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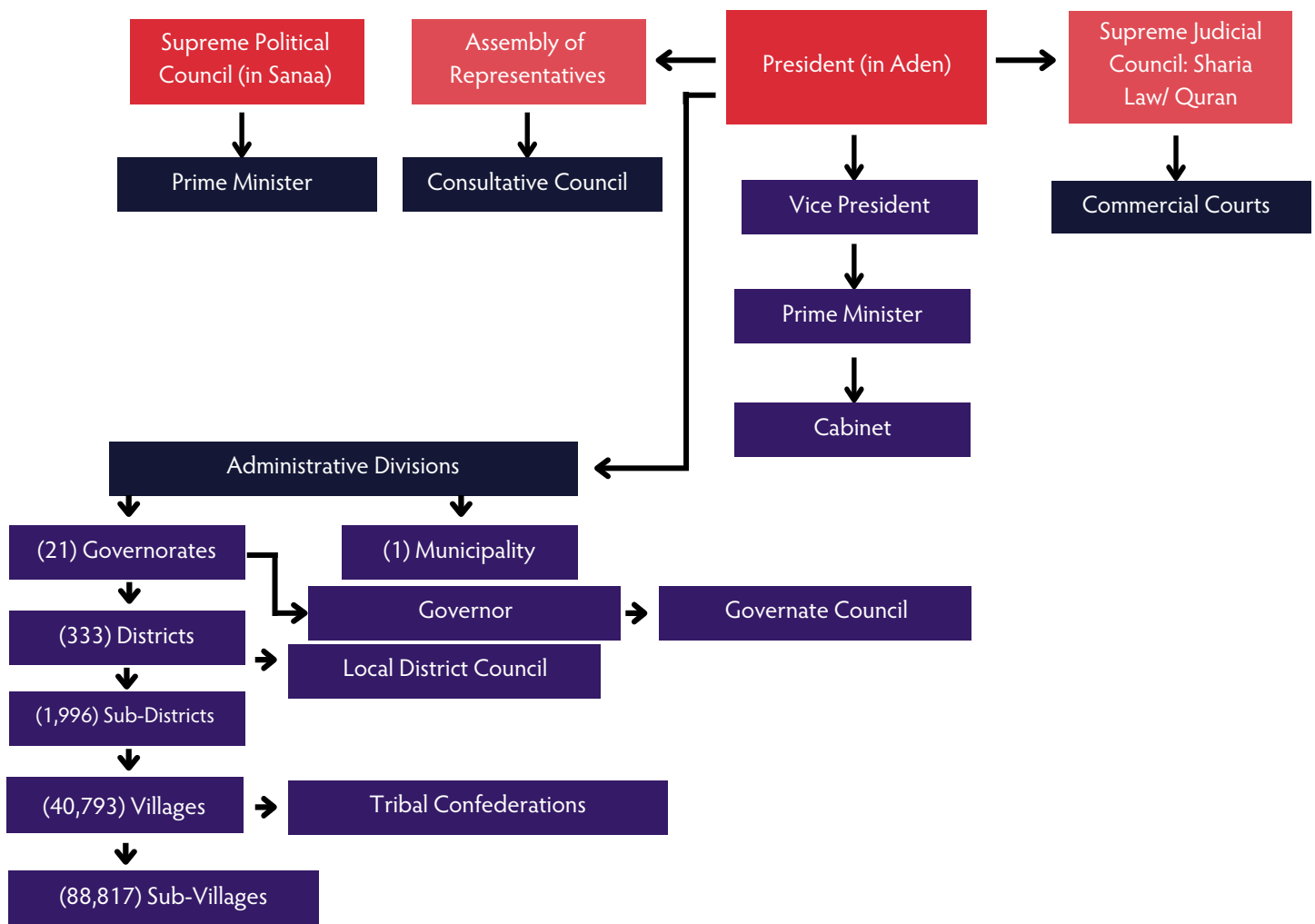


# Administrative Structure of the Republic of Yemen

As of September 2022

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The head of state is the president, who appoints the vice president and the prime minister; the latter is the head of government. The bicameral legislature consists of two houses: the House of Representatives and the Shūrā (Consultative) Council. The Supreme Judicial Council oversees the court system. There are a number of specialized courts. Under the constitution, Sharī'ah is the source of all legislation[1]. Elections are long overdue. The last parliamentary poll was in 2003, and although a presidential election was held in 2012 as part of the November 2011 transitional agreement, the only candidate was the outgoing vice-president. Fresh elections will be a priority in any deal to end the civil war but are unlikely in 2019-232[2]. The first municipal elections under the Local Authority Law (1999) were held in 2001. However, Yemen has lacked the infrastructural resources to conduct efficient local elections, and safeguards providing protection from the interference of the central government have been slow to materialize[3].



[1] Government and society. Encyclopædia Britannica. (n.d.). Retrieved February 3, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Yemen/Government-and-society>

[2] Political structure. The Economist Intelligence Unit. (2018, November 1). Retrieved February 4, 2022, from <http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=937283277&Country=Yemen&topic=Summary&subtopic=Political%2Bstructure>

[3] Government and society. Encyclopædia Britannica.