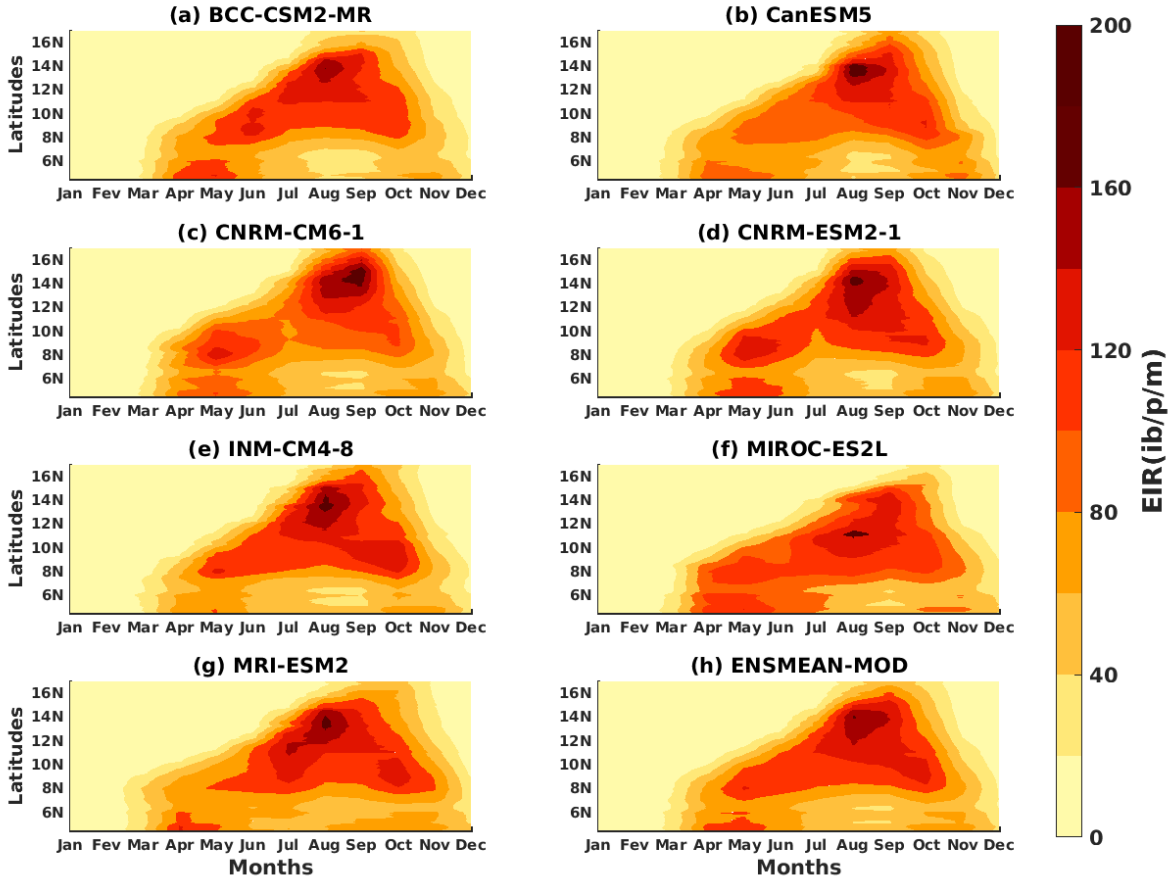

Figurer of Supplementary material S1. Hovmöller diagram of the EIR (in ib/p/m, i.e., infectious bites per person per month) in West Africa from 2015 to 2100. The simulations were conducted using the VECTRI model, which was forced by rainfall and temperature data from the Bias-corrected CMIP6 dataset. The panels (a) to (h) represent the results for different climate models: (**a**) BCC-CSM2-MR, (**b**)CanESM5, (**c**)CNRM-CM6-1, (**d**)CNRM-ESM2-1, (**e**) INM-CM4-8, (**f**)MIROC-ES2L, (**g**)MRI-ESM2-0, and (**h**) ENSMEAN-MOD for the ssp245 scenario.

