

# “Présentation de la phase de formation et des migrations vers Besançon”

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# Presentation of the training stage

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## Plan

- Introduction
- I/ Organization(s)
- II/ Definition(s)
- III/ Interaction(s)
- Conclusion

## Introduction

- As put in the submitted project:

“The aim of this project is to analyze the integration processes of migrants from a broad socio-historical perspective. The project is therefore about understanding these issues by combining academic work and civil society and by involving the inhabitants of nine European countries in order to provide, at the end of the project, recommendations to the different European institutions.”

- 2-fold project: universities and civil society at European and local levels
- 7 stages, Training is the first

## Introduction

- A management committee and a scientific committee
- The more communication there is, the better it is
- Sliding Doors

<https://slidomigration.eu>

and the related social networks (Facebook, Twitter and Youtube)

## I/ Organization(s)

- Training as way of preparation for the surveys  
> importance of the involvement of members
- « Real data »
- For the citizens but also « with » the citizens
- Several languages can be combined
- 1 hour presentation 1 hour discussion
- Work in progress



Mosaic in Shahba/Philippopolis (Syria) / Rafca Nasr (Lebanese University, Lebanon)



## I/ Organization(s)

- 15 seminars of 2 hours each
- 3 main stages
  - History of migration(s)
  - Citizenship(s) and migrants in European societies
  - Telling migrations stories
- « Unity in diversity »
- Focus on specific issues > Importance of discussions and exchanges



## I/ Organization(s)

- « Common » elaboration of the questionnaires
- 10h during the summer university in Besançon (24-27 August 2021)
- Combination of training and analysis, university and associations (SLHS/Planoise)
- Other specialists outside the network of Sliding Doors (CH, UN etc.)

## II/ Definition(s)

- According to the IOM, migration is:
- <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Migration>
- **Migration** – The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.
- *See also climate migration, displacement, internal migration, international migration, irregular migration, labour migration, migrant, safe, orderly and regular migration.*

## II/ Definition(s)

- **Migrant** – An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

## II/ Definition(s)

- *Note:* At the international level, no universally accepted definition for “migrant” exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category.

Two approaches are generally adopted to define the term “migrant”: the inclusivist approach, followed among others by IOM, considers the term “migrant” as an umbrella term covering all forms of movements; the residualist approach excludes from the term “migrant” those who flee wars or persecution (J. Carling, What is the meaning of migrant?

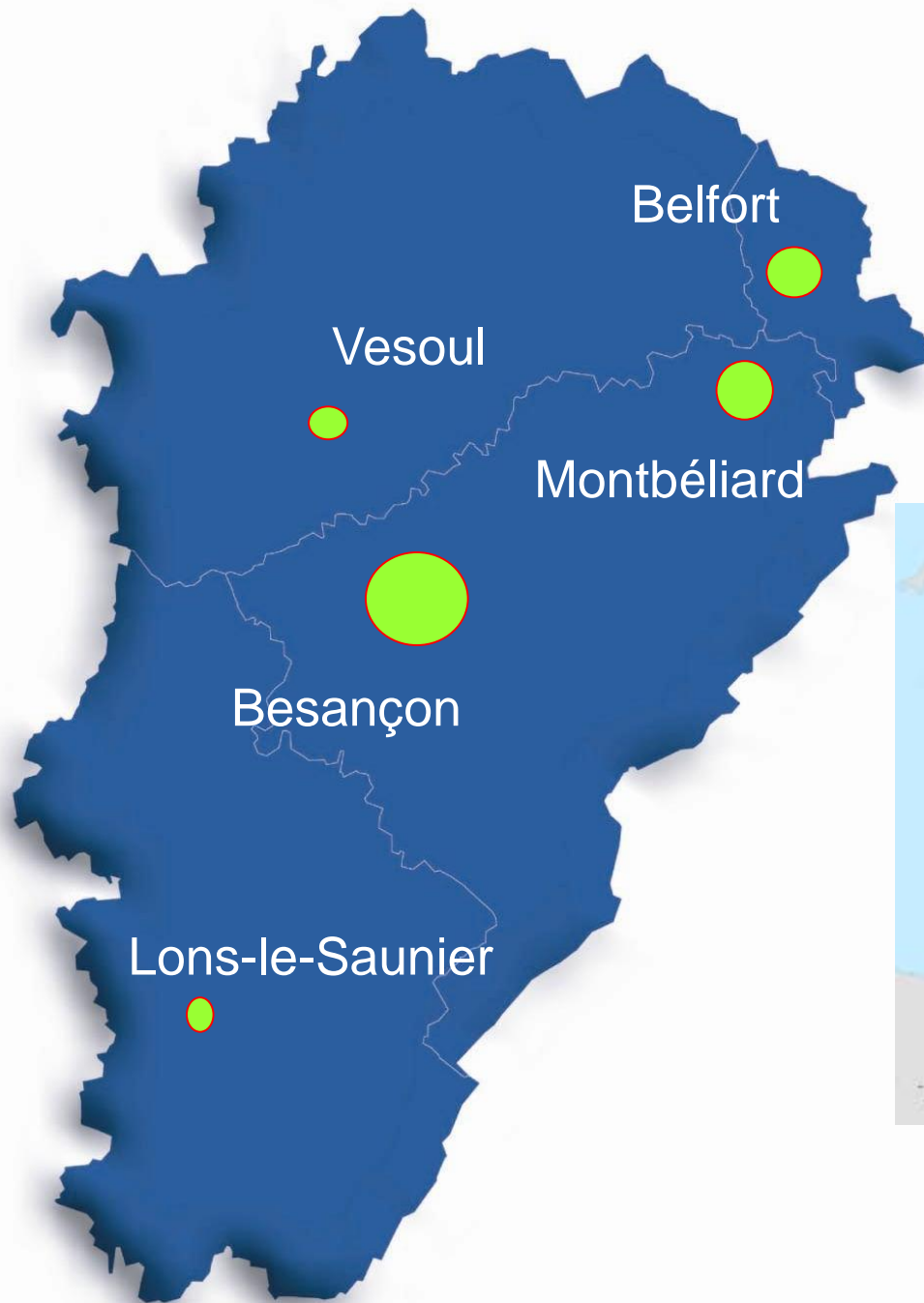
[www.meaningofmigrants.org](http://www.meaningofmigrants.org) (last accessed 8 May 2019)).

