1 Background
Misinformation is a problem in most large-scale infectious disease outbreaks including the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Contexts in Africa such as communities in poor and remote rural areas on the countryside in countries such as Uganda are often forgotten.

2 Objective
To characterise the existent COVID-19 misinformation in Buikwe district, Uganda, the sources of the misinformation and the drivers of the spread of misinformation.

3 Methodology
The study was part of the formative phase of a larger interventional study.

Site: Buikwe, a rural district in central Uganda, Study participants: Household members selected in consultations with community leaders.

Data collection methods: 6 FGDs and 13 IDIs were conducted using qualitative topical guides

4 Results
- 47 participants were included in six FGDs, with 23/47 being female. 23 had education up to secondary school level and only 5 had higher than a secondary school education.
- Of the 13 key informants, 11 were male. These included district health authorities, opinion leaders and health workers.

5 Conclusion
The study highlights several misinformations existent in the community and a lack of trust in information provided by some reliable sources and opinion leaders, such as health workers and authorities and politicians, which could have implications for future risk communication for COVID-19 and routine vaccination.