



EVE: Amethyst Resident Establishment (ARE)

Long-Term, Transitional Housing for Survivors of Intimate Partner
Violence (IPV) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

May 21, 2025

Executive Summary

The EVE Amethyst Resident Establishment (ARE) is a project by End Violence Everywhere (EVE), a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) and gender-based violence (GBV). This initiative aims to provide transitional housing solutions for survivors and their children, addressing the critical need for safe, stable, and sustainable environments for rebuilding lives after abuse.¹

The project envisions creating a community of modular homes that are cost-effective, eco-friendly, and trauma-informed, ensuring survivors have access to therapy, legal aid, childcare, and other essential services on-site.

With a mission to provide immediate, sustainable housing for survivors, EVE is calling on donors, government bodies, and private investors to help turn this life saving vision into a reality.

Organizational Overview

End Violence Everywhere (EVE): Founded by survivor and advocate Cait Alexander, EVE has been at the forefront of addressing IPV and GBV through advocacy, direct support services, and systemic reform efforts. EVE aims to create innovative solutions that empower survivors to rebuild their lives and reclaim their autonomy. This initiative will directly solve problems and positively impact the community.

Problem Statement

Survivors of IPV face major barriers to stable housing, including long shelter waitlists, unsafe living conditions, and systemic discrimination in housing markets. These obstacles often force survivors to return to their abusers to enter homelessness, exacerbating cycles of trauma and poverty.² A lack of trauma-informed transitional housing services — especially those that include legal aid, childcare, and employment support — remains one of the largest gaps in IPV recovery systems.³

¹ Cris M. Sullivan and Nicole K. Goodnight, “Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Housing First Model on Survivors’ Housing Stability, Safety, and Well-Being,” *Journal of Family Violence* 38 (2023): 497-511.

² Rebecca J. Macy and Allison M. Johns, “After Domestic Violence: Examining Service Needs of Formerly Abused Women,” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26, no. 4 (2011): 701-718.

³ Marybeth Shinn et al., “Long-Term Effectiveness of a Transitional Housing Program for Homeless Families,” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 85, no. 9 (2017): 847-857.

Solution: ARE Initiative

EVE's ARE community provides modular homes designed using trauma-informed architecture principles. Survivors are offered private, secure homes with access to wraparound services such as legal aid, trauma therapy, employment training, and on-site childcare. Research demonstrates that housing stability is one of the most critical factors in reducing revictimization and improving long-term psychological outcomes for survivors.⁴

Key Features of the Initiative

1. Modular Homes Design:

- Affordable, eco-friendly units designed for privacy and security.
- Built with trauma-informed architecture to ensure a sense of safety and dignity.

2. On-Site Support Services:

- **Therapy:** Access to trauma informed mental health professionals for survivors and their children.
- **Legal Aid:** On-site legal consultations to assist with restraining orders, custody cases, and other legal needs.
- **Childcare Services:** Safe, reliable childcare to support parents' recovery and employment efforts.
- **Employment Training:** Workshops and resources to help survivors secure stable jobs.

3. Community-Focused Environment:

- A supportive network of survivors fostering mutual encouragement and solidarity.
- Communal spaces for workshops, group therapy, and skill-building.
- Shared spaces are designed to support connection, group therapy, and mutual aid among residents. Integrative community therapy approaches have shown that these peer-based models increase survivors' emotional well-being and sense of empowerment.⁵

4. Sustainability and Scalability:

- Modular design allows for rapid construction and easy scalability to other communities.

⁴ Christine E. Murray, Allison M. White, and Allison R. Nemec, "A Systematic Review of Research Examining the Impact of Housing on Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 23, no. 1 (2022): 132-147.

⁵ Patricia Karina Cuji-Tacuri et al., "Healing through Integrative Community Therapy: A Qualitative Study of Domestic Violence Survivors in Quito, Ecuador," *Global Health Promotion* 30, no. 1 (2023): 4-14.

- Eco-friendly materials and renewable energy systems reduce costs and environmental impact.

Goals and Objectives

Short-Term Goals (2025-2026):

1. Secure funding for the pilot modular homes community.
2. Identify and acquire land for the project whether under EVE or investor ownership.
3. Partner with modular home construction companies and local organizations.
4. Build and launch the first community, housing 10-20 families.

Long-Term Goals (2027 and Beyond):

1. Expand the initiative to multiple locations across North America.
2. Advocate for government policies supporting transitional housing for survivors.
3. Establish ARE as a model for survivor-focused housing solutions globally.

Market Analysis

Target Population:

- Survivors of IPV and GBV, with a focus on women, children, and vulnerable populations.

Potential Impact:

- Providing housing and resources to survivors will decrease rates of homelessness, re-victimization, and generational or long-term trauma.
- **Equity and Systemic:** The program applies a trauma-and-violence-informed care (TVIC) lens, recognizing the role of systemic oppression, racial inequity, and intergenerational trauma in survivors' housing instability. TVIC promotes safety, autonomy, and trustworthiness in service delivery, making it an ideal framework for ARE's housing model.⁶

Competitive Advantage:

⁶ C. Nadine Wathen et al., "Trauma-and-Violence-Informed Care: A Tool for Equity-Oriented Health Care," *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research* 55, no. 1 (2023): 4-14.

