Immunization during pregnancy is an effective strategy to protect both the mother and the newborn infant against infectious pathogens. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and influenza are the two most important causes of viral pneumonia in infants. Maternally-derived antibody has a role in protection of infants through transplacental antibody transfer and breast milk antibody. As part of a randomized clinical trial of maternal influenza immunization in southern Nepal, we examine the role of maternal influenza immunization in protection of infants in South Asia. We describe the burden of disease due to respiratory viruses in pregnant women, infants, and households, and identify correlates of protection to be used in efficacy studies of maternal RSV vaccine candidates.