Designing an Architecture for Delivering Mobile Information Services to the Rural Developing World



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The Rural Developing World

4.8B people live in developing countries (many in rural areas)

Rural developing world people have many information and communication needs

- Manage finances
- Learn about business opportunities
- Access government services
- Access medical guidance
- Communicate with friends and family
- Transact with customers, suppliers

Mostly met by analog means

Paper, fax, voice, physical movement / exchange



Rural Computing Challenges

Environmental challenges

- Temporally intermittent power
- Spatially intermittent connectivity
- Difficult roads and transportation
- Lack of buildings and infrastructure

User challenges

- Low purchasing power
- Limited educational opportunities
- Many languages and scripts
- Ubiquity of paper-based processes



8 Rules for Rural Computing

- <u>Easy to Use</u>: Deal with all classes of novice users
- <u>Easy to Teach</u>: Conveyed by word of mouth
- Easy to Distribute: Remotely, and person-to-person
- <u>Easy to Share</u>: Individuals cant afford devices
- <u>Easy to Develop</u>: Allow local content and applications
- <u>Flexible</u>: Language, culture, infrastructure varies
- Trusted: By both users and community
- <u>Serving a Need</u>: Technology is a big investment



Mobile Phones as Rural Computers

Hardware is a great fit for rural conditions

- Battery-powered, networked, low-cost
- Numeric keypad familiar to billions of users
- Immediate utility of voice communications

Mobile agents can collect data and provide services

- Common strategy for offering rural services
- Convenient for users / clients
- Leverage underemployed local workforce

But... mobile apps are hard to use and develop



The Economist, Mar 10, 2005





CAM: Mobile Paper Programming Toolkit

CAMForms interactive forms





CAMBrowser mobile phone app to process forms

```
<function name="a_click">

    d = input_date("Date", "date.wav");

    i = input_int("Interest", "int.wav");

    p = input_int("Principal", "pri.wav");

    if (d & p & i)

        http_put("..."); CAMScript

</function>

    Scripting language

    for form interaction
```

CAM: System Features

Navigation

 Barcodes and printed numeric strings used to access records and functions

Content - XML scripting language

- API for accessing phone features
- Audio, video play and record

Networking

- Synchronous
- Asynchronous







Leveraging Mobile Phone "Features"

<u>Small screen</u> - Sequential interaction reduces decision-making <u>Microphone / Speaker</u> - Audio feedback reinforces "dialog"-style <u>Camera</u> - Physical, paper-based navigation and data entry <u>Numeric Keypad</u> - Reduces literacy and localization requirements <u>Messaging</u> - Provides offline access; Reduces UI latency



Some CAM Applications







Supply Chain Javid and Parikh - ICTD 2006

- Track distribution of products
- Manage inventory at rural warehouses
- Integrated with location tracking

Microfinance Parikh et al. - CHI 2006

- Capture financial transactions
- Monitor clients and loans
- Reduce cost of service delivery

Health Monitoring

- Monitor disease outbreaks
- Link to electronic patient records

SHG MIS using CAM



- Online accounting and reporting service
- Conducting pilot in Tamil Nadu, India
- Reports will be provided to clients and bank

Usability Testing Parikh et al. - CHI 2006

Task: Record rural microfinance transactions

- "Lab" and in-field testing
- Using barcode navigation
- Users: 14 field agents from villages
- Literate 7th grade to college education

Results: Mobile phones <u>are</u> a usable solution

- Most learned system with 5-10 mins of practice
- Avg 30 secs per client (cut overall documentation time by $\frac{1}{2}$)
- Less than 1% error rate
- All users described interface as very easy or easy



8 Rules for Rural Computing

- <u>Easy to Use</u>: Demonstrated for novice rural users
- Easy to Teach: Simple 1-step interaction model
- <u>Easy to Distribute</u>: Paper, Numbers, Messages
- <u>Easy to Share</u>: One agent can serve many villages
- Easy to Develop: XML-based scripting language
- <u>Flexible:</u> Mobile Phones, SMTP, Numbers, Audio, Images
- <u>Trusted</u>: Audio and video, linkage to paper records
- <u>Serve a Need</u>: Several economically relevant apps



Paper / Tangible UIs – XAX (CHI 1993), Navicam (CHI 1995), Paper PDA (CHI 1999), Cybercode (DARE 2000), Cooltown (WWW 2001), A-Book (UIST 2002), Books with Voices (CHI 2003), PADD (UIST 2003), Visual Codes (Pervasive 2005), Semacode, Spotcode, QR codes

Mobile UIS – West (UIST 1999), PowerBrowser (CHI 2000), Dial-And-See (UIST 2005), WAP, SMS, IVR

Technology for Developing World – Grisedale et al. (CHI 1997), Daknet, TEK, TIER, DSH, \$100 Laptop, etc.

Mobile Microfinance Data Collection – Compartamos / Accion, SKS, HP Rural Transaction System

Conclusions

A new framework for rural mobile information services

- Leverage paper / mobile synergies
- Unique feature set for user / device / environment
- Many potential applications
 - Amortize costs across many users and services
 - Browser will be released under an open source license
- Lots of potential value
 - Villages will benefit by managing information better
 - World will benefit by building linkages with villages



Future Work

Which CAM applications can have the most <u>Impact</u>?

- Huge potential in microfinance and related areas
- Security, Trust, Privacy, Transparency

Which of our results can be applied for <u>Other Naïve Users</u>? What does our system imply for <u>Mobile Device Design</u>? Can we make it easy to <u>Offer Knowledge-based Services</u>? How does this all contribute to <u>Sustainable Development</u>?



Vision: Breaking the Information Chains



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