RESEARCH ARTICLE

Influenza Seasonality in the Tropics and Subtropics – When to Vaccinate?

Siddhivinayak Hirve1*, Laura P. Newman2, John Page3, Eduardo Azziz-Baumgartner4, Julia Fitzner1, Niranjan Bhat5, Katelijn Vandemaele1, Wenqing Zhang1

1 Global Influenza Program, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America, 3 Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 5 Program for Appropriate Technology, Seattle, Washington, United States of America

* hirves@who.int

Abstract

Background

The timing of the biannual WHO influenza vaccine composition selection and production cycle has been historically directed to the influenza seasonality patterns in the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres. Influenza activity, however, is poorly understood in the tropics with multiple peaks and identifiable year-round activity. The evidence-base needed to take informed decisions on vaccination timing and vaccine formulation is often lacking for the tropics and subtropics. This paper aims to assess influenza seasonality in the tropics and subtropics. It explores geographical grouping of countries into vaccination zones based on optimal timing of influenza vaccination.

Methods

Influenza seasonality was assessed by different analytic approaches (weekly proportion of positive cases, time series analysis, etc.) using FluNet and national surveillance data. In case of discordance in the seasonality assessment, consensus was built through discussions with in-country experts. Countries with similar onset periods of their primary influenza season were grouped into geographical zones.

Results

The number and period of peak activity was ascertained for 70 of the 138 countries in the tropics and subtropics. Thirty-seven countries had one and seventeen countries had two distinct peaks. Countries near the equator had secondary peaks or even identifiable year-round activity. The main influenza season in most of South America and Asia started between April and June. The start of the main season varied widely in Africa (October and December in northern Africa, April and June in Southern Africa and a mixed pattern in tropical Africa). Eight “influenza vaccination zones” (two each in America and Asia, and four in Africa and Middle East) were defined with recommendations for vaccination timing and vaccine formulation. The main limitation of our study is that FluNet and national surveillance data may lack the granularity to detect sub-national variability in seasonality patterns.
Conclusion
Distinct influenza seasonality patterns, though complex, could be ascertained for most countries in the tropics and subtropics using national surveillance data. It may be possible to group countries into zones based on similar recommendations for vaccine timing and formulation.

Introduction
Influenza disease affects up to 10% of the world’s population every year [1]. The World Health Assembly resolved in 2003 to increase the use of seasonal influenza vaccines to protect individuals at high risk for influenza and related complications [2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan for Influenza Vaccines, launched in 2006, aims to promote demand and use of seasonal influenza vaccine as a strategy towards pandemic preparedness [3]. Seasonal influenza activity peaks coincide with the colder months (November–February and May–October) in the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemisphere respectively [4]. The WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System reviews bi-annually the antigenic characteristics of influenza viruses circulating globally during the year to predict which variants are likely to predominate in the following influenza season. It then recommends the vaccine composition for the following influenza season in the Northern and Southern hemisphere, in February and September, respectively [5]. Vaccine production takes about 6–7 months. The Northern hemisphere formulation is available by October whereas the Southern hemisphere formulation is available by April of the following year [6].

The last decade has seen an increasing number of low and middle income countries in the tropics and subtropics introducing seasonal influenza vaccination in their immunization programs or expanding to include maternal influenza immunization, especially in the Latin America region [7–10]. The biannual vaccine composition–production cycle is timed suitably for the temperate regions with distinct influenza seasonality patterns. Seasonal influenza activity is less well defined and poorly understood in the tropics and subtropics with multiple peaks and identifiable year-round activity that frequently coincides with the rainy season [11,12]. Influenza surveillance and pandemic preparedness has improved in many countries in the tropics and subtropics in recent years and now provides the opportunity to ascertain seasonality in countries with less distinct patterns [13]. This paper reports on a collaborative effort to assess influenza seasonality in the tropics and subtropics using four different approaches. It further defines geographical grouping of countries into vaccination zones with the aim to propose simplified operational guidance to countries on when to vaccinate and which formulation to use.

