

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Morocco

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Morocco for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy in Morocco

a. Demographics

As of May 2020, Morocco's population is estimated at 35.5 million¹. Most Moroccans are of Arab-Amazigh origin, with at least 26% self-identifying as Amazigh. The remaining majority identify as Arab, and a small minority claims European descent. Amazigh Moroccans are found throughout the country, however significant populations are located in the Anti-Atlas, Middle Atlas, and Rif regions.² Approximately 99% of the population adheres to Sunni Islam, the state religion. The remaining 1% is mostly Jewish, with a small number of expatriate Christians.

b. Languages

The linguistic history of Morocco shares significant similarities to that of Algeria; the Amazigh are native to the region, and following the arrival of Arabs to the region during the seventh century, the country began to adopt various Arab traditions and customs, in addition to the Arabic language.

Morocco and Algeria share a French colonial history, however Morocco's period as a French protectorate was significantly shorter, spanning from 1912-1956. Also established and dissolved during the same time period was a Spanish Protectorate located in the northernmost part of the country, as well as most of southern Morocco. Toponymists will likely encounter Arabic, French, Spanish, and Tamazight generics when conflating names data in Morocco. Despite a markedly shorter period under French control compared to Algeria, the French language has played an equally significant role in Moroccan linguistic history. French does not possess official language status in Morocco, however it continues to be treated as a prestige language and is regularly spoken in academic, business, and diplomatic circles. French (ISO 639-3 code: fra) is the lingua franca in Morocco, while Arabic (ISO 639-3 code: ara) and Tamazight (ISO 639-3 code: tzm) are

¹ <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/morocco>

² 2014 Moroccan Census: Derived from rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Default1/

co-official languages.³ Moroccan Arabic (ISO 639-3 code: ary) is the most commonly spoken Arabic dialect in the country.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

L'agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière du Cadastre et de la Cartographie (The National Agency for Cartography and Land Management) is the naming authority in Morocco. Established in 1915 under the French Protectorate period, this agency integrates toponymic practice into national mapping efforts, including standardizing the geographic names in Morocco.

Geographic names should be collected as they appear on authoritative sources, which are rendered in Roman script, in accordance with French orthography. Arabic script names coming from authoritative sources should be collected as Non-Roman Script (NS) names, though names romanized in accordance with the BGN/PCGN 1956 System for the Romanization of Arabic may be collected as variants. Tamazight names written in the Tifinagh script should be collected as Variant Non-Roman Script names until the approval of a BGN/PCGN Romanization system. Upon approval of a romanization system for Tifinagh script, this policy will be updated accordingly.

Map sources produced exclusively by France's *Institut Géographique National* (IGN) should no longer be considered authoritative unless no Moroccan source has been produced over a particular area.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

Geographic names on authoritative Moroccan cartographic sources are rendered in Roman script, in accordance with French orthography; the toponyms themselves could be Arabic, French, Spanish, or Tamazight in origin. Many toponyms throughout Morocco incorporate a varied and complex mix of names and terms from these languages and thus will not have a single, clear etymology. Coding geographic names by a single language is difficult and deemed unnecessary. Should a geographic names expert decide to input a language code for a Moroccan toponym, only 'ara' or 'tzm,' the country's official languages, are to be utilized.

b. Diacritics

Roman characters bearing diacritical marks are used in the rendering of place names on Moroccan map sources, generally in keeping with French orthography. Capital letters in name forms retain diacritics. The table below lists Unicode values for those diacritic-bearing letters seen on some Moroccan sources.

Character	Unicode Value
Â	00C2
â	00E2

³ Moroccan Constitution: Chapter 1, Article 05, July 01, 2011.

