā' | - | - |
| 26 | نجرة | Najrah | - | - |
| 27 | قارة | Qārah | - | - |
| 28 | قفل شمر | Qufī Shamr | Qafī Shamir, Qufī Shammar | - |
| 29 | شرس | Sharas | Sharis | - |
| 30 | وضره | Waḍrah | Wadhrah | - |
| 31 | وشحه | Washḥah | - | - |

Ibb

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | العدين | Al 'Udayn | - | - |
| 2 | المخادر | Al Makhādir | - | - |
| 3 | المشنة | Al Mashannah | - | - |
| 4 | الفقر | Al Qafr | - | - |
| 5 | النادرة | An Nādirah | - | - |
| 6 | الرضمة | Ar Raḍmah | - | - |
| 7 | السبرة | As Sabrah | - | - |
| 8 | السدة | As Saddah | - | - |
| 9 | السياني | As Sayyānī | - | - |
| 10 | الشعر | Ash Sha'ir | Ash Shi'r | - |
| 11 | الظهار | Aẓ Zihār | Al Dhihar | - |
| 12 | بعدان | Ba'dān | - | - |
| 13 | ذي السفال | Dhī as Sufāl | - | - |
| 14 | فرع العدين | Far' al 'Udayn | - | - |
| 15 | حزم العدين | Ḥazm al 'Udayn | - | - |
| 16 | حبيش | Ḥubaysh | - | - |
| 17 | إب | Ibb | - | - |
| 18 | جبله | Jiblah | - | - |
| 19 | مذيخره | Mudhaykhirah | - | - |
| 20 | يريم | Yarīm | - | - |

Lahij

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الحد | Al Ḥadd | Al Had | - |
| 2 | الحوطه | Al Ḥawṭah | Al Hawdah | - |
| 3 | المضاربة والعاره | Al Maḍāribah wa al 'Ārah | - | - |
| 4 | المفلحي | Al Maflaḥī | Al Maflahy | - |

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 5 | المقاطرة | Al Maqāṭīrah | - | - |
| 6 | الملاح | Al Milāḥ | - | - |
| 7 | المسيمير | Al Musaymīr | - | - |
| 8 | القبیطة | Al Qabayṭah | Al Qabbaytah | - |
| 9 | حبیل جبر | Ḥabīl Jabr | Ḥabīl Jabar | - |
| 10 | حالمین | Ḥālimayn | - | - |
| 11 | ردفان | Radfān | - | - |
| 12 | تین | Tuban | - | - |
| 13 | طور الباحة | Ṭūr al Bāḥah | Ṭawr al Bāḥah | - |
| 14 | یافع | Yāfi' | - | - |
| 15 | یهر | Yahir | Yahr | - |

Ma'rib

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | العبدية | Al 'Abdīyah | - | - |
| 2 | الجوبة | Al Jūbah | Al Jawbah | - |
| 3 | بدبده | Bidbidah | Bidbadah | - |
| 4 | حریب | Ḥarīb | - | - |
| 5 | حریب القرامش | Ḥarīb al Qarāmish | Ḥarīb al Qarāmīsh | حریب القرامیش |
| 6 | جبل مراد | Jabal Murād | - | - |
| 7 | مأرب | Ma'rib | - | - |
| 8 | مدغل الجدعان | Madghal al Jad'ān | Madghal, Medghal | مدغل |
| 9 | مدينة مأرب | Madīnat Ma'rib | Marib City | - |
| 10 | ماهليه | Māhilīyah | - | - |
| 11 | مجزر | Majzar | - | - |
| 12 | رغوان | Raghwān | - | - |
| 13 | رحبه | Raḥbah | - | - |
| 14 | صرواح | Ṣirwāḥ | - | - |