Methods
We brought together four major global analysis efforts conducted in 2014 that assessed global influenza seasonality by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL), Program for Appropriate Technology (PATH), and the WHO. From these analyses, data were sought from 138 countries and territories (except Australia) situated wholly or partly between the 38th lateral north and south that typically have a tropical and subtropical climate ecosystem. The groups used different statistical approaches to analyse laboratory confirmed influenza activity from the FluNet reporting system and / or national surveillance data (Table 1). FluNet was the largest global database for influenza virological surveillance maintained by the WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and
### Table 1. Data source, definitions and analytic approach to assess influenza seasonality.

| PATH | NIVEL | CDC | WHO |
|------|-------|-----|-----|
| Data source | 1) FluNet | 1) FluNet, 2) National surveillance data | 1) FluNet, 2) PAHO, 3) National surveillance data | 1) FluNet |
| Seasons analysed | 2010–2015, 131 countries | FluNet: 2010–2014, 131 countries. National surveillance data: 2000–2014, 18 countries | 2002–2014, 16 countries of Central and South America | 2010–2014, 131 countries |
| Inclusion | Laboratory confirmed data | Laboratory confirmed data | Laboratory confirmed data. Countries with more than 3 years of monthly seasonal data | Laboratory confirmed data |
| Exclusion | 1) 2009–2010, 2) Countries that reported less than 50 influenza cases in a year were excluded for that year | 1) 2009 (2009–2010 for NH), 2) Season with less than 10 specimens per week (FluNet), 3) Season with less than 50 influenza cases or less than 20 consecutive weeks of reported data (National surveillance data) | 1) 2009–2010, 2) Monthly data from countries that reported less than 12 months of continuous data 3) Less than 10 samples tested each month | 1) 2009–2010, 2) Year with less than 100 influenza positive cases |
| Approach used | Weekly case proportion i.e. weekly proportion of positive cases over all positive cases for influenza within that year. Then converted to monthly case proportion. | FluNet: Months with high, low and no influenza activity were identified by eyeballing each year in the FluNet database. This assessment was made by two persons working independently. The annual assessments were then summarised by taking the average level of influenza activity per month (no, low or high). National surveillance data: Data were pooled on a monthly basis and a case proportion (i.e. a monthly proportion of samples testing positive for influenza) was calculated [16]. | Weekly case proportion i.e. weekly proportion of samples testing positive for influenza. Then converted to monthly case proportion [17]. Binomial model to predict the monthly influenza activity as a factor of historical monthly and yearly activity–log(p/(1-p)) = year + month p = prop. of monthly influenza positives / total no. of monthly sample for testing. Also analysed whether peak influenza percentage positivity occurred during similar months each year. | Time Series analysis. Missing values in time series replaced with either 0 or moving average (imputation). Time series plot (observed and imputed) to check if imputation makes sense. Autocorrelation function plot to display dependency between time points. |
| Criteria to define peak / period of increased influenza activity | Month with 10% or more of total yearly cases of influenza for two or more years between 2010 and 2015. Second set of increased influenza activity separated by 2 or more months of non-peak activity. | 1) FluNet: Eye-balling by two persons independently. The periods of increase influenza activity were defined as months with high levels of activity. 2) National surveillance data: Peak defined as week with highest no. of cases. If highest no. reported in two or more weeks, peak defined as the central week of the 3-wk or 5-wk period with the highest no. of reported cases. Then counted the no. of times the peak occurred in each month of the year. The monthly proportion of samples testing positive for influenza was used to identify months which had high levels of influenza activity. | Predicted influenza activity exceeded the annual median proportion of positive cases for at least 2 consecutive months. Start of epidemic defined as the first month when activity exceeded and remained above annual median proportion. End of epidemic defined as the month when activity remained below the annual median proportion for at least one month. | Time -series analysis to define peak. Decomposition plot to decompose time series into seasonal, trend and residual components. |
| Criteria to define year-round activity | Eight or more months of increased flu activity, or 3 or more peaks of influenza activity each separated by at least 2 months | Influenza was on average identified each month of the year | Influenza was on average identified each month of the year |