Character	Unicode Value
È	00C8
è	00E8
É	00C9
é	00E9
Ê	00CA
ê	00EA
Î	00CE
î	00EE
Ï	00CF
ï	00EF
Ô	00D4
ô	00F4

c. Generic Terms

French, Spanish, and romanized Arabic and Tamazight generic terms are used in names on the most current authoritative maps sources in Morocco. Maps produced by the Moroccan *Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière du Cadastre et de la Cartographie* often use French generic terms for man-made structures and administrative features, whereas naturally-formed geographic features often contain generics in either Arabic or Tamazight. (See **Appendix A** for a list of generics associated with Morocco.)

Many Moroccan toponyms of Tamazight origin contain a singular letter *n*, which serves as a connector between the generic and specific of a geographic name. Tagldit n Lmaghrib (The Kingdom of Morocco) and Tasga n Tiznit (Province of Tiznit) are two such occurrences. Moroccan map sources may also hyphenate similar structures (Tasga-n-Tiznit). Hyphenated or not, the letter *n*, when serving as a Tamazight connector, shall remain lower case.

d. Capitalization

Definite Articles

For French definite articles, refer to the IGN Toponymy Charter dated February 2003.⁴ Arabic definite articles are capitalized if they occur at the beginning of the toponym (El Bordj, El Haouch). If the article is in a medial placement, it will not be capitalized (Aïn el Beïda, El Gaada el Hamra). The general exception to this is if the Arabic article is paired with the French particle *d'*, where the Arabic article remains capitalized as *El*.

⁴ <http://www.ign.fr/adminV3/display/000/526/725/5267258.pdf>

The Romanization of assimilated definite articles on native Moroccan sources diverges from the BGN/PCGN system, often resulting in the juxtaposition of the definite article with the subsequent noun. Example: الراشدية is most commonly romanized as ‘Errachidia,’ as opposed to ‘Er Rachidia.’

Honorifics: Patronyms and Teknonyms

Elements of Arabic and Tamazight patronyms (“son of,” “daughter of”) and teknonyms (“father of,” “mother of”) as incorporated into geographic names should always be capitalized, regardless of placement within a toponym. Arabic patronyms can variously include Ibn, Bin, Ben, Ouled, Ould (all meaning “son of”) and Bent (“daughter of”), while Ou, Tamazight for “son of,” will also be incorporated into place names. Arabic *kunyas*, or teknonyms, found within Moroccan geographic names typically incorporate Bu, Bou, Abou, Ba (variously, “father of”), or Oum/Oumm (“mother of”). Examples: Bir Zahra Bent Amer, Ouled Mbarek, Sidi Ali Ben Taleb.

e. Long and Short Forms

Administrative division names (ADM1,2,3) and the country name (PCLI) are accorded long and short forms. Railroad station names that appear on official sources with a corresponding generic term are given long and short form names.

f. Numbers

Names containing roman numerals as integral elements should be retained in collection (Avenue Mohamed V). Cardinal and ordinal Arabic numerals should be collected in an expanded form, ordinarily in a French spelling. Thus, ‘Les 2 Points’ would be collected as ‘Les Deux Points.’

g. Abbreviations

Most abbreviations on modern Moroccan mapping refer to French-language generics, with a few exceptions. The most common of these abbreviations, followed by their expanded forms, are listed below. Toponyms will be collected using the expanded meanings of the abbreviation, while the abbreviation will be retained when referencing the name as it appears on the source. For example, “Ec. Sidi Bou Said” will be collected as “École Sidi Bou Said.”

Abbreviation	Expanded Form	Meaning
Adm.	Administratif	Administrative
Aérod.	Aérodrome	Airfield
Agric.	Agricole	Agricultural/Farming
Ant.	Antenne	Antenna
Aquc.	Aqueduc	Aqueduct
Arrond.	Arrondissement	Borough/District/Quarter
Atel.	Atelier	Production Area/Workshop
Bge.	Barrage	Dam
Bass.	Bassin	Basin/Pond/Pool
Briq.	Briqueterie	Brickworks

