



Figure 3: **Time-varying effective reproduction number,  $R_{eff}$ .**  $R_{eff}$  (green) is the average number of secondary infections caused by a single infected person at time equal to  $t$ . A horizontal dashed line is shown at  $R_{eff} = 1$ .  $R_{eff} < 1$  indicates a slowing epidemic in which new infections are not increasing.  $R_{eff} > 1$  indicates a growing epidemic in which new infections are increasing over time. Dark green shows the 50% CI and light green shows the 95% CI. The curve in blue shows the predicted decrease in  $R_{eff}$  due to increasing immunity in the population resulting from people being infected by COVID-19. Dark blue shows the 50% CI and light blue shows the 95% CI. Individuals infected with COVID-19 are assumed to remain immune within our analysis. The upper horizontal dashed line shows the value of  $R_{eff}$  at the beginning of the epidemic, highlighting the impact of immunity on transmission.

Nalaina tao @: Temporal variation in transmission during the COVID-19 outbreak: Estimates for Madagascar, 2010-12-01, Sam Abbott et al. <https://epiforecasts.io/covid/posts/national/madagascar/>

## Confirmed cases, their estimated date of report, date of infection, and time-varying reproduction number estimates

