

ePIM Project Preparation AI-assisted readiness evaluation tool

This Quickstart Version: July 15, 2026

Context

Public investment projects usually begin with forms that project proponents must complete.

These may include project concept notes, screening forms, feasibility templates, readiness checklists, or other country-specific documents. The challenge is that proponents often complete these forms without a clear understanding of the evidence, level of detail, or assessment standard expected by the central PIM agency. Reviewers then spend scarce expert time identifying avoidable gaps, clarifying requirements, and requesting revisions.

The ePIM project readiness tool builds on a country's existing PIM policy context, providing more detailed guidance on required forms. These may be distributed in traditional Excel or Word formats, or as forms within existing Public Investment Management Information Systems (PIMIS). The pim-pam.ai Country PIM Policy Profiles tool provides a baseline for the specific requirements of projects, including reference to form guidelines, and identifies the cases (e.g., project size) under which a quantitative social cost-benefit analysis (SCBA) is required (see Annex 1).

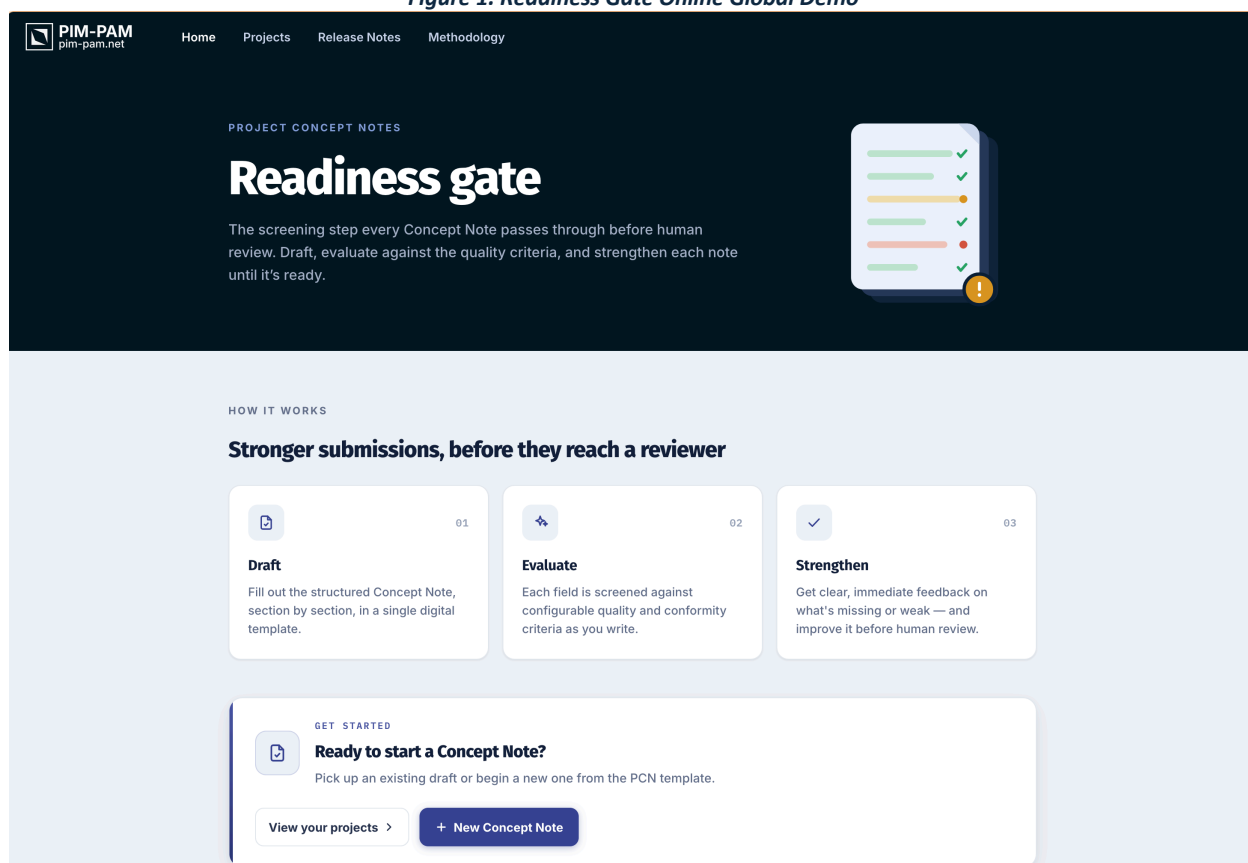
The ePIM modular tool is designed with a focus on the User Interface and Experience (UI-UX) of two connected user groups. For project proponents (e.g., line agencies, sub-national governments, state-owned enterprises), it provides a web application for completing forms with step-by-step guidance and real-time feedback. For central PIM agencies, it provides a way to define the template, guidance, assessment criteria, and supporting context used by the tool. This creates a shared preparation environment where expectations are clearer before formal review begins.

