



improve community management mechanisms and governance models and to promote consensus and efficient collaboration among communities, civil society organizations, enterprises, and citizens.

### The value of building resilient cities

The rapid development of cities has placed demands on urban governance, and urban construction has become a key challenge for research. The economic level of China's cities is increasing rapidly, which has led to more significant pressure on governments to manage urban communities. The most profound impacts are economic, social, cultural, and tourism, potentially changing every urban neighborhood's residents (Croese *et al.*, 2020). Although the accelerated process of urbanization has increased the size of cities, improved the urban economy, and created a large number of jobs, there are growing risks to the development of urban communities due to natural hazards as well as human factors (Merz *et al.*, 2020). Therefore, essential to focus on urbanization and to discuss in depth the anti-war strategies and risk response options for urbanization so that the control of urban communities can be made more efficient and stable. Responsiveness to risk is an essential characterization of the construction and development of resilient cities. In China, many cities are currently exposed to multi-dimensional and multi-type disaster risks, which pose unprecedented challenges. Weather variability is inextricably linked to the environment in which human beings live. When extreme weather is encountered, it will significantly impact human survival and ecological security (Shu, 2020). As the new Crown Pneumonia epidemic spreads across the globe, human life, economic vitality, and social stability have been dealt a severe blow, and public health and safety prevention and control strategies have begun to reconfigure the governance systems of cities and communities (Horton, 2021). The international situation is intricate and complex, with various forms of complexity intertwining to cause severe imbalances in the social ecology of the city (Price, 2023). China's urban communities suffer from increasingly complex structural elements of internal and external systems environments, and unpredictable and non-traditional threats continue to rise. At the same time, our cities are improving their ability to adapt proactively, innovate to stabilize risk prevention and control, and improve "urban resilience" as the leading solution to this problem. That building resilient cities largely influences the building of cities in emerging economies. Especially for rapid urbanization with inadequate programs and institutional safeguards lacking essential urban public services. Because of low capacity, broken financial chains, or insufficient political will to deal with climate change, preventive action can be recognized as feasible or valuable if it changes the standard of living in the city. Failure to ensure essential services increases cities' social and economic vulnerability, but natural disasters severely impact urban exposure, making cities less resilient (Zeng *et al.*, 2022).

### Research on the coupling mechanism between collaborative urban governance and the construction of building resilient cities

The coupling mechanism of collaborative urban community governance and building resilient cities refers to the concept of collaborative governance that will respond to the risks arising from a single urban management mechanism, thus forming an organic and unified implementation mechanism (Chen *et al.*,

2021). Complete analysis from the perspective of risk management, the tool of synergistic development of multiple types of risk, and building resilient city construction elements, the interaction between the implementation of the basis for the enhancement of the formation of multi-dimensional urban community management paths, so the existence of the details of the interaction between the two phenomena, known as the "coupling mechanism." The city is the epitome of human civilization, and moreover, it is a crucial lifestyle change in the long history of human existence, and the urban community is the basic unit for constructing cities (Gao *et al.*, 2010). How to rapidly build resilient cities is an inherent common problem faced in the development process of modern society (Liu Chang and Xu Yingmei, 2017). Various uncertain risks in urban communities have become significant obstacles to the sustainable development of cities and seriously affect the construction of resilient cities. The task of community governance is becoming increasingly burdensome, and the structure of affairs tends to be complicated, making it more urgent for community residents to participate in the construction of administration (Hadley and McGrath, 2021). The traditional community management system can no longer support the standard of regular community operation (Hadley and McGrath, 2021). How to improve the collaborative governance capacity of urban communities to improve the ability of urban communities to resist and cope with disaster disturbances, and thus enhance the city's resilience, has become a new topic of humanities and social sciences research. From the viewpoint of the coupling mechanism of the two, community governance management needs the continuous support of the state, downward improvement of community management mechanism and governance mode, driving the community, civil society organizations, enterprises, and citizens of the multi-party consensus as well as efficient collaboration, to enhance the building resilient city capacity. The whole process of building collaborative capacity based on urban construction shows dynamic management. Therefore, the structure of an urban community system governance mechanism with government, enterprise, and society as the main body can effectively check the urban management risk, can provide a reference for the improvement of China's urban community management capacity, and can also offer a dynamic cycle path for the healthy development of China's urban community.

### Conclusion

Urban resilience is not a 'finalized state' but a 'process' function of time. It is a 'process' function of time. It is a process that runs through the early warning of risks, emergency response, recovery, and adaptation of urban management. This stage also covers the whole risk prevention and control process in urban planning, construction, and management, a continuous cycle of the entire life cycle control mechanism. In this process of constant action and feedback, the dynamic adjustment of urban governance based on the coupling mechanism between the two has become the research focus. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen the research on the coupling mechanism between urban community collaborative governance and resilient city construction.

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