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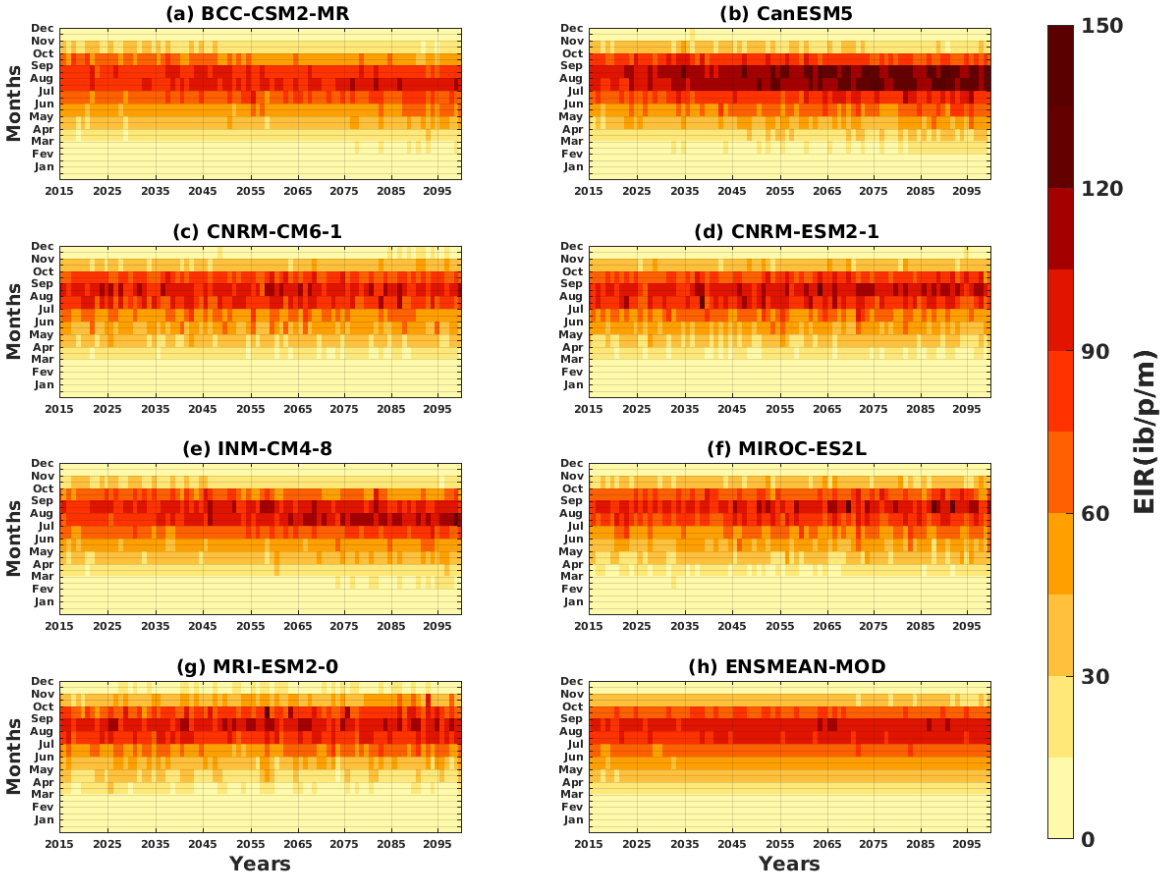
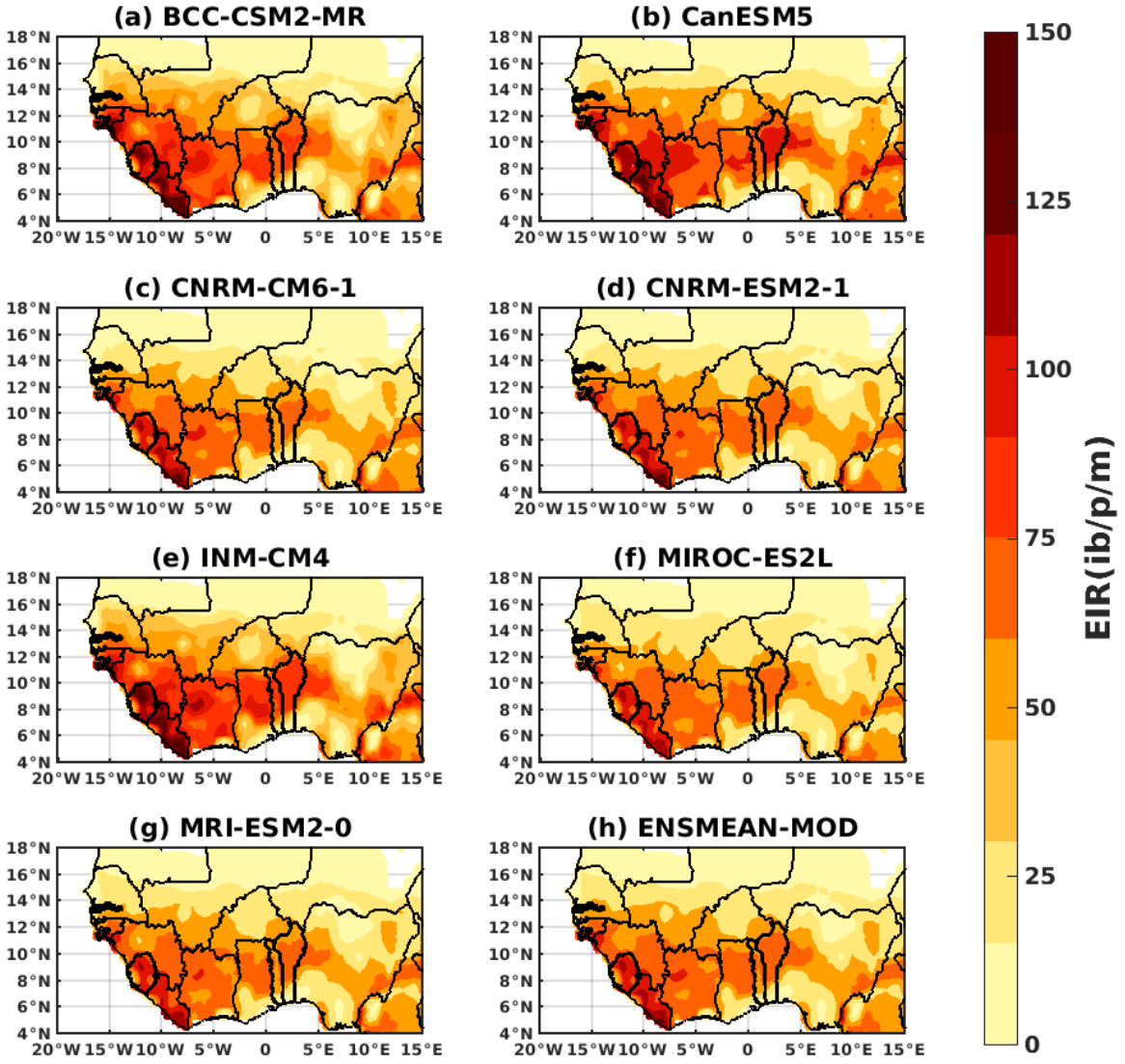


Figurer of Supplementary material S2. Hovmöller diagram displaying the intra and inter-annual variations of the EIR (in ib/p/m, i.e., infectious bites per person per month) of malaria in West Africa from 2015 to 2100. The simulations were conducted using the VECTRI model, which was forced by rainfall and temperature data from the Bias-corrected CMIP6 dataset. Panels (a) to (h) represent the results for different climate models: (**a**) BCC-CSM2-MR, (**b**)CanESM5, (**c**)CNRM-CM6-1, (**d**)CNRM-ESM2-1, (**e**) INM-CM4-8, (**f**)MIROC-ES2L, (**g**)MRI-ESM2-0, and (**h**) ENSMEAN-MOD for the ssp245 scenario



Figurer of Supplementary material S3. Spatial distribution of the EIR (in ib/p/m, i.e., infectious bites per person per month) of malaria in West Africa from 2015 to 2100. Simulations were conducted using the VECTRI model, with inputs of rainfall and temperature from the bias-corrected CMIP6 data of the following models: (**a**) BCC-CSM2-MR, (**b**)CanESM5, (**c**)CNRM-CM6-1, (**d**)CNRM-ESM2-1, (**e**) INM-CM4-8, (**f**)MIROC-ES2L, (**g**)MRI-ESM2-0, and (**h**) ENSMEAN-MOD for ssp585 scenario.