Dahuk governorate hosts the third largest IDP population (12% or 397,290 individuals), of whom 99% are from Ninewa governorate. The majority of IDPs (83%) 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 40% of the total IDP population housed in camps (146,454 individuals), corresponding to 37% of the IDP population in Dahuk. Instead, about 23% are housed in critical shelter arrangements, and only 41% is in private settings.

Anbar governorate hosts the largest IDP population (17% or 578,208 individuals) and reports a very high rate of intragovernorate displacement, with 97% of IDPs originally from the same governorate. IDPs were displaced mainly after April 2015 (43%) and before June 2014 (38%). The majority is housed in private settings (70%), out which 61% in host families and 9% in rented houses, while a smaller portion (21%) is in critical shelters. Finally, Anbar governorate hosts 16% of the total returnee population (114,648 individuals).

Baghdad governorate hosts the second largest IDP population (16% or 535,050 individuals). The majority of this population is originally from Anbar governorate (70%), while a smaller portion (6%) are originally from Baghdad governorate. IDPs were displaced mainly after April 2015 (39%) and between September 2014 and March 2015 (27%). The vast majority (90%) is hosted in private settings.

Kirkuk governorate hosts the fourth largest displaced population (11% or 377,814 individuals). IDPs in Kirkuk are mainly from Anbar (34%), Salah al-Din (26%), and from within Kirkuk governorate (28%). They were displaced mainly in June-July 2014 (25%) and September 2014-March 2015 (24%). The majority of IDPs (63%) are in rented houses. Lower shares are in critical shelters (9%) and camps (5%). Furthermore, Kirkuk hosts less than 1% of the total returnee population (2,388 individuals).