Application

The ePIM [Readiness Gate](#) turns these forms into a guided digital preparation tool. The starting point is the country's own template, guidance, and assessment criteria. The form is broken into clear sections and fields so proponents can complete it in a structured way. Guidance is provided while the form is being prepared, rather than only after it has been submitted. Figure 1 shows the online deployment, starting with a global model template. The model template highlights key

information to capture at key project preparation stages. Therefore, countries with no well-elaborated forms can also use this as a good starting point.

Figure 1. Readiness Gate Online Global Demo



Source: <https://readiness-gate.pim-pam.net/>

The tool helps project proponents prepare stronger submissions before independent review.

For each field, users can see what information is expected and receive feedback on whether their response is sufficient, incomplete, or unclear (see Annex 2). This gives proponents a clearer path to improving the submission before it enters the official review process. The objective is not to approve projects automatically, but to improve the quality of what reaches human reviewers. The readiness tool framework was developed given that the need for more effective processes at this stage of project preparation has been cited as a repeated concern across multiple country settings and even levels of ePIM policies and practices maturity.

A further benefit of the ePIM Readiness Gate is that it provides countries with a practical way to review the quality of their existing PIM framework. The underlying logic is intuitive and can be embedded in any country's PIM policy: project proponents should know what information is expected, how it will be assessed, and what constitutes an adequate response before a submission is reviewed. In many countries, project forms already include questions and instructions. However, these are not always supported by clear quality assessment criteria that explain what a complete, credible, and sufficiently substantiated response should contain. The

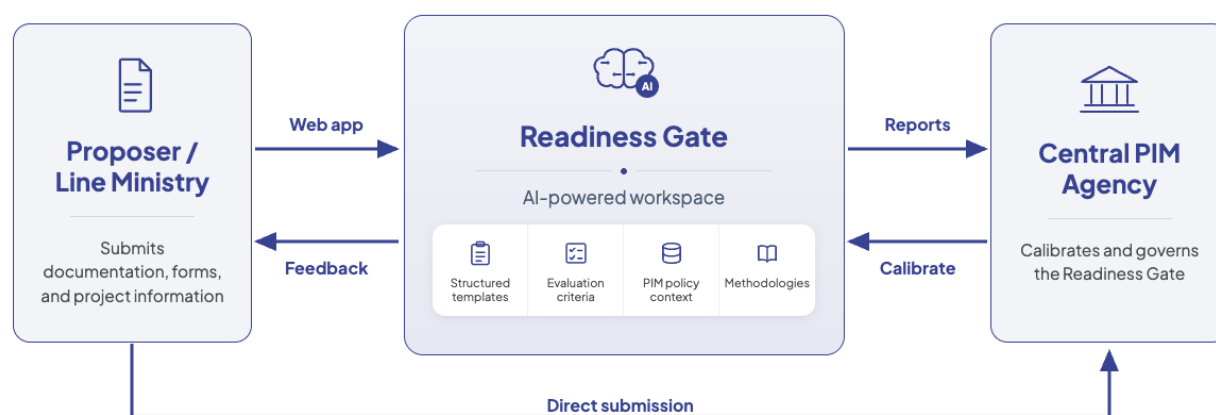
digital workflow logic embedded in the ePIM Readiness Gate can help countries review the quality and completeness of their existing PIM framework by identify and strengthening the guidance and assessment criteria applied to project preparation.

