TRIBE: JADRAN
AKA: ZADRAN

PRIMARY LOCATIONS:
The Jadran inhabit portions of Paktia and Khost provinces in Afghanistan.

RELIGION/SECT:
The Jadran are Sunni Muslims of Hanafi school of jurisprudence.

ALLIANCES:
Jallaludin Haqqani and his son Sirajuddin, belong to and hold connection with the Jadran tribe.

FEUDS/POTENTIAL TRIBAL FRACTURE LINES:
The Mangal and Jadran, two neighboring tribes engaged in the off-agricultural season lumber trade, are traditional blood enemies. Since the Second World War, the Mangal-Jadran feud has been relatively quiet, but occasionally explodes, usually affecting one or two local sections.¹

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
The Jadran population is likely to be very small. Some of the Jadran cultivate the little land they have, but most appear to depend chiefly on their flocks for subsistence. It was said that they are “great robbers”, and their country was formerly refuge for “bad characters”.²

They inhabit the east slopes of the Sulaiman range, east of Zurmat. On the north and east they have the Mangals; on the north and west - Ghilzais; on the east - Tani and Daur; south and east - the Wazirs; south and west - the Kharoties; and west - the Ghilzais. One of their forts, Kala Nak, is described as exceedingly strong. They go to Gardez to sell their wool and cheese, and get in return cloth and corn.³

They also occupy the SW corner of Khost and the adjacent range of mountains and extend across the Sulaiman watershed into Zurmat, the valley of the Gardez River.
KEY TERRAIN FEATURES:
VALLEYS: None identified
PLAINS: None
MOUNTAINS: the east slope of the Sulaiman Range
RIVERS: Shamal Algad

WEATHER:
Temperatures range from a high of 105° F in the summer and to a low of 35° F in the winter. The area receives modest rainfall in July and August (summer) and January and February (winter), with some snow at higher elevations.

HOSPITALITY WITH INSURGENTS:
The Haqanni family is from the Jadran tribe and receives considerable assistance from them.

---
2 Adamec, Ludwig W., ed. Kabul and Southeastern Afghanistan, Volume 6, 1985
3 Ibid