Abbreviation	Expanded Form	Meaning
Carr.	Carrière	Quarry
Casc.	Cascade	Waterfall
Cas.	Caserne	Military Barracks/Post
C. téléph.	Centre téléphonique	Cell Tower
Chât. d'eau	Château d'eau	Water Tower
Cim.	Cimetière	Cemetery
Cit.	Citerne	Cistern
Col.	Collège	Middle School
Comm.	Commune	Municipality/Town/Village
Coop.	Coopérative	Co-op
Dr.	Douar	Houses/Village
Dom.	Domaine	Estate
Ec.	École	(Primary) School
Egl.	Église	Church
Eol.	Éolienne	Windmill/Wind Turbine
Etab.	Établissement	Establishment
Fme.	Ferme	Farm
Hôp.	Hôpital	Hospital
Zoo.	Jardin zoologique	Zoo
Ket.	Koudyet	Hill
Lyc.	Lycée	High School
Mais. de retr.	Maison de retraite	Retirement Home
Mais. de santé	Maison de santé	Health Center
Mar. sal.	Marais salant	Salt flat/Salt marsh
Mosq.	Mosquée	Mosque
Munic.	Municipal	Municipal
Mn.	Moulin	Mill
Obs.	Observatoire	Observatory
Ouvr.	Ouvrage	Product/Project/Work
Ph.	Phare	Lighthouse
P. de vue	Point de vue	Viewpoint
Pyl.	Pylône	Column/Pylon
Rvoir	Reservoir	Reservoir

Abbreviation	Expanded Form	Meaning
Résid.	Résidence	Residence
Roch.	Roche/Rocher	Rock
R.r.	Ruine romaine	Roman Ruin
Rau.	Ruisseau	Brook/Stream
Somm.	Sommet	Summit
Sce.	Source	Source/Spring
Sp.	Sport	Sport
Stan.	Station	Station
Télécomm.	Télécommunication	Cell Tower
Télév.	Télévision	Television station
Temp.	Temporaire	Temporary
T.	Terrain	Terrain
Tf.	Transformateur	Transformer
Transp.	Transporteur	Carrier/Transporter
Univ.	Université	University
Us.	Usine	Factory

h. Unique Linguistic Situations

Moroccan toponyms greatly resemble those of Algeria in orthography and convention. While French acts as a lingua franca, Arabic and Tamazight are co-official languages. During the French colonial period, the IGN mapped Morocco using French orthography, which imposed French generics upon geographic features throughout the country. Once Morocco claimed independence from France, many geographic names as found on the IGN-era mapping were changed to strip away French terms. The maps produced post-independence by the *Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière du Cadastre et de la Cartographie*, retained the French orthography, rather than turning to an Arabic script rendering of toponyms. As mentioned above, modern Moroccan mapping tends to use French generics for many man-made structures and administrative features, whereas naturally-formed geographic features often have generics in either Arabic or Tamazight.

Morocco does not currently have an official Arabic Romanization system,⁵ though the schema used in romanizing place names in government mapping reflects many aspects of the IGN System 1973 (See **Appendix B** for a Morocco-specific profile of this system used by the IGN in the past, as incorporated into Standardized Agreement 3689). While it is said that use of the system (and

⁵ UNGEGN Working Group on Romanization Systems. "Report on the Current Status of United Nations Romanization Systems for Geographical Names – Arabic." January 2003.

variations derived from it) can better preserve local pronunciations of particular place names in theory, such a system in practice functions as a loose set of guiding principles which can make a true standardization of place names difficult, leading to multiple romanized forms of particular names and terms. It is unclear if at some point in the future Morocco may turn to using a romanization system not unlike the UN System. If such a change does occur, BGN policy would be updated accordingly.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Morocco
Conventional Long Form	Kingdom of Morocco
Arabic Short Form - Romanized	Al Maghrib
Arabic Short Form - Non-Roman Script	المغرب
Arabic Long Form - Romanized	Al Mamlakah al Maghribīyah
Arabic Long Form - Non-Roman Script	المملكة المغربية

The Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes (GENC) Standard⁶ two-character code for Morocco is MA, with the three-character code being MAR. The Geopolitical Entities and Codes (GEC) designation for Morocco is MO.⁷

b. Capital Name

Approved Form	Rabat
Non-Roman Script	الرباط

c. First-Order Administrative Divisions

Morocco is composed of twelve (12) first-order administrative divisions (ADM1s), known as *wilayāt* (regions). Second-order administrative divisions (ADM2s) are labeled as *aqālīm* (provinces), with the exception of ADM2s that are much larger cities such as Casablanca, Rabat, and Marrakech, which are known as *‘imālāt* (préfectures). **Appendix C** to this country policy outlines Morocco’s administrative structure in more detail.