The ePIM Readiness Gate is part of a wider suite of modular tools demonstrated on pim-pam.net. Complementary tools include the ePIM Geospatial Planning and Budgeting (GPB) Cost-Benefit Analysis (eCBA) tool. The same readiness logic can also be applied to test whether legacy Excel-based workbooks are complete, structured, and aligned with the standards of the online tools. This allows the Readiness Gate to support both new digital workflows and the transition from existing offline tools.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used to provide practical feedback against the country's own rules and guidance. It is given the form, the assessment criteria, the completion guidance, and any supporting context provided by the central PIM agency. It then reads the proponent's response and provides a readiness signal, such as pass, fail, or unclear, with an explanation of what is missing or should be improved. In simple terms, the AI acts as a guided reviewer for early preparation, not as the final decision-maker. Prototyping with Georgia, Lithuania, and South Africa has continued to enhance the tool's design and validation. Practical examples also make the logic and functionality of AI features more explainable.

Different generative AI models can be used within the same workflow. The tool is not locked to one AI model or provider, which allows countries or implementation teams to test different options based on quality, cost, performance, and trust. An included calibration toolset allows the central PIM agency to test AI feedback against example submissions and preferred reviewer responses. This helps improve consistency and gives the agency more control over how the feedback behaves (see Annex 3).

Figure 2: Core components of the Readiness Gate



The Readiness Gate fits naturally within ePIM project preparation support tooling. It sits upstream of formal review and helps improve the quality of submissions before they move deeper into the project pipeline. For proponents, this means clearer guidance and fewer avoidable revisions. For reviewers, this means more complete, better-structured submissions and less time spent on basic clarification.

The Readiness Gate can also work alongside the eCBA tool in the broader PIM-PAM stack.

Some projects may require a cost-benefit analysis and others may not. The Readiness Gate can help check whether an eCBA is required or present before the project moves further through the pipeline. A similar readiness module could also check whether an eCBA meets defined criteria before it is reviewed in more detail.

The wider value of the Readiness Gate is that the same logic can be reused across different stages of public investment preparation. The workflow is simple: start with the country's form, define the guidance and criteria, allow proponents to complete the form digitally, and use AI to provide structured feedback before formal review. This can be applied to project concept notes, feasibility studies, appraisal documents, eCBA checks, or other preparation steps. The result is a reusable support layer that improves the quality, speed, and consistency of project preparation across the PIM-PAM ecosystem.

The demonstration codebase of the ePIM Readiness Gate can be shared on an open-source basis. The open-source approach allows any interested party to rapidly assess the workflow and apply it to their own context. The biggest value of the tool will come from actual application experiences and peer learning. Through multiple applications, counterparts can see where project proposals have weaknesses, how AI insights perform and are evaluated, not only at the project-by-project level but also at the overall PIM pipeline-portfolio level.

Technology Choices

The ePIM Readiness Gate can be deployed with different AI configurations. Generative AI models may be accessed through cloud-based APIs or run in local environments and these choices depend on country requirements, data governance, and cybersecurity constraints. The tool is model-agnostic, meaning different commercial or open-source models can be tested and selected based on performance, cost, deployment requirements, and trust in the outputs. Implementing agencies should validate the selected model and configuration against their own forms, guidance, and reviewer expectations.

Technology choices, including AI tools, will depend on each country's public sector systems, data governance, and operating rules. This includes approved cloud service options, cybersecurity requirements, and the infrastructure available to Ministries of Finance, PIM units, and proponent agencies. The demonstration has been designed to accommodate different deployment choices, but final adoption should be aligned with country systems and implementation arrangements. The Readiness Gate is designed as open-source tooling so counterparts can adapt and deploy it on terms that fit their institutional and technical context.

Policy and Business Process Reforms

The ePIM Readiness Gate starts from existing country forms, templates, and guidance. Its use may also help identify where those forms are unclear, too complex, or misaligned with the review process. The tool should therefore be contextualized and validated against the country's business processes and wider PIM system design. In this way, the Readiness Gate can support both better project preparation and practical improvements to the underlying process.

The Readiness Gate can also support workflows that must reflect both EU-level requirements and national policies. The configured forms and guidance can show where these requirements align, where national rules add further detail, and which criteria apply to a particular project type. Country-specific terminology and approved translations can be incorporated so that users work in the appropriate language without losing the meaning of the underlying policy requirements. This can reduce ambiguity and support more consistent application across institutions.

