



Figure 4 | Variation in connectivity and climate in sub-Saharan Africa and expected effects on SARS-CoV-2

A: International travelers to sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) from January to April 2020, as inferred from the number of passenger seats on arriving aircraft. **B:** For the four countries with the most arrivals, the proportion of arrivals by month coming from countries with 0, 1-100, 101-1000, and 1000+ reported SARS-CoV-2 infections at the time of travel (see **Table S5** for all others). **C:** Connectivity within SSA countries as inferred from average population weighted mean travel time to the nearest urban area greater than 50,000 population.

D: Mean travel time at the national level and variation in the fraction of the population expected to be infected (I/N) in the first year from stochastic simulations (see methods). **E:** Climate variation across SSA as shown by seasonal range in specific humidity, q (g/kg) (max average q - min average q). Circles show peak proportion infected. **F:** The effect of local seasonality in SSA cities on outbreaks (I/N over time) in susceptible populations beginning in March 2020 (see methods).