Dahuk governorate hosts the third largest IDP population (12% or 397,554 individuals), of whom 99% are from Ninewa governorate. The majority of IDPs (82%) were displaced in August 2014, while almost no IDPs hosted in the governorate were displaced after September 2014. In terms of shelter arrangements, Dahuk hosts 31% of the total IDP population housed in camps (149,190 individuals), corresponding to 38% of the IDP population in Dahuk. Instead, about 22% are housed in critical shelter arrangements, and only 41% is in private settings.

Anbar governorate hosts the largest IDP population (18% or 582,096 individuals) and reports a very high rate of intragovernorate displacement, with 98% of IDPs originally from the same governorate. IDPs were displaced mainly after April 2015 (38%) and before June 2014 (35%). The majority is housed in private settings (61%), out which 53% in host families and 8% in rented houses, while a smaller portion (19%) is in critical shelters. Finally, Anbar governorate hosts 26% of the total returnee population (234,132 individuals).

Baghdad governorate hosts the second largest IDP population (14% or 468,924 individuals). The majority of this population is originally from Anbar governorate (69%), while a smaller portion (6%) are originally from Baghdad governorate. IDPs were displaced mainly after April 2015 (38%) and between September 2014 and March 2015 (26%). The vast majority (91%) is hosted in private settings. In addition, Baghdad hosts 3% of the total returnee population (30,684 individuals).

Kirkuk governorate hosts the fourth largest displaced population (12% or 386,670 individuals). IDPs in Kirkuk are mainly from Anbar (30%), Salah al-Din (25%), and from within Kirkuk governorate (31%). They were displaced mainly in June-July 2014 (20%) and September 2014-March 2015 (22%). The majority of IDPs (62%) are in rented houses. Lower shares are in critical shelters (9%) and camps (7%). Furthermore, Kirkuk hosts less than 1% of the total returnee population (2,388 individuals).