A configured Readiness Gate can be updated when forms or guidance change, without requiring major programming changes. This helps avoid a common challenge in traditional PIM information systems, where policy or guideline updates may not be reflected quickly because of limited technical capacity. The tool, therefore, provides a more flexible way to keep project preparation support aligned with current procedures. This is especially useful where PIM reforms are ongoing and forms continue to evolve.

From Application to Adoption

- Initial trials of the setup have been conducted for Georgia, Lithuania, and South Africa.
- These trials used a global template and an example project from each of the three countries, as well as a reference to existing templates
- The workflows can be conducted in English and, importantly, in the country's own language (e.g., Georgian or Lithuanian).
- Each workflow and form is augmented with guidance concerning AI feedback, ranging from PIM Subject Matter Expert (SME) tagging to AI agentic cross-validation.
- The ePIM readiness tool should ideally be linked to end-user training and coaching support, embedded in country systems, such as Public Administration/Finance academies. Training of Trainers (ToT) helps scale and replicate the approach where larger numbers of projects and end-users are engaged within a given budget cycle.

When implementing AI-supported solutions, countries should have at least an approximate sense of how many projects would need to be prepared and reviewed in any given year. For example, is it a handful or dozens? This baseline will also help establish, early on, the likely Return on Investment/Effort (RoI) of deploying these types of solutions. These returns include time savings and a guaranteed minimum quality standard of documentation for all projects.

Interested World Bank country counterparts and colleagues can contact the pim-pam.net global solutions team for any further demonstrations and as-needed clarification regarding this or other tools designed to strengthen PIM and PAM outcomes.

Country engagements and feedback

1.1. Georgia

Georgia has already deployed a robust ePIM system for project preparation. This includes standardized submission forms, which publish a part of its PIM policy framework (see <https://pim-policy-profiles-ai.vercel.app/countries/GEO>), and the online ePIM-CBA module. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) was keen to test AI features at this

Figure 3: ePIM PCN

The image shows a web-based form titled 'Project' with a sidebar on the left containing navigation links like 'Home', 'PIM', 'PIM Policy', 'PIM Profile', 'PIM Profile Editor', 'PIM Profile Viewer', 'PIM Profile Settings', 'PIM Profile Help', 'PIM Profile About', 'PIM Profile Contact', 'PIM Profile Feedback', 'PIM Profile Support', 'PIM Profile Privacy', 'PIM Profile Terms', 'PIM Profile Disclaimer', 'PIM Profile License', 'PIM Profile Copyright', 'PIM Profile Trademark', 'PIM Profile Patent', 'PIM Profile Trade Secret', 'PIM Profile Confidentiality', 'PIM Profile Security', 'PIM Profile Integrity', 'PIM Profile Accuracy', 'PIM Profile Reliability', 'PIM Profile Validity', 'PIM Profile Authenticity', 'PIM Profile Originality', 'PIM Profile Uniqueness', 'PIM Profile Novelty', 'PIM Profile Inventive Step', 'PIM Profile Industrial Applicability', 'PIM Profile Commercial Viability', 'PIM Profile Marketability', 'PIM Profile Profitability', 'PIM Profile Sustainability', 'PIM Profile Resilience', 'PIM Profile Adaptability', 'PIM Profile Flexibility', 'PIM Profile Scalability', 'PIM Profile Portability', 'PIM Profile Interoperability', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility', 'PIM Profile Compatibility'. The main form area is titled 'BASIC INFORMATION' and contains several fields: '1. Project Name' (text input), '2. Spending institution/agency presenting the project' (text input), '3. Project responsible for the project within the spending institution' (text input), '4. Structural unit/budgetary organization responsible for the project' (text input), '5. Structural unit/budgetary organization responsible for the project and its implementation (specify if different from the spending)' (text input), and '6. Project location' (text input). Below these fields is a section titled 'INTERVENTION LOGIC' with two sub-sections: '1. Describe the specific problem the project is addressing and determine the severity of the problem' (text input) and '2. Explain how the project will alleviate the above problem' (text input).

stage of the process, given the volumes of submissions. The initial feedback has been positive. But the exercise prompted an important discussion about the existing PIM framework and ePIM system design. While the relevant project forms included 37 questions and instructions for project proponents, the quality criteria used to assess whether responses were complete, credible, and sufficiently substantiated had not been formally defined. This was also a key input needed for validating the AI responses. As a result, the assessment of similar submissions may vary among reviewers. The Readiness Gate therefore demonstrated both the value of digital guidance for project preparation and the need for clearer, more consistent assessment criteria within the formal PIM framework. The ongoing validation iteration involves updating this guidance as a basis for adopting the tool.

