

Developing the competences of communities is a critical tool for providing a capacity to deal with stresses that impact on the livelihood structure of communities that have been impacted by dam construction and related resettlements. CC have been applied in many context to address a myriad of societal issues. One important but less researched area is how community competence can be used to develop adaptive capacity to address the impacts of dams and resettlement. One study that has provided a key theoretical basis for studying CC in Ghana has successfully developed governance, sustainability, capacity to plan and implement community projects, and participatory enabling activities as critical domains for community competence. This paper contributes to the discussions by focusing on thirteen communities nearby Bui dam and Bui National Park, Ghana to address the impacts of dam construction and related resettlements through analysis of community competence. The paper assesses the impacts of Bui dam and resettlement on community competence, the impact of Bui Dam construction on traditional leadership, and the impact of Bui Dam resettled communities on the management of Bui National Park. For each of these questions, further analysis was undertaken to assess the role of resettlement, ethnicity, age, and gender. Data was gathered through multiple methods. In the design of a survey, administered to 339 respondents across the thirteen communities, document analysis and interviews were conducted. Interviews were conducted for 23 key informants and used for data collection. ANOVA and Scheffe test scores were used to assess impacts of Bui dam and resettlement. Regression analysis was also applied to test predictions for ethnicity, relocate, gender and age. The paper resolved that people perceive training opportunities in community competence to have failed to meet the core needs and focus of the impacted communities. The number of training modules were few, and the modules failed to focus on the core skills domain of governance, sustainability, capacity to plan and implement, and participatory enabling activities. Training opportunities did not provide adequate inputs to explore opportunities in areas such as traditional

leadership, and management of Bui National Park. Ethnicity (Nafana, Ewe, and Mo) and relocate were perceived to provide weak influence on community competence available to communities to address the impacts of dam construction and resettlement. Gender and age do not predict community competence.