Efforts of malaria vector control programs in malaria endemic area in Trenggalek East Java Province not been entirely successful. Recently, some areas still Malaria endemic, among others are Watulimo, Dongko, Panggul, Pule, and Munjungan Distric. Endemic area is divided again into eight health centers consist of two categories, namely local indigenous and imported malaria cases. Which included local indigenous cases of malaria are Watulimo, Dongko, Pandean and Munjungan Health Center, while including the area of imported malaria cases are Slawe, Pule, Panggul and Bodag Health Center. This research aims to establish recommendations to an increase in malaria vector control programs.

This study is a descriptive observational research and conducted in June-July 2010. Data collection techniques are in the form of questionnaires. Respondents were eight people in charge of malaria health center programs. The strategic issues of research results show that most malaria officers have not received training, all of the logistics of materials and equipment for malaria vector control are not available in health centers, malaria vector control policies about less socialized, less program implementation; only indoor residual spraying (IRS), insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and oiling, as well as supervision unfavorable.
Efforts to improve malaria vector control programs in endemic areas in Trenggalek East Java Province that can be carried out include the training of malaria vector control for malaria worker centers, logistics distribution pengefektivan malaria vector control activities, proposing public policy related to local government malaria vector control program, and increasing the activity and supervision of malaria vector control.

Keyword: *malaria vector, endemic areas.*