



Information technology innovation for the BOP: a personal perspective from within a corporate multinational

Gary Herman

Director, Consumer Applications and
Systems Laboratory

Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

gary.herman@hp.com

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Christopher Shockey, Srinivasan Ramani,
Gita Gopal, and the HPL-India team

- What are the challenges in achieving disruptive innovation in large corporations?
- Why is innovation for the BOP a particularly difficult challenge?
- What challenges are specific to ICT for the BOP?
- What can be done to meet these challenges?

- Fortune 11 company, with \$80 billion annual run rate
- #1 or #2 in virtually every market, customer segment and region
- >21,000 patents, 650 products introduced last year
- Four major businesses
 - Imaging and printing
 - Personal systems (PCs, PDAs)
 - Technology solutions (enterprise computing)
 - Customer solutions (services)

“One of the things that has made them successful has been a relentless ability to focus on just their business and to treat distractions, not just as annoyances, but to go **annihilate** them, because they cannot afford to be distracted.

Unfortunately, a new business is indistinguishable from a distraction.”

Chief Technology Officer,
Global Business Unit

A timeline of World e-Inclusion at HP

- 1938 – HP formed, “HP Way” begins
- 1966 – Bill and Dave establish HP Laboratories
- 1998 – Sustainable Development grassroots initiative begins in HPL
- 1999 – Carly Fiorina named CEO
- July, 2000 – HPL-India conceived
- October, 2000 – World e-Inclusion initiative launched
 - HPL-India announced

**what could 1 company
do in 1 year
for 1 world
?**

in 1 year
we could touch
1000 villages



in 1 year
we could enlist
1 million partners



in 1 year

we could target

\$1 billion

in hp products and services

sold, leased, or donated

through special e-Inclusion programs

- Do Good, vs. Do Well
- Brand promise vs. technology, product, business creation
- Poorest of the poor, vs. emerging middle class
- “White space” experiments vs. leverage on HP businesses
- New business incubation vs. driver of fundamental structural change in HP

A timeline of World e-Inclusion at HP

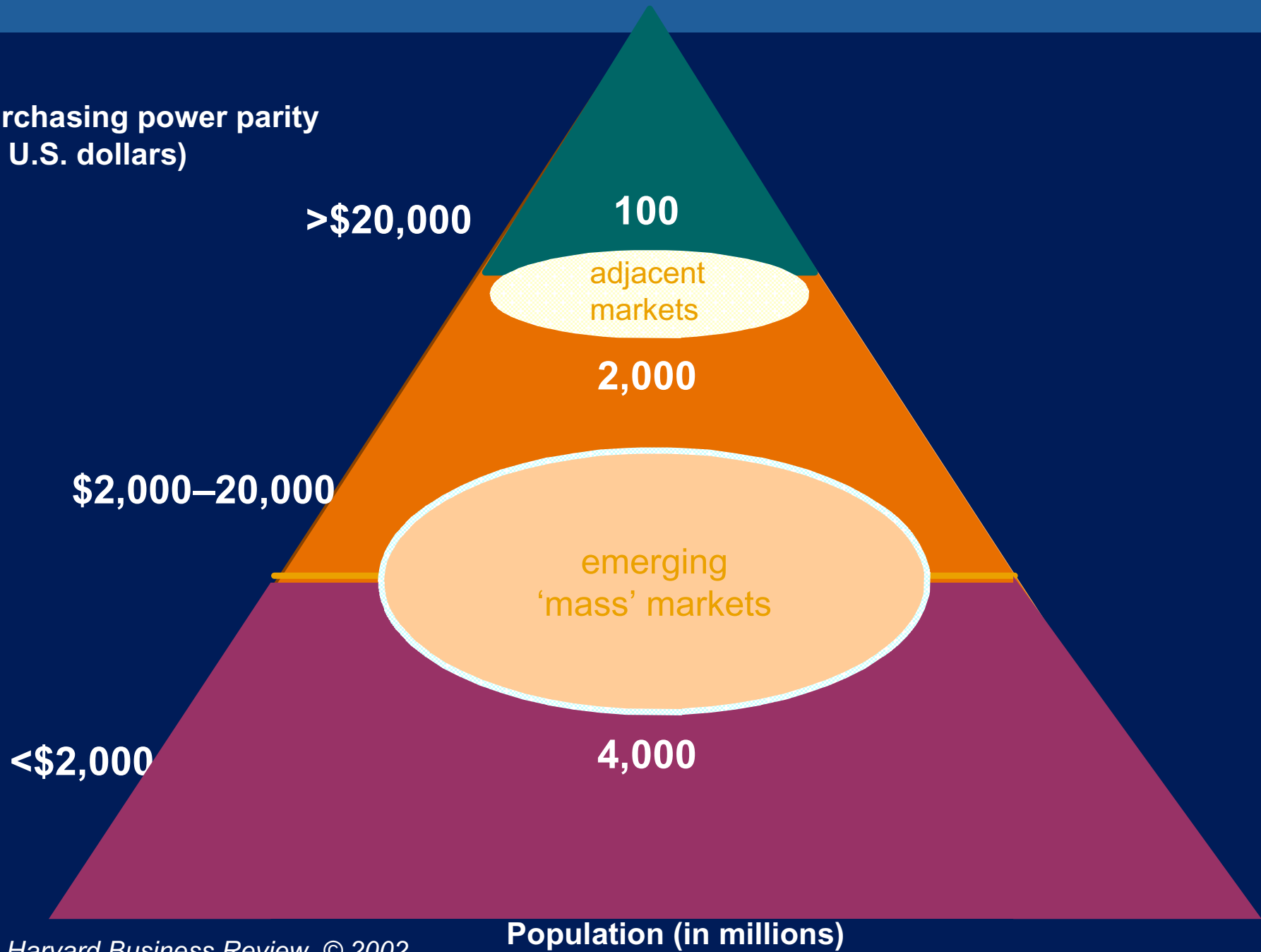
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- October, 2000 – World e-Inclusion initiative launched
– HPL-India announced
- September, 2001 – Emerging Markets Solutions launched
– HPL-India begins
- February, 2002 – HP i-Community in Kuppam announced