## II/ Definition(s)

- Sliding doors / sliding doors moments:
- ...from the perspective of the migrants...
- ...but also from the perspective of the EU countries/citizens
- Discrimination, prejudices, needs, integrations>> interaction(s)

### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- In 2017, 115 934 inhabitants, like in 1968, +0,3% between 2012 and 2017
- 9% of foreigners
- Regional capital
- Administrative center
- University around 24000 students, ca. 20% of foreigners
- Immigration mainly for work (but not exclus.)
- Long history as border and transit city







### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- Gallo-Roman times, the capital of Sequani
- *El camino español* : Charles the V, Granvelle ecc.
- Merchants and bankers from Genova (1535, *fiera di Bisanzone*)
- Builders from Savoy
- Printers and «sellers of images» in the XIXth century
- Laurent Mégévand

### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- In the XIXth century, shift from a provincial city to a cosmopolite one (gradually)
- Ancien Régime migration (artists, sellers, specialisti ecc.)
- Refugees
- Workers mainly Italians and Swiss
- 1872: opening of the Consolato d'Italia (until 1943)
- 1874: Swiss consulate

### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- Public works (acqueduct from Arcier to Besançon)
- Factories (watch making, paper industry, mechanics)
- First «troubles»
- In the interwar period, the Italians became the first foreign community but Besançon remains a small provincial city on the «border» with Germany with around 10 000 soldiers

## I/ Besançon: una città di immigrazione...

- The situation changes after 1945:  
between 1946 and 1968, the population increased from 63 508 to 113 200 inhabitants : watchmaking and metalmechanics are rapidly increasing as well as construction.
- Les Trente Glorieuses: big factories
- New neighbourhoods builded on land left by the French army: Palente, Montrapon, 408, Planoise, Clairs-Soleils...

### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- Italians first foreign community until the 1962 census
- Spaniards, Portugueses, Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians
- In the 70s: Yugoslavians then South-East Asia (Boat people), Turkey, Balkans (Bosnia, Macedonia, Kosovo)
- Today more than 130 countries represented

### III/ Interaction(s): the example of the Italians in Besançon

- City famous from the 50s for its social policy, welcoming city...
- ...but cities also changing
- Until the end of the 70s – beginning of the 80s capital of French watch-making industry
- From an industrial to an administrative center
- New dynamics



Insee 2017	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	70 105	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	47	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Traders, entrepreneurs</b>	2 995	<b>4,3</b>
<b>Managers and intellectual workers</b>	14 534	<b>20,7</b>
<b>Intermediary jobs (middle-class)</b>	21 861	<b>31,2</b>
<b>Employees</b>	20 666	<b>29,5</b>
<b>Workers</b>	<b>10 002</b>	<b>14,3</b>

## Conclusion

- An example that can be compared to other types of migrations
- Today's migrants
- Miroirs de Femmes-Reflets du Monde
- Migrations à Besançon website
- French policy
- European context