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153003.t001
Response System since 1995 [14]. The FluNet database provided virological and epidemiological information on clinical specimens routinely collected from patients consulting at sentinel hospitals and clinics and tested for influenza virus by the National Influenza Centres in a country. The FluNet database was contributed by 143 National Influenza Centres in 113 countries and accessed at http://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/flunet/en/. FluNet database for the seasons 2010 to 2015 was included for analysis. Many countries also conducted sentinel surveillance for influenza-like illness and severe acute respiratory illness with or without laboratory confirmation for influenza infection. National surveillance data for the seasons 2002 to 2014 was included for analysis wherever available. The influenza pandemic year 2009–2010 was excluded as the influenza activity in this period was not seasonal by definition. The criteria for including data varied across sites and ranged from at least 50 to 100 reported influenza cases and / or at least 20 consecutive weeks of reported data in a year. The WHO researchers used time series analysis using the R statistical package, decomposed into seasonal, trend and residual components for years with more than 100 influenza cases to define peak activity. Significant levels in the autocorrelation function were regarded as signs of seasonality. The other groups estimated the monthly proportions of positive cases amongst all positives or amongst all tested within the year as a proxy for influenza activity. The PATH researchers determined a monthly proportion of positive influenza cases out of all positive cases within a given year and considered a month to have increased influenza activity if the monthly proportion was ≥ 10% for two or more years between 2010–2014. The CDC researchers further used a binomial model factored on month and year of activity to predict the monthly influenza activity i.e.

\[
\text{i.e., log} \left( \frac{\text{Proportion of all samples testing positive for influenza}}{1 - \text{Proportion of all samples testing positive for influenza}} \right) = \text{year} + \text{month}
\]

CDC also quantified the weighted average proportion of samples testing positive for influenza as a sensitivity analysis [15]. Two months or more of consecutive influenza activity above the annual median was considered epidemic. Criteria for defining a peak, number of peaks or thresholds for increased influenza activity differed (Table 1).

As a first step, a common database was agreed upon to define the number of peaks and the start and end month of the primary and secondary peak for each country. Influenza seasonality (number of peaks, identifiable year-round activity and period of increased influenza activity) was assessed by four different analytic approaches for each country and compared with seasonality reported in published literature. We assessed each country to decide if any of the methods resulted in a date range that was an outlier from the other methods. Discordance in the assessment of the number of peaks or where the start of the season differed by more than one month using the different analytic approaches, was resolved through discussions amongst the researchers and in-country experts by combining both the raw output of our individual methods and our knowledge of the strength of the data to determine outliers. The number of peaks and period of increased influenza activity assessed by each method and the consensus pattern for each country is given in S1 Table. Countries were further categorized as those with one or two distinct peaks with and without identifiable year-round influenza activity.

In the next step, countries with onset period of their primary influenza activity in the same calendar quarter were grouped into geographically contiguous zones that would indicate similar guidelines for vaccination timing. A country with inadequate data was presumed to have similar seasonality pattern as its neighbour for whom information was available, and grouped in the same zone as the neighbour. In the context where a country with no data adjoined neighbours that belonged to different zones, the country was grouped with the neighbour that shared the same latitude [12,17,18].
Results

Of the 138 countries and territories in the tropics and subtropics, 73 had functional national influenza surveillance systems that reported to the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System between 2002 and 2015. Influenza seasonality was assessed in 70 countries and territories representing about 73% of the world’s population. Seasonality could not be ascertained in 22 of the 48 countries in Africa due to inadequate data. The seasonality patterns assessed by the four different analytic approaches were discordant for 29 countries (21%), mostly in Africa (58%).

