UNICEF report’s, *Is Every Child Counted*, shows that *sufficient disaggregated data is available only for about half of the child-focused SDG indicators*. Many indicators, such as those on poverty and violence cannot be compared, and are either too limited or of poor quality, leaving governments without the information they need to accurately address challenges facing millions of children, or to track progress towards achieving the Goals. A major piece of work for SDG monitoring over the course of the next several years will be around improving the availability and quality of child-focused, disaggregated data.

UNICEF, through its broad-based field presence, can assist Member States to identify suitable sources of data for collection of priority indicators for children and adolescents and for integrating the SDGs into national statistics systems and strategies:

The Multi Indicator Cluster Survey tools have been comprehensively updated to support SDG monitoring during the next round of surveys

MICS 6 (2016-19) provides 45% of all household survey based SDG indicators and covers 11 out of 17 SDG goals. The updated questionnaires and indicator lists are available on the MICS website and include new modules on reading/numeracy, early childhood development, water quality and child disability. Inclusion of these child-related modules and indicators into other demographic and health surveys and income and expenditure surveys in countries where a MICS survey is not being conducted would be beneficial.

Civil registration systems and other administrative sources including sector management information systems are likely to become an increasingly important source of data for SDG reporting

UNICEF country offices can assist in strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national authorities to collect, analyse and report official statistics with a particular focus on ensuring that these are disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*. 
The importance of timely, high-quality disaggregated data for “Leaving no One Behind”
National review reports should contain high quality, comprehensive and up-to-date data that reflects the situation of children and adolescents and are disaggregated, to ensure that gaps are identified and it becomes possible to reach the marginalized and hardest to reach. More investment in data for the purpose of operationalizing the SDGs strong call to “leave no one behind” is essential.

Complementarity with existing monitoring mechanisms
Governments can also leverage existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms, for example national mechanisms for reporting on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant human rights obligations, to reflect progress on child rights within the wider context of the SDGs. A mapping of the articles of the CRC to the SDGs goals and targets can assist in that effort.

Measurement of multidimensional child poverty
Measuring child poverty in all its dimensions, and monitoring progress towards ‘ending child poverty in all its forms’, is a universal and cross-cutting issue that can help to reinforce the indivisibility of the SDGs and avoid compartmentalization. Please see the technical note for Identifying or requesting ‘National Poverty Line’ data to develop child poverty estimates for the SDGs for further information.

2 http://mics.unicef.org/tools
4 https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/SDG-CRC_mapping_FINAL.pdf
5 https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf
6 http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework