South-South and Triangular Cooperation is an instrumental modality to advance towards Sustainable Development Goal SDG6 targets, and it is making significant contributions to improve access to water among vulnerable communities, address the water-food-energy nexus, mitigate the impacts of climate change on water resources, and contribute to the resolution of transboundary water challenges among countries of the South.

South-South Cooperation on water issues is taking place bilaterally, regionally and through the UN System – with rich examples within the South-South Trust Funds managed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation:

- The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) is supporting the establishment of a condominium sanitation facility in Angola, modelled on Brazilian experiences for low-cost urban sanitation alternatives;
- The United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation is enabling a project supported by the Republic of Korea to coordinate stakeholders in the water-food-energy nexus in the Mekong River basin;
- The India-UN Development Partnership Fund supported flood-disaster mitigation and response measures in The Gambia.