Most countries in Central and South America showed a single distinct peak except Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Paraguay which showed two distinct peaks (Fig 1). Saharan Africa and countries in the Middle East showed a single distinct peak (exception–Jordan and Qatar which had two distinct peaks). Two distinct peaks were seen in Mali, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda. Furthermore, identifiable year-round activity was seen in countries situated nearer the equator (Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Madagascar). Most countries in South and south-east Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal and Philippines) showed a single distinct peak (exception–Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Thailand showed two distinct peaks). Countries situated near the equator (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet Nam) showed identifiable year-round activity.

Fig 2 shows countries with primary or secondary periods of increased influenza activity in the four quarters of the calendar year. The primary period of influenza activity in most countries in Central and South America, South and Southeast Asia was from April to June. India showed an additional secondary peak between October and December. Africa presented a complex picture with increased activity from October to December in the northern region, from April to June in the southern region and throughout the year in sub-Saharan Africa near the equator.

The start of the primary influenza season in most of tropical and subtropical America (except Mexico and Guatemala) and Asia (except Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia) was between April and June, similar to the seasonality pattern seen in the southern hemisphere temperate regions. The main season started a little later, between July and September, in...
Fig 2. Primary and secondary influenza activity in the tropics and subtropics.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153003.g002
Honduras and Jamaica in the Americas, and Nepal, Bhutan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Cambodia in Asia (Fig 3). The start of the main season varied in Africa. Most of Saharan Africa, the Middle East extending eastwards as far as Pakistan showed a seasonality pattern similar to the northern hemisphere temperate regions (start of the main influenza season between October and December). The primary season started between January and March in some countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Mali, Niger, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Malawi and Madagascar). West Africa (stretching from Senegal to the Central African Republic) and South Africa showed a seasonality pattern that was similar to that seen in the temperate regions of the southern hemisphere. The start of the primary influenza season was not ascertainable for Kenya and Malaysia (Table 2). Presuming that the southern and northern formulation become available in April and October respectively, the latest vaccine formulation would be available just prior to the onset of the primary influenza season for 45 out of 70 countries (47% of the world’s population) situated in the tropics and subtropics. In 23 countries (many of them in sub-Saharan Africa), there would be a 3 to 6 months lag between the onset of the primary influenza season and the availability of the existing vaccine formulation or the availability of the next updated vaccine formulation.

Countries with similar onset period of their main influenza season were grouped into eight geographically defined ‘influenza vaccination zones’ (Fig 4). Two zones each were proposed for America and Asia. A single zone was proposed for North Africa, the Middle East extending further eastwards to Pakistan. Separate zones were proposed for Saharan, equatorial and southern region of Africa. A southern hemisphere formulation is recommended for most of America (except Guatemala, Jamaica and Mexico), sub-Saharan Africa (except DR Congo, Malawi, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania), and tropical Asia (except Sri Lanka and Indonesia) to be given in April (Table 3). A northern hemisphere formulation to be given in October is appropriate for north Africa and the Middle East up to Pakistan.

Discussion

Laboratory confirmed influenza surveillance data were analysed for 70 countries representing 73% of the world population living in the tropics and subtropics to assess influenza seasonality.
Despite differences in the surveillance methods, definition of thresholds, data sources, and seasons analysed, the different statistical approaches were consistent in ascertaining the number of peaks, and periods of increased influenza activity for majority (41 out of 70) of the countries.