⁶ The Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes (GENC) Standard is the U.S. Government profile of ISO 3166.

⁷ Maintenance of the Geopolitical Entities and Codes (formerly FIPS PUB 10-4) listing has ceased as of December 31, 2014.

Name	GEC	GENC	PPLA
Béni Mellal-Khénifra	MO60	MA-05	Béni Mellal
Casablanca-Settat	MO61	MA-06	Casablanca
Dakhla-Oued Ed-Dahab	MO71	MA-12	<i>Oued Ed-Dahab</i> ⁸
Drâa-Tafilalet	MO62	MA-08	Errachidia
Fès-Meknès	MO63	MA-03	Fès
Guelmim-Oued Noun	MO64	MA-10	Guelmim
Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra	MO65	MA-11	<i>Laâyoune</i> ⁹
Marrakech-Safi	MO66	MA-07	Marrakech
Oriental	MO67	MA-02	Oujda-Angad
Rabat-Salé-Kénitra	MO68	MA-04	<i>Rabat</i> ¹⁰
Souss-Massa	MO69	MA-09	Agadir
Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma	MO70	MA-01	Tanger-Assilah

d. Conventional and Anglicized Names

Conventional Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Atlas Mountains	-24971	18639483	MTS
Kingdom of Morocco	-39830	-64272	PCLI
Morocco	-39830	14065178	PCLI
Tangier	-51554	-81972	PPLA
Tell Atlas	-52876	-83988	MTS

⁸ The seat for the Dakhla-Oued Ed-Dahab Region is the Province of Oued Ed-Dahab, which is also an ADM2. 'Oued Ed-Dahab' is recorded in the GNDB as an 'ADM2' with a feature note indicating that it also serves as a PPLA.

⁹ The seat for the Laâyoune-Sakia El Hamra region is the Province of Laâyoune, which is also an ADM2. 'Laâyoune' is recorded in the GNDB as an 'ADM2' with a feature note indicating that it also serves as a PPLA.

¹⁰ In addition to serving as the seat of Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Rabat is also the national capital (PPLC)

e. Boundary Disputes

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, contact the US Department of State Office of the Geographer and Global Issues at internationalboundaries@state.gov.

Western Sahara

From the perspective of geographic names policy, Morocco’s claim to the Western Sahara territory remains a key geopolitical issue. On December 10, 2020, the U.S. President signed a proclamation that recognized Moroccan sovereignty over the Western Sahara territory. This map portrays Morocco’s national territory as a result of this proclamation.



Spanish Exclaves and Plazas de Soberanía

Two autonomous Spanish cities, Ceuta and Melilla, are located on the mainland of the African continent, bordering Morocco near the cities of Tangier and Nador, respectively. Additionally, Spain administers the Plazas de Soberanía of the Alhucemas Islands and the Chafarinas Islands, both of which are located just off mainland Morocco in the Mediterranean Sea. Spain also administers Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, a rock fortress connected to Morocco by a sandy isthmus. The United States recognizes Spanish sovereignty over Ceuta, Melilla, and the Plazas de Soberanía, which Morocco disputes. A detailed graphic of these islands and exclaves can be found below.