1.2. Lithuania

The prominence of program-project submission processes for EU funding means Lithuania has a well-structured set of procedures for reviewing projects. However, these workflows currently rely on submitting Word documents and Excel Workbooks. Consequently, the main interest of the Central Project Management Agency (CPVA), and the executive agenda supervised by the Ministry of Finance, is in using AI to assess project documentation against controlled templates, criteria, and methodologies. A spin-off prototype was developed to evaluate submitted documents and produce a structured report, while providing the central PIM agency with visibility and control over how the assessment is conducted. Initial testing has used documents - a grading template (45 questions) and a methodological document for feasibility evaluation - provided by the country to explore how this approach could support more consistent and efficient internal review. As a significant share of projects already apply Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA) in Excel

Workbooks, the AI tooling also includes assessing the readiness of these workbooks for import into the ePIM-CBA tools.

Figure 4: Evaluation template

II. Paslaugos kontekstas ir IP turinys									
Eil. Nr.	Vertinimo klausimas / teiginys	Taip		Ne		Po patikrinimo (jei taikoma)		Vertintojo komentaras	
		Taip	Ne	Taip	Ne	Taip	Ne	(Pakomentuojama, kaip atitinka / neatitinka vertinimo kriterijų, papildomą informaciją dėl vertinimo pagrindimo/paaiškinimo (būtina))	
II.1.	IP pristatyta paslauga ir atitinka pasiūlos ir paklausos analizę	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Ivertinama, ar projekto savininkas pateikia pakankamai informacijos apie paslaugas, kuriai skirtas investicijų projektas, apibūtiną ir aktualijas, ivertinama, ar išanalizuota paslaugos pasiūla, aprašant: - teikimo principinę schemą; - charakteristikas; - fizinis ir juridinis asmenis, teikiančius paslaugų rinkoje; - asmenį, atsakingą už paslaugos reguliavimą; - paslaugai teikti patiriamas išlaidas. Ivertinama, ar išanalizuota paslaugos paklausa, aprašant: - paklausos tendencijas - prognozę siekiamo pokytio laikotarpiui, ivertinant išorinių veiksnių įtaką. Informacija turi būti aprašyta IP. Metodinis pagrindas: IP rengimo metodikos 1.1 skyriaus „Paslaugos pasiūla ir paklausa“ nuostatos.	
II.2.	IP pristatyta paslaugos teikimo teisinė aplinka atspindi aktualius reikalavimus, apribojimus ir teises prielaidas projekto įgyvendinimui	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Ivertinama, ar IP pristatyta paslaugos teisinė aplinka (nurodyti aktualius teisės aktus) atspindi paslaugos teikimo apribojimus ir norminius reikalavimus. Įvertinama, kodėl projekto rengėjas pateikia pakankamai informacijos apie paslaugas, kuriai skirtas investicijų projektas, teisinį reglamentavimą. Pateikta informacija apie turimus gauti leidimus ir kitus dokumentus, turimus atlikti registravimus, norint įgyvendinti projektą ir teikti paslaugas, ir ivertinta per kiek laiko šie darbai bus atlikti. Metodinis pagrindas: IP rengimo metodikos 1.2 skyriaus „Projekto teisinė aplinka“ nuostatos.	
II.3.	IP atskleista esminė sprendžiama problema (-os)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Ivertinama, ar IP atskleista esminė projekto sprendžiama paslaugos teikimo problema (-os), aiškiai įvardintą problemą lemiančią priežastį, nurodant, ar įgyvendinamas projektas	

Figure 5: Assessment document

PIM Assessment Pack - Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybės gyvenviečių kelių ir gatvių apšvietimo sistemos plėtra

Integrated evaluation and reasoning report generated from the canonical assessment.json record.