---

**Table 2. Influenza seasonality assessment for Kenya, Malaysia.**

|                | No. of peaks | Primary period of increased influenza activity | Secondary period of increased influenza activity | Seasons analysed | Data source       |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| **Kenya**      |              |                                               |                                               |                  |                   |
| CDC            | 2, year-round| Jul-Nov                                       | Feb-Mar                                       | 2007–2013        | ILI/SARI surveillance |
| NIVEL          | 1–2, year-round| Jan-Mar                                        | Jul-Nov                                       | 2007–2013        | FluNet & Surv data |
| PATH           | Year-round   |                                               |                                               | 2010–2014        | FluNet            |
| WHO            | Year-round   |                                               |                                               | 2010–2014        | FluNet            |
| Published      | 1, year-round 3, year-round| Jul-Nov Mar-Apr & Oct-Nov | Jul                              | 2007–2013        | ILI/SARI surveillance |

| **Malaysia**   |              |                                               |                                               |                  |                   |
| CDC            |              |                                               |                                               |                  |                   |
| NIVEL          | 1–2, year-round| Varied                                        |                                               | 2007–2010        | FluNet            |
| PATH           | 2            | Jan-Feb                                       | Apr-May                                       | 2010–2014        | FluNet            |
| WHO            | Year-round   | Inconclusive                                  |                                               | 2006–2008, 2010, 2011, 2014 | FluNet |
| Published      | Year-round   | May-Aug                                       |                                               | 2006–2011        | ILI/SARI |

(Note: Consensus finding in boldface)

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153003.t002

---

**Fig 4. Seasonal influenza vaccination zones.**

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153003.g004
assessed. Though the timing of the peaks varied slightly from season to season and some countries had an atypical peak occasionally, distinct patterns of increased influenza activity could be ascertained for most countries in the tropics and subtropics [24]. As seen in other studies, countries situated near to the equator were likely to have multiple peaks with or without identifiable year-round activity [18]. A distinct seasonality pattern could not be ascertained for two out of the 70 countries assessed, viz. Kenya and Malaysia. Notwithstanding, evidence from Kenya suggests that either formulation would be effective as each covered 50% the isolated viruses in Kenya (unpublished work).

Though the timing of the biannual influenza vaccine selection–production cycle has worked well for the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, its applicability to the seasonality seen in the tropics and subtropics is thought to be uncertain [25,26]. Our findings suggest that the optimal timing for the annual seasonal influenza vaccination campaign based on the start of the main influenza activity period, could be identified for most countries in the tropics and subtropics. Countries such as Brazil, China and India that have subnational variability in their seasonality pattern and countries situated near the equator with significant influenza activity throughout the year may need to consider alternate strategies based on their local seasonality [27–30]. The past experience of Peru in managing two schedules of vaccine procurement, deployment and withdrawal within the same year has been exceedingly challenging from a regulatory and logistics perspective (personal communication–PAHO). Instead, countries should consider strategies to increase vaccination coverage using the most appropriate formulation.

The FluNet data and the national surveillance data on which the analyses are based have inherent limitations. Though the FluNet database is the largest and most widely used global database for influenza strain information, its primary purpose is virological surveillance though it may be used for assessing seasonality and disease burden [31]. These data may not always be

### Table 3. Influenza vaccination zones. Countries with data extrapolated from neighbours are in italics.

| Vaccination zone                          | Countries from tropics and subtropics                                                                 | Vaccine formulation | Vaccination timing |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| North & Central America                   | Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico                                                                          | NH                 | October            |
| Central & South America (except–Guatemala, Jamaica) | Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Montserrat, Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | SH                 | April              |
| North Africa & Middle East               | Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen | NH                 | October            |
| West Africa                              | Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda | SH                 | April              |
| Equatorial Africa (except–Kenya, Uganda) | Burundi, Congo (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania | NH                 | October            |
| Southern Africa                          | Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe | SH                 | April              |
| Tropical Asia                            | Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam         | SH                 | April              |
| Equatorial Asia (except—Malaysia)        | Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka                                                | NH                 | October            |

(Note: Kenya and Malaysia were not assigned to any vaccination zone; NH = Northern hemisphere; SH = Southern hemisphere)

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153003.t003
nationally representative and may lack the granularity to detect sub-national variability in seasonality patterns. Moreover, the data depend on reporting by the national influenza centres and sometimes subject to under-reporting.