- Unlike traditional shelters, EVE Modular Homes offer privacy, secure, long-term stability, a place to house pets and personal belongings with holistic support services, making it a unique and comprehensive solution.

Financial Plan

(Estimated Costs)

Phase 1: Pilot Community (10–20 Homes)

- **Land Acquisition:** \$500,000
- **Modular Home Construction:** \$1,000,000 (\$50,000–\$100,000 per home)
- **Infrastructure and Utilities:** \$200,000
- **On-Site Services and Staffing:** \$300,000
- **Administrative and Operational Costs:** \$200,000
- **Annual Administrative and Operational Costs:** \$200,000

Total Phase 1 Cost: \$2,400,000

Funding Sources

1. **Government Grants:** Secure funding through housing and IPV-related programs.
2. **Corporate Sponsorships:** Partner with corporations committed to social impact.
3. **Individual Donations:** Launch crowdfunding campaigns and targeted donor appeals, utilization of EVE's event fundraisers.
4. **Private Investors:** Engage impact investors interested in supporting social change.
5. **Sliding Scale Rent:** Survivors can contribute to fees if capable on a sliding scale.

Implementation Timeline

2025 - Spring 2026:

- Secure initial funding and partnerships.
- Identify and acquire land for the pilot project.

2026:

- Begin construction of modular homes.
- Hire and train on-site staff and service providers.
- Launch the pilot community and house the first residents.

2027:

- Evaluate the pilot project's success and gather feedback.
- Plan and begin expansion to additional locations.

Conclusion

By investing in EVE's ARE initiative, you are directly supporting survivors' journeys toward safety, stability, and empowerment while directly creating a safer world with less homelessness. Together, we can create a world where survivors are not just surviving, but thriving. Let's build a future where every survivor has a place to call home.

Contact Information

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Notes

1. Cris M. Sullivan and Nicole K. Goodnight, “Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Housing First Model on Survivors’ Housing Stability, Safety, and Well-Being,” *Journal of Family Violence* 38 (2023): 497–511, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-023-00500-6>.

This longitudinal study assesses the Domestic Violence Housing First (DVHF) model, which combines rapid access to permanent housing with survivor-driven advocacy. Findings indicate significant improvements in housing retention, safety from abusers, and overall mental health, providing empirical support for ARE’s trauma-informed, modular housing approach.

2. Rebecca J. Macy and Allison M. Johns, “After Domestic Violence: Examining Service Needs of Formerly Abused Women,” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26, no. 4 (2011): 701–718, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260510365867>.

This study analyzes the unmet needs of women post-abuse, emphasizing the importance of long-term transitional housing, accessible legal aid, childcare, and employment support. It affirms the multidimensional services embedded in ARE’s community model as necessary for disrupting cycles of revictimization and poverty.

3. Marybeth Shinn et al., “Long-Term Effectiveness of a Transitional Housing Program for Homeless Families,” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 85, no. 9 (2017): 847–857, <https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000227>.

Shinn et al. examine transitional housing as a critical intervention for homeless families, including those impacted by IPV. Their findings show that stable transitional housing with wraparound services reduces future homelessness and promotes children’s educational stability—highlighting ARE’s child- and family-centered design as best practice.

4. Christine E. Murray, Allison M. White, and Allison R. Nemec, “A Systematic Review of Research Examining the Impact of Housing on Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence,” *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 23, no. 1 (2022): 132–147, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838020933865>.

This systematic review aggregates research on the impact of housing interventions for IPV survivors and confirms that safe, stable, and autonomous living conditions are associated with improved physical safety,

psychological well-being, and economic empowerment. The review supports EVE's strategy to go beyond shelter by creating a purpose-built, modular housing community.

5. Patricia Karina Cuji-Tacuri et al., "Healing through Integrative Community Therapy: A Qualitative Study of Domestic Violence Survivors in Quito, Ecuador," *Global Health Promotion* 30, no. 1 (2023): 75–84, <https://doi.org/10.1177/17579759221131564>.

Cuji-Tacuri et al. explore the therapeutic benefits of peer-led, community-based interventions among survivors of IPV. Survivors emphasized restored self-esteem, trust, and empowerment through group healing. These results inform ARE's emphasis on community infrastructure and shared spaces to foster collective recovery.

6. C. Nadine Wathen et al., "Trauma- and Violence-Informed Care: A Tool for Equity-Oriented Health Care," *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research* 55, no. 1 (2023): 4–14, <https://doi.org/10.1177/08445621221129545>.

Wathen and colleagues conceptualize Trauma- and Violence-Informed Care (TVIC) as a response to the layered impacts of systemic and interpersonal violence. By emphasizing choice, safety, trust, and equity, TVIC provides a theoretical and ethical framework that underpins ARE's architectural, social, and programmatic design, particularly its support for marginalized populations.