Debra Dunn et. al., “Microcapitalism and the Megacorporation”, HBR, Aug. 2003

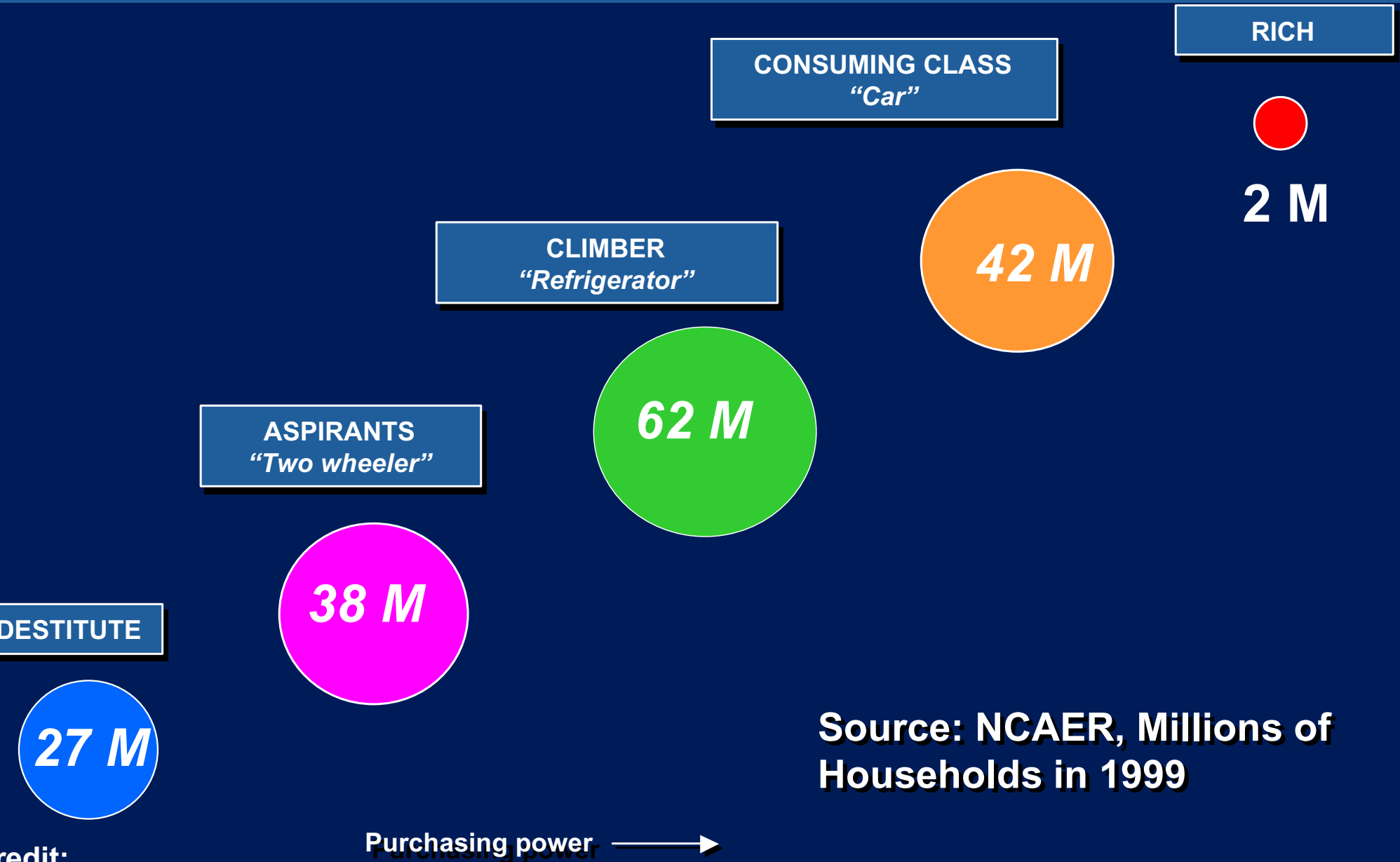
Market opportunities



Purchasing power parity
(in U.S. dollars)