Raymah

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الجعفرية | Al Ja'farīyah | - | - |
| 2 | الجبين | Al Jabīn | - | - |
| 3 | السلفية | As Salafīyah | - | - |
| 4 | بلاد الطعام | Bilād aṭ Ṭa'am | - | - |
| 5 | كسمه | Kusmah | - | - |
| 6 | مزهر | Mazhar | - | - |

Sa'dah

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الحشوة | Al Ḥishwah | Al Hashwah | - |
| 2 | الصفراء | Aṣ Ṣafrā' | - | - |

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 3 | الظاهر | Az Zāhir | Al Dhaher | - |
| 4 | باقم | Bāqim | - | - |
| 5 | غمر | Ghamir | Ghamr | - |
| 6 | حيدان | Ḥaydān | - | - |
| 7 | كتاف والبقع | Kitāf wa al Buq' | Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e | - |
| 8 | مجز | Majz | - | - |
| 9 | منبه | Munabbih | Monabbih | - |
| 10 | قطابر | Qaṭābir | - | - |
| 11 | رازح | Rāziḥ | - | - |
| 12 | صدرة | Ṣa'dah | Saada, Saadah | - |
| 13 | سحار | Saḥār | Sāḥar | ساحر، صحار |
| 14 | ساقين | Sāqayn | - | - |
| 15 | شداء | Shidā' | Shada'a | - |

San'ā'

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | الحيمة الداخلية | Al Ḥaymah ad Dākhiḷiyah | - | - |
| 2 | الحيمة الخارجية | Al Ḥaymah al Khārijīyah | - | - |
| 3 | الحصن | Al Ḥuṣn | Al Ḥaṣan | - |
| 4 | أرحب | Aṛḥab | - | - |
| 5 | الطيال | Aṭ Ṭiyāl | Attyal | - |
| 6 | بني ضبيان | Banī Ḍabyān | Bani Dhabyan | - |
| 7 | بني حشيش | Banī Ḥushaysh | - | - |
| 8 | بني مطر | Banī Maṭar | - | - |
| 9 | بلاد الروس | Bilād ar Rūs | - | - |
| 10 | همدان | Hamdān | - | - |
| 11 | جحانة | Jiḥānah | - | - |
| 12 | خولان | Khawlān | Khwlan | - |
| 13 | مناخة | Manākhah | - | - |
| 14 | نهم | Nihm | - | - |
| 15 | صعفان | Ṣa'fān | - | - |
| 16 | سنحان وبني بهلول | Sanḥān wa Banī Bahlūl | Sanḥān | - |

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 | - | - |

| | Arabic Script | PCGN Romanization | Variant Roman Script Spellings or Names | Variant Arabic Script Spellings or Names |
|----|---------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 5 | الروضه | Ar Rawḍah | - | - |
| 6 | الصعيد | Aṣ Ṣa'īd | - | - |
| 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 Suflā | Merkhah as Sufla, Markhat as Sufla | - |
| 15 | ميفعه | Mayfa'ah | - | - |
| 16 | نصاب | Niṣāb | - | - |
| 17 | رضوم | Ruḍūm | - | - |

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 | الوازية | Al Wāzi'iyah | - | - |
| 8 | الصلو | Aṣ Ṣilw | Aṣ Ṣalw | - |
| 9 | الشمائتين | 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 وحدثان | 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 'Ašimah (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'in | Al Sabaeen | - |
| 3 | الصافية | Aṣ Ṣāfiyah | Assafiyah | - |
| 4 | التحرير | At Taḥrīr | - | - |
| 5 | الثورة | Ath Thawrah | Ath'thaorah | - |
| 6 | أزال | Āzāl | Az'zal | - |
| 7 | بني الحارث | Banī al Ḥārith | - | - |
| 8 | معين | Ma'in | Ma'ain | - |
| 9 | صنعاء القديمة | Ṣan'a' al Qadīmah | Old Sanaa, Old City | - |
| 10 | شعوب | Shu'ūb | Shu'aub, Sha'ub | - |

Sources:

1. National Information Centre (NIC): <http://www.yemen-nic.info>
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