The influenza vaccination zone is similar in concept to the 18 influenza transmission zones defined by the WHO since the 2009 pandemic, to monitor and report on the transmission dynamics of influenza activity globally [32]. Unlike the influenza vaccination zone, the influenza transmission zone does not take into consideration the vaccination perspective though one would expect a large degree of concordance between the two. The identification of influenza vaccination zones are an attempt to propose simplified operational guidance to countries in the tropics and subtropics on when to vaccinate and which formulation to use.

The proposed influenza vaccination zones are subject to a few limitations. First, the zones especially in Sub-Saharan Africa may be re-defined in alternate ways as more national surveillance data to ascertain seasonality become available. Second, the assumptions and criteria for grouping countries with inadequate data with their neighbours are also open to debate. Third, this approach assumes that either the northern or southern hemisphere vaccine formulation is the most appropriate in terms of antigenic match of the vaccine virus with circulating influenza viruses in the tropics and subtropics. While this may not always be the case, current data support this assumption. Seasonal influenza viruses evolve antigenically onward to escape immune pressure in the population [33]. Antigenic mapping of A/H3N2 influenza virus isolated in Thailand between 2002 and 2006 showed no evidence that the antigenic evolution was any different from influenza viruses isolated elsewhere in the world. A similar analysis for A(H3N2), B-Victoria and B-Yamagata for 17 other countries in the tropics and subtropics, also showed no evidence for substantial differences from the global patterns of antigenic evolution [34].

Finally, lack of disaggregated sub-national data may mask local and regional variations in seasonality patterns. It is possible that nationally aggregated data for a country with two single but distinct peaks at the subnational level at different times of the year may lead to an incorrect assessment of seasonality for that country. In such situations, countries need to assess seasonality at the subnational level for decisions on vaccination timing and formulation to use.

Thus once the time of vaccination is determined by local seasonality, from an antigenic evolution perspective, the most recent WHO influenza virus vaccine recommendation should be used, independent of the geographic location of the country. To this extent, this paper proposes simplified operational guidance for influenza immunization to countries on when to vaccinate and which formulation to use.

Supporting Information
S1 Table. Influenza seasonality in the tropics and subtropics. The consensus seasonality pattern for each country is shown in the first row for each country.

Acknowledgments
This review was funded through a WHO grant no.OPP1084574 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USA. The NIVEL site analysis was supported by two grants (WHO grant 2014/430731-0 and an unrestricted Sanofi Pasteur grant GIBS-FLU37-EXT). The PATH site analysis was financially supported by grant OPP1084288 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The CDC site analysis was supported by a grant 1U51GH001191-01 from 2015. The authors would like to acknowledge Lizette Durand (CDC), Francois Seville (NIVEL), Kathy Neuzil, Jessica Fleming (PATH), Loes Soetens, Paulina Sosa and Nesreen Gusbi (WHO).
for supporting this work. We acknowledge the expert opinions of country influenza surveillance experts that helped us to resolve discordant seasonality findings. Most of all, we thank the WHO Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System, all the national influenza centres and the national surveillance systems for sharing the surveillance data. Lastly, we thank colleagues in the WHO regional offices and the WHO Global Influenza Program for their support to the collaborative effort. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of their institutes.

Author Contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: SH LN EAB JF NB KV WZ. Analyzed the data: SH LN JP EAB JF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: LN JP EAB JF NB. Wrote the paper: SH LN EAB JF NB KV WZ.