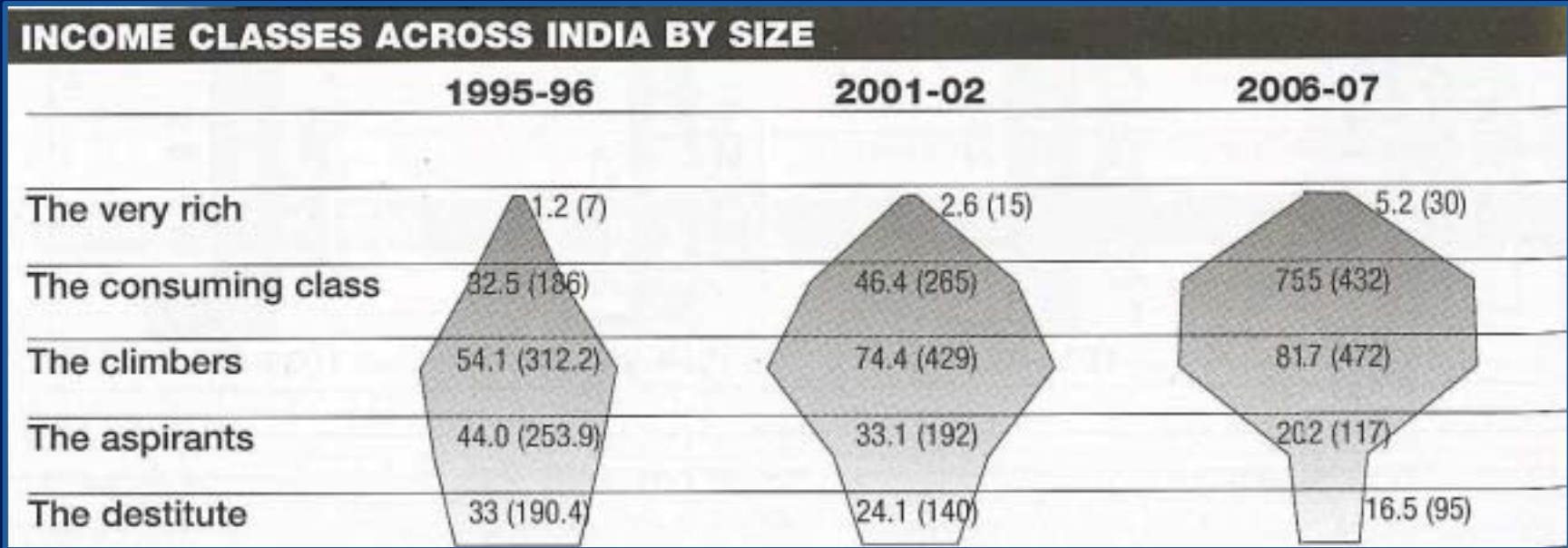


The Indian market: a “consumption” perspective

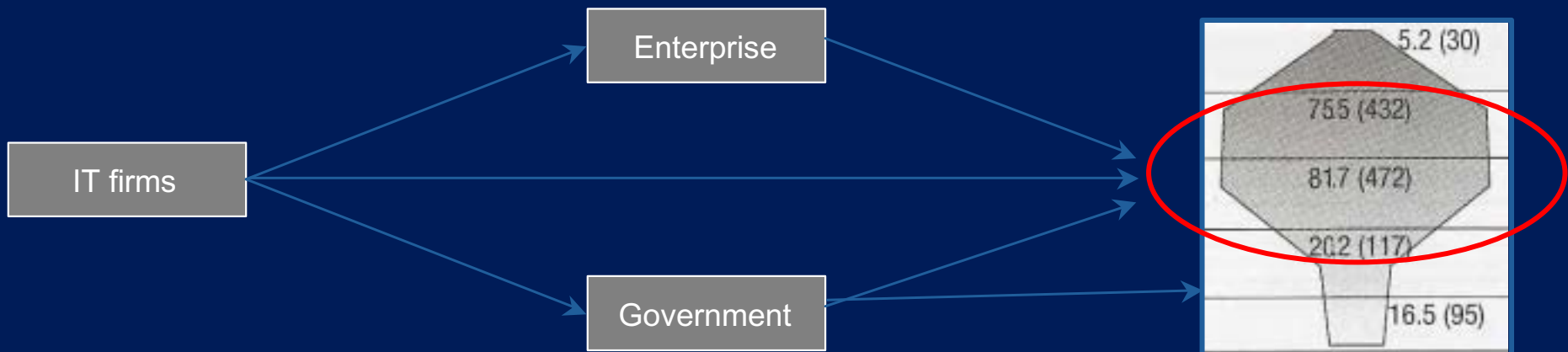


Source: NCAER, Millions of Households in 1999

'Middle-tier' market size estimation



Number of households in mn



ICT for the BOP - issues

- Industry cost structure
 - H/W capital intensive w/ minimal labor component
 - economies of scale
 - feature/capability rich
 - obsolescence principle
- Usability barriers
 - keyboard, font/character
 - written literacy
 - local language
 - IT skills
- Value proposition
 - Not convenience, not labor productivity
 - System productivity
- Lack of power, coms. infrastructure
- Channels and support

