1-Introduction
When, in 1996, the European Union (EU) formally introduced gender mainstreaming, it seemingly commuted a major turning point in terms of its recognition of—and its proposed redress to—the pervasiveness of gender inequality. However, despite near two decades since gender mainstreaming’s launch in the EU, its promise of transformative change remains unmet. The concern over its shortfall has arguably intensified in the wake of the economic and financial crisis set off in 2008, provoking warnings of a new crisis “of gender equality.” We posit that the crisis has not fundamentally challenged the EU’s approach to gender mainstreaming. However, it has refocused our attention on the ability of contemporary policy processes to grapple with complex problems, such as gender inequality, in crucial cross-cutting fashion. The crisis is both a lens and launching off point for this four-year research program (2015–2019) that raises a more fundamental set of yet unconsidered questions about the emerging (dis) connections that take shape when complex problems such as gender inequality meet the policy process. We ask: 1) what is the impact of instability (or crisis) on gender mainstreaming? 2) how are gender mainstreaming’s cross-cutting imperatives realized and not? 3) how is a “gender equality perspective” taken up across policy spheres, across levels of governance and across policy lifecycles?

2- Study Objectives
In its core intent, gender mainstreaming seeks to upend the “status quo (the mainstream)” via “removing inequalities between women and men.” While feminist scholars, activists and feminists have—and continue to—quite actively contemplate gender mainstreaming’s impact on women in the EU, its effects on men remain of marginal consideration. Since 2001, multiple Strategies, Roadmaps and Pacts have set out EU action on the promotion of gender equality. While women’s gaining ground, economically and politically, constitutes an explicit and defining aim, women’sheritance, and continue to have more amorphous. Consequently, this study aims to answer this question: “Whither gender mainstreaming for men?”

3- Methodology

4-Results

5-Key Findings
As it is possible to see in the result section, there is an important gap between the numbers of coded segments in the Women in Gender Equality data sets, our Men in Gender Equality data sets. Our analysis has shown that men are, most of the time, either completely invisible or only implicitly included in European Union’s pacts, strategies and roadmaps for gender equality. According to these documents, European men are only facing three major gendered issues; they have specific health problems, such as a lower life expectancy or dangerous working environment, boys are more prone to early school leaving than girls, and they lack male models in non-traditional fields. Unfortunately, these issues are never analyzed through an intersectional approach and men are often depicted as being part of one monolithic group.

6- Conclusion
Our review of these action plans reveals that the European Union has, more often than not, erred in promoting a “short agenda” that transforms women and men. The EU’s own support agency for gender equality, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), highlighted in its Analysis Note: Men and Gender Equality (2010) the imperative for a “framework for action on men as part of an integrated gender equality strategy” (EIGE 2010). Further research will be needed in the coming years to see if this trend is changing and how the “migrant crisis” has (or does) influence EU’s intersectional approach on men in gender equality.

7-Bibliography