Assessment scope: Annex 8 Section II beta (Paslaugos kontekstas ir IP turinys)

Field	Value
File reviewed	Klaipėdos raj_ apšvietimo IP.pdf
Document language	Lithuanian
Page count	46
Assessment date	2026-06-17
Assessed by	Lithuanian PIM Evaluation Workflow v0.1
Submitting entity	Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė / Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybės administracija

Overall Assessment Conclusion

Section II status: **complies with conditions** Confidence: **high**

Based on the submitted PDF, Annex 8 Section II ('Service context and IP content') is substantially supported.

1.3. South Africa

In South Africa, interest in the Readiness Gate is linked to National Treasury reforms aimed at increasing both the quantity and quality of public investment delivery. The engagement is exploring how existing proposal systems can be reflected in a simpler and more standardised digital process, while strengthening the methodologies and institutional practices that support PIM. The Readiness Gate can also improve how submissions are prepared and assessed by making requirements and standards clearer across planning, appraisal, and procurement. The wider objective is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of upstream infrastructure preparation across the project lifecycle.

Annex 1. PIM Project Preparation Guidance

The pim-pam.net Global Public Investment Management (PIM) Policies AI Repository provides a systematic online resource for the comparative review of de jure institutional contexts, as well as online decision support for core and climate-informed project preparation, resourcing, and delivery. The PIM Policies repository is a dynamic resource designed to capture all relevant national and as pertinent, sub-national PIM policy guidelines.

The PIM Country Policy Repositories serve to (i) provide interactive AI-powered guidance to key PIM process participants (especially project proponents at national, sub-national, and state-owned levels), and (ii) provide a PIM policy comprehensiveness profile (benchmarked against global good practices).

The policy documents are organized within a three-tier hierarchy of policy guidance that a good PIM framework should have, as identified in Kim et al. (2020), PIM Reference Guide Chapter 3, specifically the InfraGov 2.0 Dimensions 9 Institutional Design and 1 (PIM Project Guidance). A fourth category is dedicated to strategies considered for project prioritization and alignment, organized into national (long versus medium term), sectoral, cross-cutting (e.g., climate), cross-cutting (e.g., other), and sub-national categories.

PIM Project Preparation forms should typically be provided under Tier 3 - Procedural Guidelines and Methodological Guidance. Ideally, these would be public access and then mirrored in any online resources.

PIM Policy Document Classifications

A three-tier hierarchy plus a strategic alignment category.

Tier 1 Primary Legislation — the "why" and "what"

The foundational legal authority for PIM, typically established through an Organic Budget Law, Public Finance Management Law, or a dedicated Public Investment Law. This tier sets the overall objectives and principles of public investment, establishes which entities are subject to the rules, and defines key concepts. It should be durable and not change frequently. In most countries, this is where the mandate for PIM is anchored — without this, the framework lacks legal force.

Tier 2 Secondary Regulations / Decrees — the "who"

Regulations, decrees, or statutory instruments issued under the authority of Tier 1. They specify roles and responsibilities of different institutions (e.g., the Ministry of Finance, sector ministries, line agencies), set the rules of the process in more detail, and establish accountability and compliance requirements. They are more specific than primary legislation but still relatively high-level.

Tier 3 Procedural Guidelines and Methodological Guidance — the "how"

Operational manuals, circulars, and technical guidelines that provide the practical step-by-step instructions for how to carry out appraisal, selection, implementation and evaluation of projects. This is where, for example, cost-benefit analysis methodology and project appraisal templates live. These can and should be updated relatively frequently as practice evolves.

Tier 4 Strategies for Project Prioritization & Alignment

Strategy documents classified under Tier 4 are further categorized by the following strategy types:

- 1 National (Longer Term, 5 Years+)
- 2 Medium Term (3–5 years)
- 3 Sectoral
- 4 Cross-Cutting (Climate)
- 5 Cross-Cutting (Other)
- 6 Sub-National Strategy

Source: <https://pim-policy-profiles-ai.vercel.app/about>

Figure 7: PIM Country Policy Guidelines (Tier 3)