Themes and customer value propositions

Make access devices affordable

Simultaneous Sharing
4-4-1: shared use PC ✓

Pay per use
Cheap ✓
Photoshop

Targeted appliance
Small business ✓
device Scriptmail
device

Remove language barriers in access to information and services

Phone access to
local language
services

Handwriting input
for forms

Literacy testing

Digital re-mastering
of local language
documents

Make info. communications more viable

Portfolio for a kiosk

Info. distr. over TV networks

Wi-Fi for rural mesh network

Learn from the environment

Field study of rich media in people's lives

Culturally rooted user
interfaces

Make access devices affordable

Ways to reduce cost barriers

Simultaneous sharing

4-4-1, the community computer



Pay per use

Targeted functionality appliances

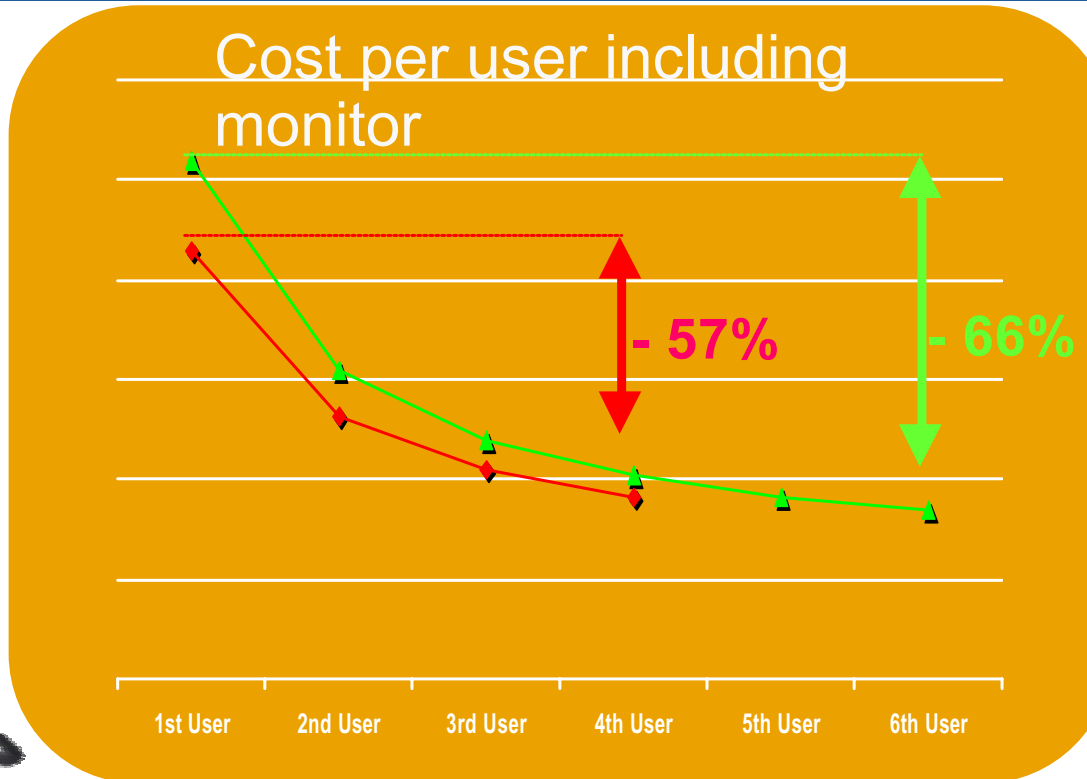
HP's "community computer" (aka, 441)



441 solution



from 4 users 4 (for) 1 PC.....



Eric Rueda, "Linux Around the World", LinuxWorld 2002, San Francisco.

.....up to 6 users 4 (for) 1 PC

441 in South Africa



441 in South Africa



Make access devices affordable

Ways to reduce cost

Simultaneous sharing

4-4-1

Pay per use

HP Photo Shop

Targeted functionality appliances



HP Digital Studio



- camera, scanner, PC, printer
- \$3000 price to operator
- 1500+ deployments, growing
- significant cost advantage vs. Polaroid for ID photos, etc.
- profitable for operator, HP
- annuity revenue/profit stream for HP
- potential for PC-less photo kit for <<\$200



Photo Shop overview

- “PCs pull printers pull supplies” business model in India and similar markets limited by magnitude and rate of PC penetration
 - affordability of PC, printer, supplies
 - consumers must purchase our products to gain their benefit
- Photo Shop model delivers consumer imaging benefit as a service
 - service provider purchases equipment
 - consumers pay on a per-print basis
- Can the Photo Shop model expand (significantly)?
- What is the potential financial scale of this business?
 - does this model apply in other geographies?