5. Source Material

a. Preferred Sources

The producer of preferred source material is the *Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière du Cadastre et de la Cartographie*. Recent editions are preferred over older editions. Sources produced by Moroccan federal agencies are preferred over other sources. The following is a list of authoritative map series for Morocco ordered from most authoritative to least:

1. Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière du Cadastre et de la Cartographie. Topographic Maps, 1:25,000
2. Direction de la Conservation Foncière et des Travaux Topographiques. Carte du Maroc, 1:50,000.
3. Institut Géographique National. Carte du Maroc, 1:200,000.
4. Institut Géographique National. Carte du Sahara, 1:200,000.
5. Institut Géographique National. Carte d’Afrique, 1:500,000.

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

Generic	Designation	Description
Adrar	CLF, HLL, MT	cliff(s), hill, mountain
Aérodrome	AIRF	airfield
Aéroport	AIRP	airport
Aguelmam	LK, LKI	lake(s), intermittent lake(s)
Aguelmane	PND, PNDI	pond(s), intermittent pond(s)
Aguert	HLLS	hills
'Aïn	SPNG	spring(s)
Ambassade	DIP	diplomatic facility
Annexe	BLDG	building(s)
Annk	GRGE	gorge(s)
Anou	WLL	water well(s)
Anq	PASS	pass
Anse	COVE	cove
Argoub	HLL, SLP	hill, slopes(s)
Arik	ERG	sandy desert
Arrondissement	ADM3, ADM4	third, fourth-order administrative division
Asaka	BDG	bridge
Assif	STM, STMI	stream(s), intermittent stream
Avenue	ST	street
Ayn	SPNG	spring
Azarhar	PLN	plain(s)
Azrou	MT, MTS, PT	mountain(s), point
Bab	GATE	gate
Baie	BAY	bay
Barrage	DAM, RSV	dam, reservoir(s)
Base	INSM	military installation
Bassin	DCK	dock
Biar	WLL	water well(s)
Bir	WLL	water well(s)
Bled	AREA, LCTY, PPLL	area, locality, populated locality
Boca	COVE, STMM	cove, stream mouth
Boulevard	RD	road
Cabo	CAPE, PT	cape, point
Caïdat	ADM3, ADM4	third, fourth-order administrative division
Canal	CNL	canal
Cap	CAPE, PT	cape, point

Generic	Designation	Description
Carrière	MNQR	quarry(ies)
Cascade	FLLS	waterfall(s)
Centre électrique	PS	power station
Centre d'élevage	AGRF	agricultural facility
Cercle	ADM3, ADM4	third, fourth-order administrative division
Cha'ba	WAD	wadi
Chabat	RVN	ravine(s)
Chabet	GRGE, RVN	gorge, ravine(s)
Chabket	HLL, HLLS, MT, MTS	hill(s), mountain(s)
Chott	DPR	depression
Cimetière	CMTY	cemetery
Citerne	RSV, RSVT	reservoir, water tank
Clinique Vétérinaire	VETF	veterinary facility
Col	PASS	pass
Collège	SCH	school
Complexe	BLDG	building(s)
Complexe hydrique	PSH	hydroelectric power station
Commune rurale	ADM3, ADM4	third, fourth-order administrative division
Consulat	DIP	diplomatic facility
Coopérative	CULT, PPLF	cultivated area, farm village
Dahar	HLL, HLLS MT	hill(s), mountain
Dalaat	HLL	hill
Dar	BLDG, HSE	building(s), house(s)
Dayat	PND, PNDI, POOL	pond(s), intermittent pond(s), pool(s)
Dépôt	FCL	facility
Dhar	HLL, MT, SLP	hill, mountain, slope
Dir	RDGE	ridge(s)
Douar	BLDG	building(s)
Dra'	HLL, RDGE	hill, ridge(s)
École	SCH	school
École Coranique	CTRR	religious center
Écurie	STBL	stable
Éolienne	MLWND	windmill
Erg	ERG	sandy desert
Faija	VAL	valley
Falaise	CLF	cliff(s)
Ferme	FRM	farm