References
1. Gerdil C (2003) The annual production cycle for influenza vaccine. Vaccine 21: 1776–1779. PMID: 12686093
2. World Health Organization (2003) Resolution 56.19. Prevention and control of influenza pandemics and annual epidemics. Geneva, Switzerland. 38–40 p.
3. World Health Organization (2012) Report of the second WHO Consultation on the Global Action Plan for Influenza Vaccines (GAP), Geneva, Switzerland, 12–14 July 2011. Geneva.
4. Tamerius JD, Shaman J, Alonso WJ, Bloom-Feshbach K, Uejio CK, et al. (2013) Environmental predictors of seasonal influenza epidemics across temperate and tropical climates. PLoS Pathog 9: e1003194. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1003194 PMID: 23505366
5. Barr IG, McCauley J, Cox N, Daniels R, Engelhardt OG, et al. (2010) Epidemiological, antigenic and genetic characteristics of seasonal influenza A(H1N1), A(H3N2) and B influenza viruses: basis for the WHO recommendation on the composition of influenza vaccines for use in the 2009–2010 Northern Hemisphere season. Vaccine 28: 1156–1167. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2009.11.043 PMID: 20004635
6. Ampofo WK, Azziz-Baumgartner E, Bashir U, Cox NJ, Fasce R, et al. (2015) Strengthening the influenza vaccine virus selection and development process: Report of the 3rd WHO Informal Consultation for Improving Influenza Vaccine Virus Selection held at WHO headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, 1–3 April 2014. Vaccine 33: 4368–4382. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.06.090 PMID: 26148877
7. Macroepidemiology of Influenza Vaccination Study G (2005) The macro-epidemiology of influenza vaccine in 56 countries, 1997–2003. Vaccine 23: 5133–5143. PMID: 16039762
8. van Essen GA, Palache AM, Forleo E, Fedson DS (2003) Influenza vaccination in 2000: recommendations and vaccine use in 50 developed and rapidly developing countries. Vaccine 21: 1780–1785. PMID: 12686094
9. Ropero-Alvarez AM, Kurtis HJ, Danovaro-Holliday MC, Ruiz-Matus C, Andrus JK (2009) Expansion of seasonal influenza vaccination in the Americas. BMC Public Health 9: 361. doi: 10.1186/1471-2458-9-361 PMID: 19778430
10. Hirve S (2015) Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Use in Low and Middle Income Countries in the Tropics and Subtropics—a systematic review. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
11. Moura FE (2010) Influenza in the tropics. Curr Opin Infect Dis 23: 415–420. doi: 10.1097/QCO.0b013e32833ccc955 PMID: 20644472
12. Bloom-Feshbach K, Alonso WJ, Charu V, Tamerius J, Simonsen L, et al. (2013) Latitudinal variations in seasonal activity of influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV): a global comparative review. PLoS One 8: e54445. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0054445 PMID: 23457451
13. Johnson LE, Clara W, Gambhir M, Chacon-Fuentes R, Marin-Correa C, et al. (2014) Improvements in pandemic preparedness in 8 Central American countries, 2008–2012. BMC Health Serv Res 14: 209. doi: 10.1186/1472-6963-14-209 PMID: 24886275
14. Flahault A, Dias-Ferrao V, Chaberty P, Esteves K, Valleron AJ, et al. (1998) FluNet as a tool for global monitoring of influenza on the Web. JAMA 280: 1330–1332. PMID: 9794312
15. Durand LO, Cheng PY, Palekar R, Clara W, Jara J, et al. (2015) Timing of Influenza Epidemics and Vaccines in the American Tropics, 2002–2008, 2011–2014. Influenza Other Respir Viruses.
16. Caini S, Huang QS, Ciblak MA, Kusznerz G, Owen R, et al. (2015) Epidemiological and virological characteristics of influenza B: results of the Global Influenza B Study. Influenza Other Respir Viruses 9 Suppl 1: 3–12. doi: 10.1111/irv.12319 PMID: 26256290

17. Azziz Baumgartner E, Dao CN, Nasreen S, Bhuiyan MU, Mah EMS, et al. (2012) Seasonality, timing, and climate drivers of influenza activity worldwide. J Infect Dis 206: 838–846. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jis583 PMID: 22829641