Digital photography opportunity



Phogenix DFX
complete system for
\$39,900

Enterprise



Digital studio for \$3,000

SME (1000)s

Cheap Digital Studio for \$1,000



“critical mass”
Entrepreneur
markets



**Village Photographer,
PCO operators, cyber-
café chains**

100,000s

Target \$400 -> \$200

A variety of outlets



Unanticipated (functional) photography needs



Courtesy: Village Photographer, EMS

“Village photographer” meets Comdex



Make access devices affordable

Ways to reduce cost

Simultaneous sharing

4-4-1

Pay per use

HP Photo Shop

Targeted functionality appliances

SOMA small business appliance



New products for new markets

Customer Value Proposition

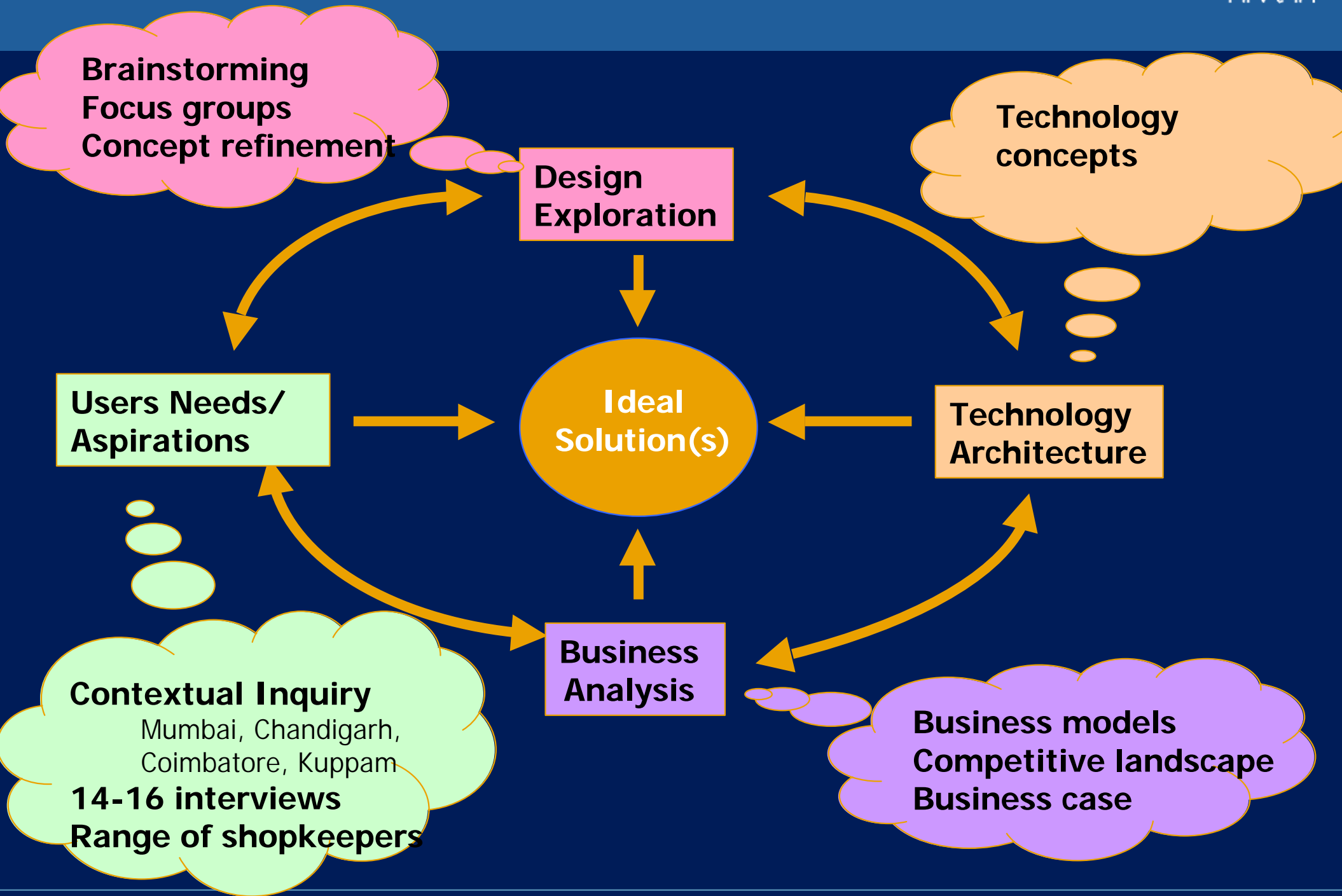
SOMA: (1) Targeted appliance for small business providing customizable, language independent, numeric computing to support business processes
(2) Allow consumer goods and other companies to realize supply chain efficiencies in reaching their retailers



Motivation

- Large number of small businesses (retail, microfinance, home accounting...)
- 98% unorganized (compared to less than 15% in US)
- Over 5 million outlets less than 500 sq. feet in size
- Numerically literate but not computer savvy or English literate

Methodology – multi-disciplinary approach



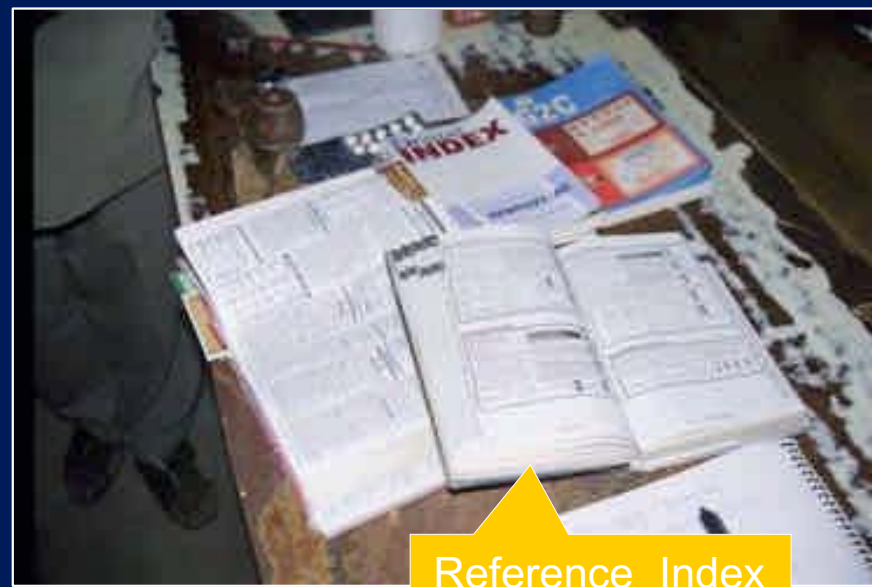
“High frequency retail”