Generic	Designation	Description
Forêt	FRST	forest
Foum	GAP, LEV, STMM	gap, levee, stream mouth
Gaada	HLL	hill
Gada	PLAT, RDGE	plateau, ridge(s)
Galb	HLL	hill
Gare	RSTN	railroad station
Gare ferroviaire	RSTN	railroad station
Ghaba	FRST	forest(s)
Ghabet	RESF	forest reserve
Ghar	CAVE	cave(s)
Gherd	DUNE	dune(s)
Grotte(s)	CAVE	cave(s)
Guelb	HLL, MT	hill, mountain
Guelta	POOL	pool(s)
Halte	RSTP	railroad stop
Hamada	HMDA, PLAT	rock desert, plateau
Hassi	WLL	water well(s)
Hay	PPLX	section of a populated place
Heliport	AIRH	Heliport
Hippodrome	RECR	racetrack
Hôpital	HSP	hospital
Hôtel	HTL	hotel
Ifard	PND	pond
Ighil	HLL, MT, SPUR	hill, mountain, spur
Ighzer	RVN	ravine(s)
Ile	ISL	island
Île	ISL	island
Îlot	ISL	island
Irhil	HLL, MT	hill, mountain
Irhzar	STM, WAD	stream(s) wadi
Isk	MT	mountain
Jardin	PRK	park
Jarf	CLF	cliff(s)
Jbel	HLL, MT	hill, mountain
Jbal	HLLS	hills
Jebel	HLL	hill
Jetée	JTY	jetty
Jorf	CLF, RK	cliff(s), rock

Generic	Designation	Description
Kaf	CAVE	cave(s)
Kasba	FT	fort
Kbor	TMB	tomb(s)
Kef	HLL	hill
Khaneq	PASS	pass
Kheneg	GRGE	gorge
Khneq	PASS	pass
Koudiat	HLL	hill
Koudiet	RDGE, SLP, SPUR	ridge, slope(s), spur(s)
Lac	LK, LKI	lake / intermittent lake
Lotissement	DEVH	housing development
Lycée	SCH	school
Machra'	BDG	bridge
Maison	BLDG, HSE	building(s), house(s)
Mal'ab	ATHF	athletic field
Mamlakah	PCLI	independent political entity, kingdom
Maqabarat	CMTY	cemetery
Marabout	SHRN	shrine
Marais	MRSH	marsh(es)
Masjid	MSQE	mosque
Massif	MT(S)	mountain(s)
Méchra	BDG	bridge
Megsem	PASS	pass
Merja	MRSH	marsh(es)
Mine	MN	mine(s)
Mine de Fer	MNFE	iron mine(s)
Môle	JTY	jetty
Mosquée	MSQE	mosque
Mouillage	ANCH	anchorage
Moulin	ML	mill(s)
Moungar	HLL	hill
Municipalité	ADM3	third-order administrative division
Musée	MUS	museum
Nafaq	TNL	tunnel
Nif	HLL, MT	hill, mountain
Observatoire	OBS	observatory
Oglat	WLL	well(s)
Oued	RVN, STM, WAD	ravine, stream(s), wadi(s)

Generic	Designation	Description
Palais	PAL	palace
Palmeraie	GROVE	grove
Parc	PRK	park
Pénitencier	PRN	prison
Pépinière	NSY	nursery(-ies)
Phare	LTHSE	lighthouse
Piedra	RK	rock
Place	SQR	square
Plaine	PLN	plain(s)
Plage	BCH	beach
Plateau	PLAT	plateau
Playa	BCH	beach
Pointe	PT	point
Pont	BDG	bridge
Port	PRT	port
Préfecture	ADM2	second-order administrative division
Prison	PRN	prison
Province	ADM2	second-order administrative division
Punta	PT	point
Qasba	FT	fort
Qbar	TMB	tomb(s)
Qbour	TMB	tomb(s)
Quai	QUAY	quay
Quartier	PPLX	section of a populated place
Rabt	HLL	hill
Rade	COVE, RDST	cove, roadstead
Ragoubet	HLL, HLLS	hill, hills
Raouda	CMTY, TMB	cemetery, tomb(s)
Raoudat	CMTY, TMB	cemetery, tomb(s)
Ras	CAPE, HLL, MT, PK	cape, hill, mountain, peak
Ravin	RAV	ravine(s)
Rawdat	CMTY	cemetery
Refuge	RESH	resthouse
Région	ADM1, RGN	first-order administrative division, region
Rekbet	HLLS	hills
Réservoir	RSV	reservoir
Rich	RDGE	ridge(s)