 Country Public Investments Repository Coach Benchmark API About Release notes	
Tier 3 — Procedural Guidelines and Methodological Guidance (9)	
Cost-Benefit / Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Methodology (SNA/SVA) <i>Sąnaudų ir naudos analizės (SNA) metodika</i> 2014 · rev. 2026 PG-T3 · Central Project Management Agency (CPVA)	Original link Lithuanian · 6.5 MB ↓ Translate to English
Description of the Procedure for the Preparation and Evaluation of PPP Documents <i>Viešojo ir privataus sektorių partnerystės projekto dokumentų rengimo ir vertinimo tvarkos aprašas</i> 2025 PG-T3 · Central project management agency	Original link English DeepL · 861 KB ↓ Lithuanian · 822 KB ↓
Draft form of the description of the risk management procedure for PPP contract <i>Viešojo ir privataus subjektų partnerystės sutarties rizikų valdymo tvarkos aprašo forma</i> 2024 PG-T3 · Central project management agency	Original link English DeepL · 48 KB ↓ Lithuanian · 43 KB ↓
Draft rules for the management and supervision of PPP agreements in progress <i>Jgyvendinamų viešojo ir privataus sektorių partnerystės sutarčių valdymo ir priežiūros taisyklės</i> 2024 PG-T3 · Central project management agency	Original link English DeepL · 66 KB ↓ Lithuanian · 51 KB ↓
Economic benefit assessment methodology <i>Socialinio-ekonominio poveikio (naudos / žalos) vertinimo metodika</i> 2019 · rev. 2026 PG-T3 · Central project management agency	Original link Lithuanian · 6.5 MB ↓ Translate to English
Methodology for Preparation of Investment Projects <i>Investicijų projektų rengimo metodika</i> 2014 · rev. 2025 PG-T3 · Central project management agency	Original link Lithuanian · 2.4 MB ↓ Translate to English
PPP / Public-Private Partnership Project Guide (CPVA) <i>Viešojo ir privataus sektorių partnerystės projektų vadovas</i> PG-T3 · CPVA / PPP Lietuva	Original link Lithuanian · 6.2 MB ↓ Translate to English
Recommendations for progress measures preparation <i>Pažangos priemonių rengimo rekomendacijos</i> 2021 · rev. 2023 PG-T3 · Ministry of Finance	Original link English · 1.2 MB ↓

Source: <https://pim-policy-profiles-ai.vercel.app/countries/LTU>

Annex 2: Readiness Gate project workflow

Figure 8: Create project

The screenshot shows the 'New Concept Note' form in the PIM-PAM system. The form is titled 'New Concept Note' and includes a close button (X). It prompts the user to 'Name it and choose a template to start from.' The 'Concept Note title' field contains the example text 'e.g. Rural Health Clinic Expansion'. The 'Template' section shows the 'Global' template selected, with a description: 'Standardised proposal form used at the earliest stage of the Public Investment Management (PIM) pipeline.' The 'Tags' section prompts the user to 'Tag this note so it's easy to find and group later.' and includes a text input field 'Type a tag and press Enter...'. Below this, there are 'SUGGESTED' tags: '+ Water & Sanitation', '+ Health', '+ Transport', '+ Energy', '+ Education', '+ Climate Adaptation', '+ Urban', and '+ Rural'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and '+ Create Concept Note' buttons.

The user creates a new concept note and selects the relevant template. A global PCN template is included by default and can be supported by demonstration configuration options. Countries can adapt the template to reflect their own project preparation requirements.

Figure 9: View template structure

The screenshot shows the 'View template structure' page in the PIM-PAM system. The page is titled '1. Investment Identification' and includes a 'JUMP TO SECTION' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu lists the following sections: 1. Investment Identification (selected), 2. Investment Rationale, 3. Project description and impact, 4. Estimated investment costs and expected financing, 5. Project management and risks, and 6. Project advancement and available documentation. The page also shows a 'Last saved at 12:49:12 PM' timestamp and a '3 not evaluated' status. There are buttons for 'Field guidance', 'Assessment criteria', and 'Evaluate field'.

The template is organized into clear sections that guide the user through the required PCN content. This gives proponents a structured view of the full submission and helps them move between sections as they prepare the concept note.

Figure 10: View guidance - enter response

Each field is supported by guidance defined by the central PIM agency. This helps the user understand what information is expected before completing the response. Assessment criteria are also available so users can see how the field will be reviewed.