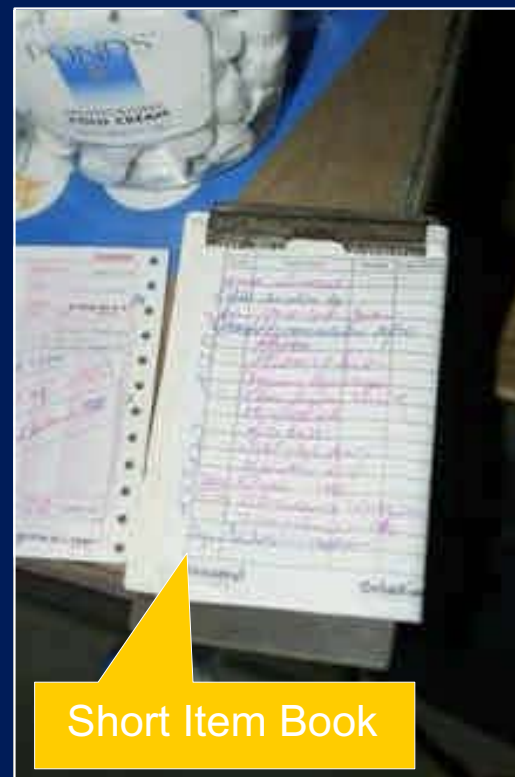
Work spaces



Artifacts



Reference Index



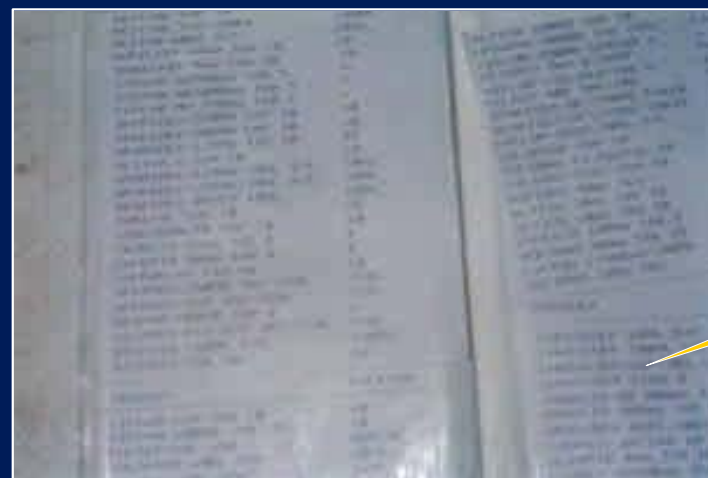
Short Item Book



Customer credit Record

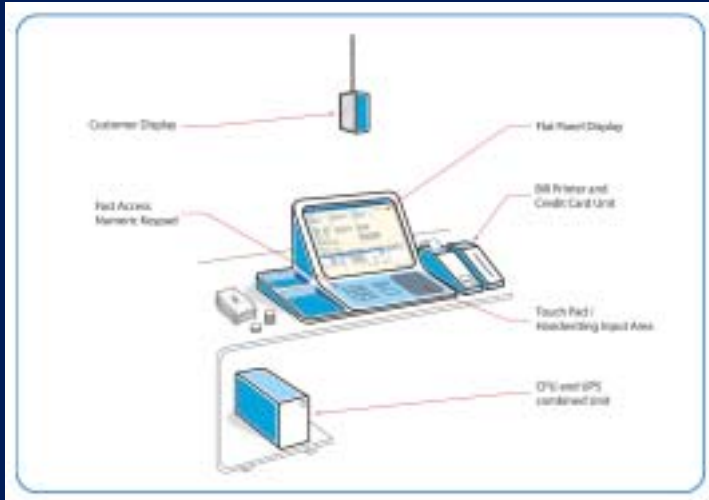


Postcards sent by supplier to shopkeeper

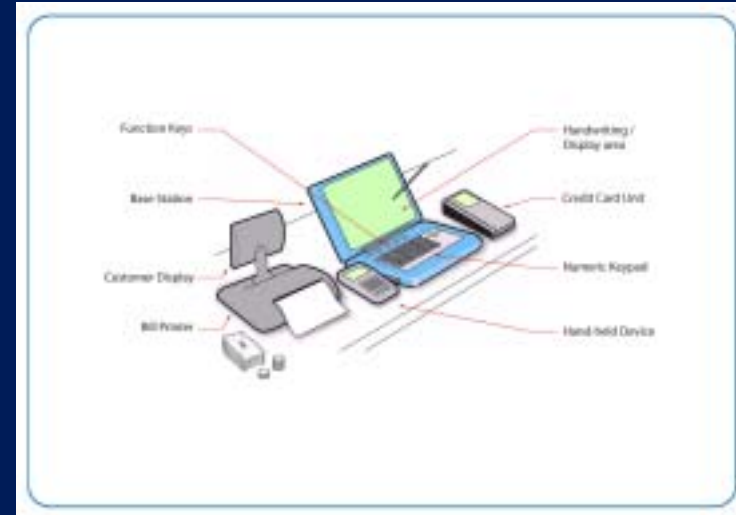


Salesman's Catalogue

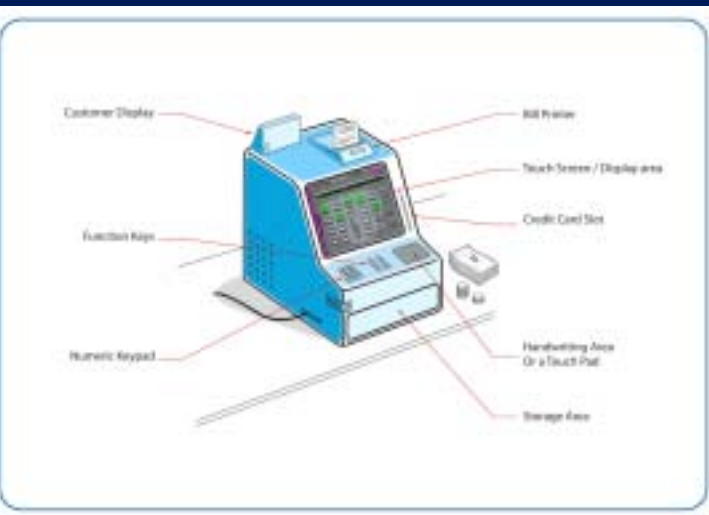
Design concepts



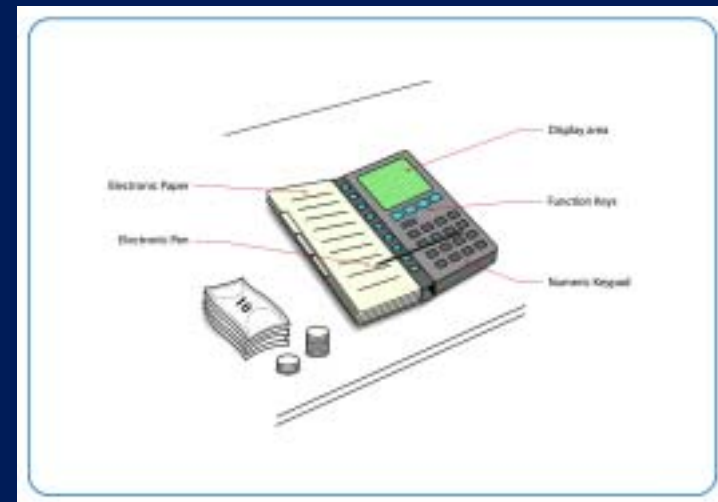
Low cost PC



Base Station
Handheld



Cash Register



