The city of Abidjan has known one of the most important growth in sub-Saharan African (4.2%). The country’s political and military crisis has increased the need for water supplies and sanitation systems.

Objectives: Assess the access to water, sanitation systems as well as its consequences related to health in the poor area of the city.

Methods: 21 poor areas from Abidjan city were selected. Randomization was used to select clusters. Survey was performed on selected households.

Results: 1000 women were interviewed from 360,073 households, which composed a population of about 158,000 inhabitants.

Conclusion: Considering the Millennium development Goals (MDGs), the improvement of the urban infrastructures as well as the population health measures education are regarded as solutions for the simultaneous implementation for the population development.