Generic	Designation	Description
Río	STM	stream(s)
Roc	RK	rock
Roche	RK	rock
Rokba	HLL	hill
Roknat	HLL	hill
Ruine	RUIN	ruin(s)
Sabkhat	SBKH	sabkha(s)
Sagua	CNL, STM, WAD	canal, stream(s), wadi(s)
Saguiat	CNL, STM, WAD	canal, stream(s), wadi(s)
Saguiya	CNL, STM, WAD	canal, stream(s), wadi(s)
Saguiyat	CNL, STM, WAD	canal, stream(s), wadi(s)
Sakhrat	HLL, MT, RK	hill, mountain, rock
Sakia	CNL, STM, WAD	canal, stream(s), wadi(s)
Sebkha	SBKH	sabkha(s)
Sebkhet	SBKH	sabkha(s)
Sahb	RVN	ravine
Shāṭi'	BCH	beach
Souk	MKT	market
Souq	MKT	market
Source	SPNG	spring(s)
Source Thermale	SPNT	hot spring(s)
Sucrerie	MLSG	sugar mill
Sūq	MKT	market
Stade	STDM	stadium
Station	RSTN	railroad station
Station de Pompage	PMPW	water pumping station
Tal'a	HLL, MT	hill, mountain
Teniet	PASS	pass
Théâtre	AMTH	amphitheater
Tit	WLL	water well(s)
Tizi	PASS	pass
Tour	TOWR	tower
Triq	RD	road
Trouée	PASS	pass
Uad	STM, WAD	stream(s), wadi(s)
Université	SCHC	college
Usine	MFG	factory
Vallée	VAL	valley

Generic	Designation	Description
Wad	WAD	wadi(s)
Wadi	WAD	wadi(s)
Wilaya	ADM1	first-order administrative division
Zaouia	CTRR, SHRN	religious center / shrine
Zaouiat	CTRR, SHRN	religious center / shrine
Zrigat	HLLS	hills

Appendix B: From STANAG 3689: Transliteration of Moroccan Arabic

Note: This document is for historical purposes and does not reflect current collection policy.

TRANSLITERATION OF MOROCCAN ARABIC

IGN (France) System

Explanatory Notes

1. The first column gives the Arabic letter, the second its name in roman letters, the third its transliteration into roman letters, the fourth remarks on transliteration.
2. Only the forms of the letters in isolation are given; for the forms in initial, medial and final positions, see any Arabic grammar publication or dictionary.
3. Short initial vowels are represented by alif bearing hamza and the appropriate pointing, though the pointing and hamza are usually omitted.
4. The definite article is transliterated el, except before words beginning with the letters t, ts, j, d, dz, r, z, s, ch, and n, when it is pronounced and transliterated et, ets, ej, ed, edz, er, ez, es, ech, and en respectively.

Arabic Letter	Name of letter	Transliteration	Remarks
ا	alif	a, e, i, o, ou	Following the vowel point which it bears, and according to local pronunciation.
ب	bâ	b	
ت	tâ	t	
ث	tâ or tsâ	t, ts	According to local pronunciation.
ج	jîm	j	
ح	hâ	h	
خ	kha	kh	
د	dâl	d	
ذ	dâl or dzâl	d, dz	According to local pronunciation.
ر	râ	r	
ز	zîne	z	
س	sîne	s	Between two vowels is transliterated ss.
ش	chîne	ch	
ص	sâd	s	Between two vowels is transliterated ss.
ض	dâd	d	