Notebook

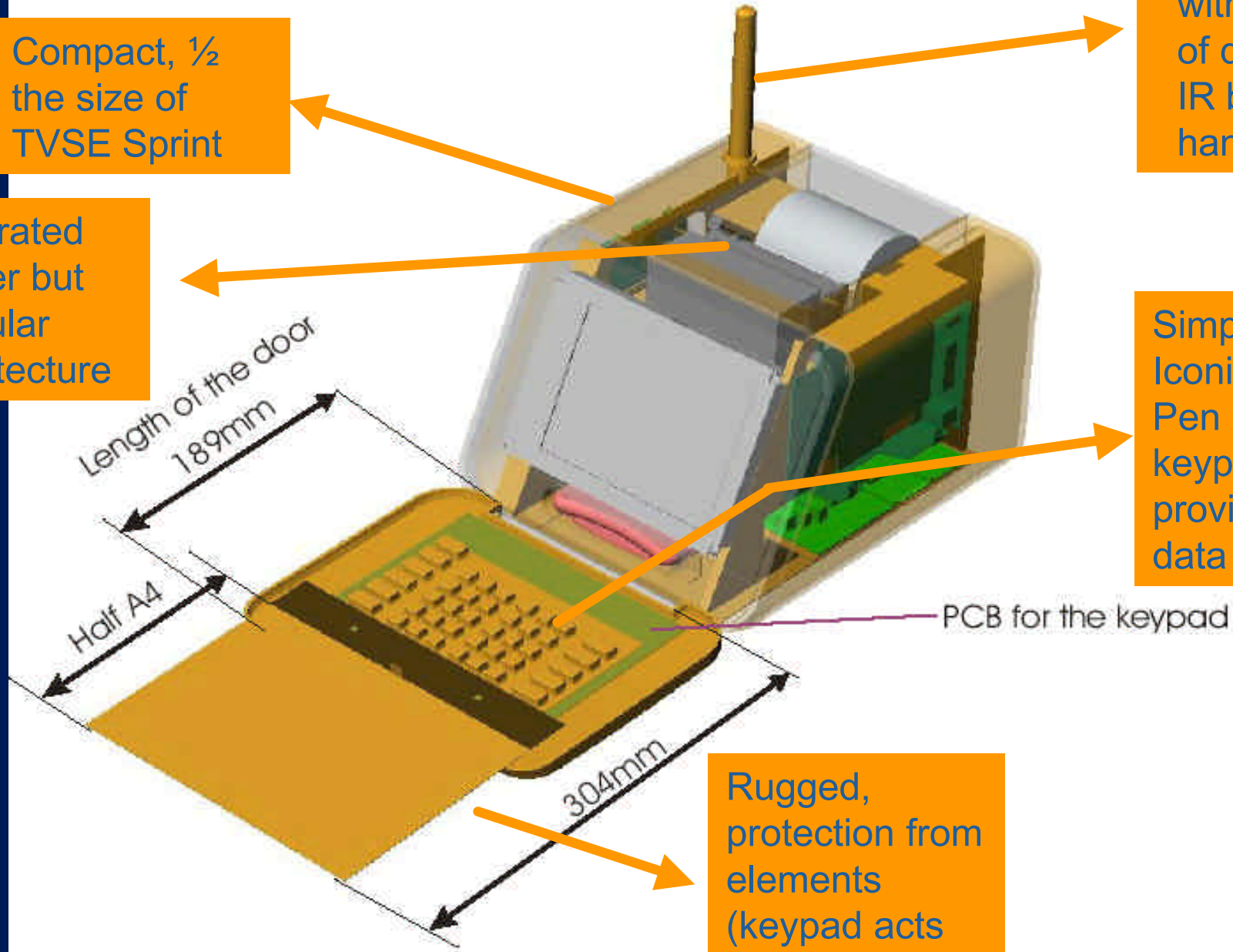
Technical/design features

Parallel billing with the help of dock-able, IR based handhelds

Compact, $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of TVSE Sprint

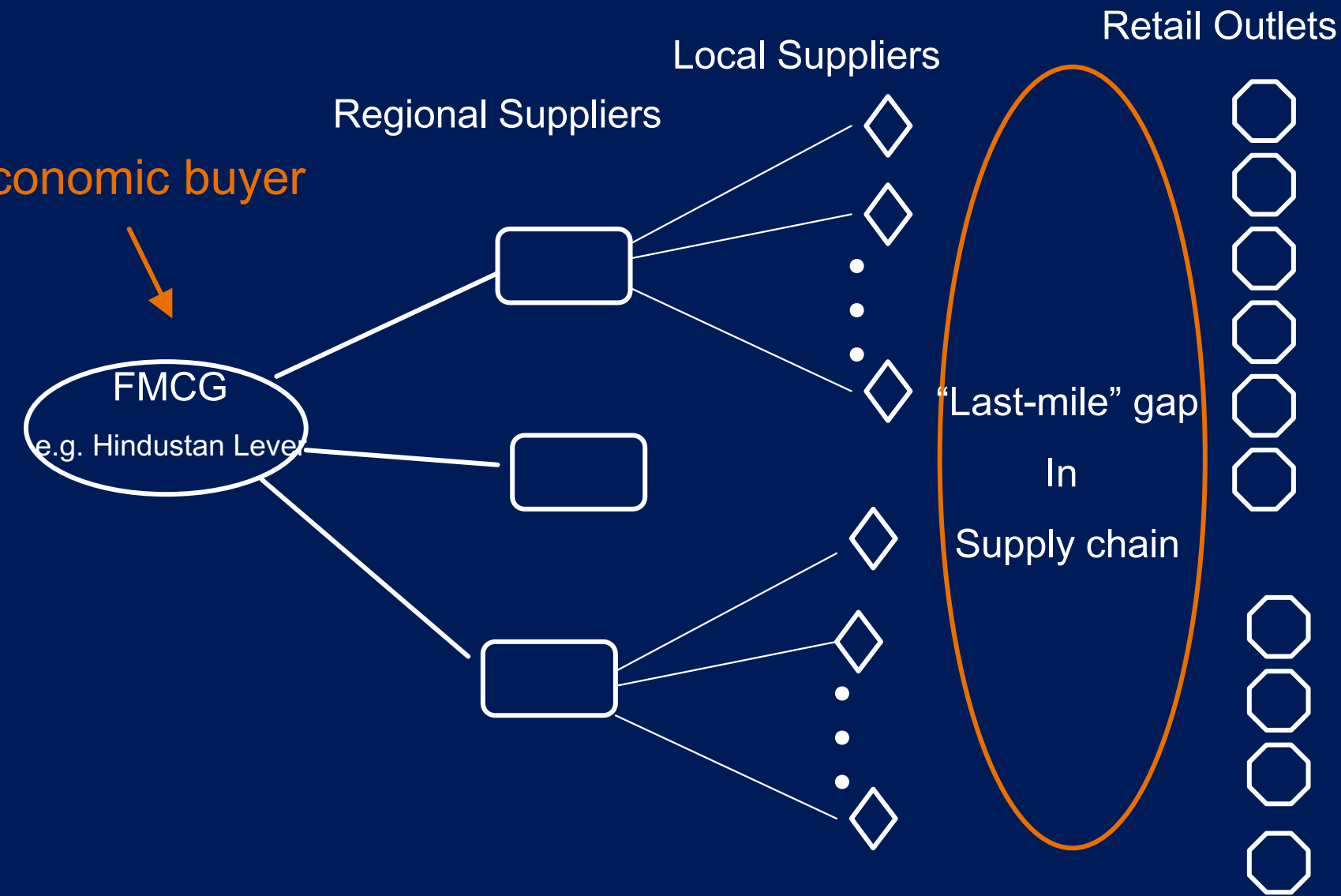
Integrated printer but modular architecture

Simple UI - Iconic keypad, Pen based soft keypad to provide Indic data entry



Rugged, protection from elements (keypad acts LCD cover)

Retail supply chain



Solution: Back-end supply chain system + appropriate technology for retail

Is this working at HP?



Yes.

(but it's not finished yet.)

summary

this is hard...

...but it's possible.





i n v e n t

“The sign of a first rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposing views in the mind ... and still have the ability to function”.

“Luck is the residue of design”.

Leadership matters (vision + execution)
(but is hard to find).

Innovation enters through the “window of necessity”.