Figure 11: Submit field response

The user submits a response for AI-assisted evaluation. The response is assessed against the relevant template, section, field guidance, assessment criteria, and supporting context provided by the PIM unit. This context may include methodologies, PIM policies, sector guidance, best practices, and/or general response alignment instructions.

Figure 12: Review feedback

The screenshot shows the PIM-PAM web interface. A modal titled 'Review notes (AI)' is open over the '1.1 Project title' field. The modal contains the following text:

1.1 Project title Pass

REASONING

The project title is provided and is sufficiently specific to identify the investment. It is complete enough to serve as the official project name under the guidance, and it does not match the Fail descriptor for being missing or too vague, nor the Not Clear descriptor for being abbreviated or insufficiently specific.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For a stronger official title, consider using a more natural and standard formulation, e.g. including the line name and removing the length from the title if it is already captured elsewhere.
2. If available, add the exact railway corridor designation or project phase to make the title even more precise.

The background shows the '1. Investment Identification' section with fields for 'Project title' (filled with 'Modernisation of railway line City A') and 'Project location'.

The user reviews the AI-generated feedback and readiness result for the submitted field. The feedback explains whether the response is sufficient, unclear, or incomplete, and identifies what can be improved. The user can edit the response, resubmit it, or continue to the next field or section.

Figure 13: Generate pdf report

The screenshot shows a PDF report titled 'Upper Valley District Road Rehabilitation'. The report is generated on 12 Jul 2026 and shows 19 of 19 fields completed. The report content is as follows:

Upper Valley District Road Rehabilitation

Project Concept Note (Global) - Template version 1.5.0

Generated on 12 Jul 2026 - 19 of 19 fields completed

SECTION 1

1. Investment Identification

1.1 Project title
Rehabilitation of the 18 km Upper Valley District Road to the District Hospital

1.2 Project location
Route D-14 in Northern District, from the Riverside Market junction (Riverside Main Road, GPS 41.1234, -8.1234) through Millbrook, Stonebridge, Greenfield and Oakhurst to the Hilltown District Hospital main gate (Hospital Road 22, GPS 41.2345, -8.2345), covering the full 18 km upper-valley corridor.

1.3 Implementation period

Project Start Date	Mar 2026
Estimated Project Completion Date	Mar 2028

SECTION 2

2. Investment Rationale

The user can generate a branded PDF report from the completed workspace. This creates a submission document that reflects the structure of the provided template. The report can then be submitted through existing review channels, ePIM platforms, or other traditional government processes.

Annex 3: Readiness Gate calibration

The calibration component allows the central PIM agency to define, test, and approve the AI feedback used within the Readiness Gate. The agency remains responsible for deciding what constitutes a strong, weak, or unclear response. The tool tests whether the AI applies those standards consistently before the feedback is made available to project proponents.

The central PIM agency provides the inputs that shape how the Readiness Gate evaluates each response. These include the country's form, the criteria that define what a Pass, Fail, or Not Clear response looks like, and the guidance or supporting context that explains what proponents are expected to provide. The agency also prepares reference examples that have already been assessed by experienced reviewers. Together, these inputs establish the standard that the AI is expected to follow.

The agency first defines the form, guidance, and assessment criteria, then prepares examples of strong, weak, and unclear responses with the expected result for each. The calibration tool asks the AI to assess those same examples and compares its results with the agency's reference assessments. Where the results differ, the agency can review the AI's explanation, clarify the criteria or guidance, adjust the configuration, or test a different generative AI model. This process is repeated until the feedback is sufficiently aligned with reviewer expectations and approved for use with project proponents.

The calibration tool provides a clear summary of how often the AI agreed with the agency's reference assessments. Where the results differ, it shows the AI's decision and explanation. This helps the agency identify whether the criteria need to be clearer, whether a reference example should be reviewed, or whether a different AI model or configuration should be tested.

Calibration gives the central PIM agency control over the standards applied by the tool. It helps ensure that proponents receive consistent feedback based on the country's own requirements, regardless of which AI model is used. Project proponents receive clearer and more reliable guidance, while reviewers retain responsibility for final assessment and approval. The result is a controlled support process that can improve over time without removing human oversight.

