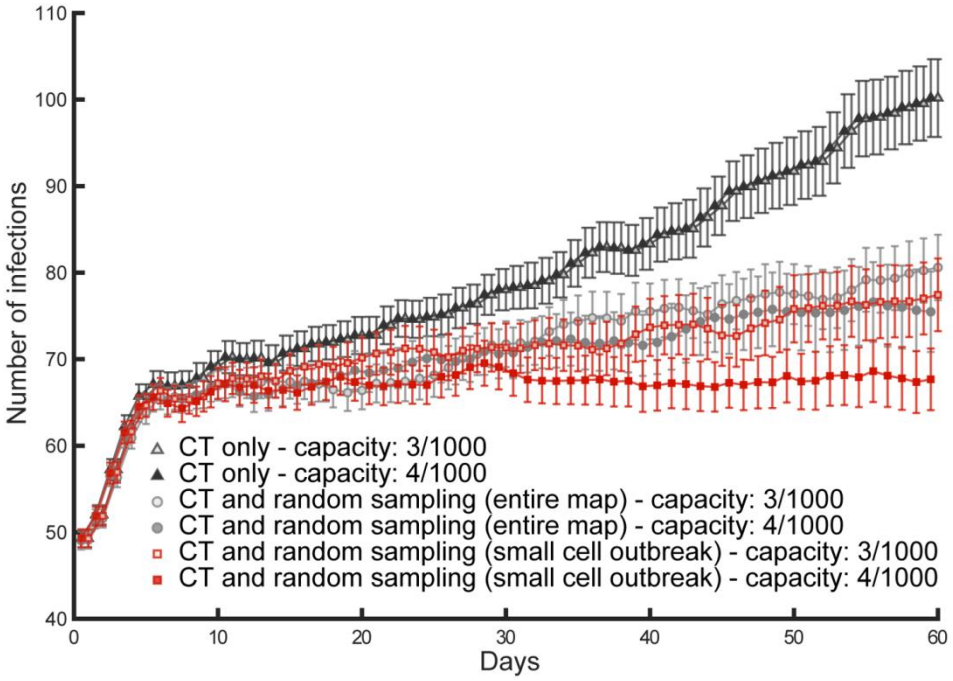

Supplementary figure 1. Increased testing capacity and testing policies. These simulations illustrate the effects of an increase of testing capacity from 3 to 4 tests per thousand agents, jointly with 20% contact tracing and testing (CT) efficacy. The contact tracing and testing process, when considered alone (filled triangles for high capacity and empty triangles for high capacity), does not exhaust the initial testing capacity due to low efficacy, so that an increase in capacity is ineffective as it simply increases the number of unused tests per day. Instead, improved containment of the disease transmission is found both for contact tracing and testing jointly with random sampling over the entire population (filled circles for high capacity and empty squares for low capacity), as well as for contact tracing and testing jointly with random sampling over a small sector centred on the most recent outbreak (filled squares for high capacity and empty squares for low capacity). The latter mixed policy succeeds in keeping the number of daily infections constant (R effective ≈ 1), once the capacity is increased.