ط	tâ	t	
ظ	dâ or dzâ	d, dz	According to local pronunciation.
ع	'aïn	'	
غ	rhaïn	rh	
ف	fâ	f	
ق	kâf	k, g	According to local pronunciation. Before e or i, g is transliterated gu.
ك	kef	k	
ل	lâm	l	
م	mîm	m	
ن	noûn	n	Followed by e mute when n is preceded by a, e, i, or o; to avoid pronunciation as a nasal vowel an, en, in, or on. Exceptions: ben, bin.
ه	hâ	h	
و	ouâou	ou	
ي	yâ	i, î, y	Between two vowels or at the beginning of a word is transliterated y; as second element of a diphthong, transliterated î.
َ	fatha	a, e	According to local pronunciation.
ِ	kesra	e, i	According to local pronunciation.
ِ	Damma	o, ou	According to local pronunciation.
اَ	fatha alif	â	
اِ	kesra yâ	î	
اِو	damma ouâou	ô, o û	According to local pronunciation.
ة	tâ marboûta	a	In the construct state, transliterated et.
ة	tanouîne	omitted	Found in classical Arabic only.
ة			
ة			
ة	jezm or soukoûn	omitted	Indicates the end of a syllable.
ة	chedda or tachdid		Indicated by doubling the consonant concerned.
ء	hamza	omitted	Glottal stop not always found in local pronunciation.
آ	hamzet el ouesla	omitted	Written over an unpronounced initial alif.
آ	alif madda	â	Takes the place of a lengthening alif.
آ	alif maksoura	a	In the final position.

Appendix C: Graphics Detailing Morocco's Administrative Structure^{11,12}

عدد الممتمشارين	الجماعات	القيادات	الدوائر	المصالات والاقليم
.....	طنجة - أصيلة
.....	حجر النحل	حجر النحل	طنجة	
.....	.....	دار الشاري	.....
.....	.....	العوامة	.....
.....	عربية	أصيلة	العرائش
.....	.....	سدي اليمني	.....
.....	.....	.....	للوكوس
.....	.....	.....	مولاي عبد السلام-
.....	بن مشيح	شفشاون
.....	
.....	بن عروس	بن عروس	.....
.....	تازروت	تازروت	.....
.....	عياشة
.....	.....	بن كرفط	.....
.....	.....	خميس الساحل	.....
.....	.....	ريصانة	.....
.....	أولاد أوشيح	أولاد أوشيح - السواكن
.....	السواكن	.....	.....
.....	سوق الطلبة	الطلبة	.....
.....	
.....	باب برد
.....	باب برد	باب برد	.....
.....	اونان	اونان	.....
.....	.....	تمروت	.....
.....	الجبية
.....	.....	.....	بن احمد
.....	باب تازة	باب تازة	باب تازة	
.....	بن صالاح	بن دركول	.....
.....	بن دركول
.....	.....	فيفي	.....
.....	الدردارة	الدردارة	.....
.....	تنقوب	تنقوب	.....
.....	لخدور
.....	.....	اسيفان	اسيفان
.....	.....	بن منصور	.....
.....	.....	بولحمد	بولحمد
.....	قاع لسراس
.....	.....	تمبوط	.....

¹¹ "Marsūm Raqm 2.16.458 Ṣādīr fī 17 Shawwāl 1437 (22 Yūliyū 2016) bi lḥdāth Dawā'ir wa Qiyādāt Ja'didah" *Al Jarīdah ar Rasmiyah lil Mamlakah al Maghribīyah*, vol. 6485, 25 July 2016, pp. 5655-5662.

<http://www.sgg.gov.ma/BO/Ar/2016/BO_6485_Ar.PDF?ver=2016-07-26-141835-253>. Accessed 15 October 2019.

¹² Harsi, Abdallah. "Décentralisation et déconcentration administrative: Instruments de la proximité administrative" *Colloque Maghrébin sur « L'administration de proximité: concept et implications »*, Ecole Nationale de l'Administration, Rabat, 24-25 November 2005, Rabat, Morocco, pp.1-20.

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LA DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE DU ROYAUME

