**Supplement 1**

We describe the effects of joint city-wide disaster drills and associated collaborations based on the collective opinions of the authors (members of the Minato City Coordination Council for Disaster Medical Care, hereafter referred to as the coordination committee). To achieve consensus regarding the effects, the members followed the three-round Delphi survey procedure.1 In the first round, they independently generated as many descriptions of the effects as possible. One of the authors (SN) consistently summarized the collected descriptions so that specific descriptions were categorized and described in generic ways. For example, “the participants could learn the procedures of food delivery without electricity” and “the participants could learn the benefits of doing activities in pairs in disaster situations” were combined into a category of “the participants could learn and become familiar with the action plans in disaster management.” In the second round, the members rated the importance of the descriptions (effects of the activities) using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high), and indicated additional effects that were not described in the first round. Third, the members received the group scores of their ratings and changed their own ratings reflecting the scores as they saw fit and rated the added effect items. Mean scores were then calculated.

 We distributed the questionnaire for the Delphi survey to 17 members of the Council (representatives from 12 hospitals, public health centers, and four health professional associations). Of them, 12 representatives returned the first questionnaire, and 14 returned the second and third questionnaires.

**1.** Keeney S, Hasson F, H M. *The Delphi technique in nursing and health research*. Oxford, UK: John Wiley & Sons; 2011.