18. Saha S, Chadha M, Al Mamun A, Rahman M, Sturm-Ramirez K, et al. (2014) Influenza seasonality and vaccination timing in tropical and subtropical areas of southern and south-eastern Asia. Bull World Health Organ 92: 318–330. doi: 10.2471/BLT.13.142112 PMID: 24839321

19. Katz MA, Muthoka P, Emukule GO, Kalani R, Njuguna H, et al. (2014) Results from the first six years of national sentinel surveillance for influenza in Kenya, July 2007–June 2013. PLoS One 9: e98615. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0098615 PMID: 24955962

20. Matheka DM, Mokaya J, Maritim M (2013) Overview of influenza virus infections in Kenya: past, present and future. Pan Afr Med J 14: 138. doi: 10.11604/pamj.2013.14.138.2612 PMID: 23785543

21. Saat Z, Abdul Rashid TR, Yusof MA, Kassim FM, Thayan R, et al. (2010) Seasonal influenza virus strains circulating in Malaysia from 2005 to 2009. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health 41: 1368–1373. PMID:21329312

22. Members of the Western Pacific Region Global Influenza Surveillance Response S, Dwyer D, Barr I, Hurt A, Kelso A, et al. (2013) Seasonal influenza vaccine policies, recommendations and use in the World Health Organization’s Western Pacific Region. Western Pac Surveill Response J 4: 51–59.

23. Khor CS, Sam IC, Chan YF (2013) Epidemiology and seasonality of respiratory viral infections in hospitalised children in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. J University Malaya Medical Centre 16: 18.

24. Cox N (2014) Influenza seasonality: timing and formulation of vaccines. Bull World Health Organ 92: 311. doi: 10.2471/BLT.14.138262 PMID: 24839317

25. Alonso WJ, Viboud C, Simonsen L, Hirano EW, Daufenbach LZ, et al. (2007) Seasonality of influenza in Brazil: a traveling wave from the Amazon to the subtropics. Am J Epidemiol 165: 1434–1442. PMID: 17369609

26. Russell KA, Jones TC, Barr IG, Cox NJ, Garten RJ, et al. (2008) Influenza vaccine strain selection and recent studies on the global migration of seasonal influenza viruses. Vaccine 26 Suppl 4: D31–34. PMID: 19230156

27. Chadha M, Potdar V, Saha S, Koul P, Broor S, et al. (2014) Dynamics of influenza seasonality at sub-regional levels in India: When does equator not define hemisphere? pp. (unpublished).

28. Chadha MS, Broor S, Gunasekaran P, Potdar VA, Krishnan A, et al. (2012) Multisite virological influenza surveillance in India: 2004–2008. Influenza Other Respir Viruses 6: 196–203. doi: 10.1111/j.1750-2659.2011.00293.x PMID: 21955356

29. de Mello WA, de Paiva TM, Ishida MA, Benega MA, Dos Santos MC, et al. (2009) The dilemma of influenza vaccine recommendations when applied to the tropics: the Brazilian case examined under alternative scenarios. PLoS One 4: e5095. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0005095 PMID: 19352506

30. Yu H, Alonso WJ, Feng L, Tan Y, Shu Y, et al. (2013) Characterization of regional influenza seasonality patterns in China and implications for vaccination strategies: spatio-temporal modeling of surveillance data. PLoS Med 10: e1001552. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001552 PMID: 24348203

31. World Health Organization (2015) A manual for Estimating Disease Burden Associated With Seasonal Influenza. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

32. World Health Organization (2011) Influenza transmission zones. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

33. Smith DJ, Lapedes AS, de Jong JC, Bestebroer TM, Rimmelzwaan GF, et al. (2004) Mapping the antigenic and genetic evolution of influenza virus. Science 305: 371–376. PMID: 15218094

34. World Health Organization (2015) Seasonal influenza vaccine composition for tropical and subtropical countries: WHO Expert group meeting, 23–24 April 2015. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 90: 474–476. PMID: 26343056