Ten people were reportedly killed in a suicide attack in Kabul on Wednesday. The bomber struck a vehicle carrying the Kabul police director in west Kabul early on Saturday – one of the most dangerous districts of the city – while it was crowded with officers, shopkeepers, and people going about their daily business. The bomber, a man in a red shirt, is believed to be a Taliban supporter, who detonated his explosives inside a car. The attack has renewed concerns about the security situation in the capital, which has been under threat from Taliban fighters since the Afghan government took power in 2001.

Can Burning Elephant Tusks Help in Protecting African and Asiatic Elephants?

By Saikat Kumar Basu

Exclusive for the Daily Outlook

R

The Kenyan government has decided to burn huge quantities of elephant tusks that they have confiscated over the years in a move to send a strong message to the international ivory trade network, the world's largest illegal trade. The government has done this in an attempt to show that it is determined to fight against the illegal trade of elephant tusks, which is a major threat to the survival of both African and Asiatic elephants. The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a symbolic gesture of the Kenyan government's commitment to protect the elephants from poaching.

The burning of tusks is a precedent-setting event, which can be used as a model for other countries to follow. It is a strong message to the international ivory trade network that the Kenyan government is committed to fighting against the illegal trade of elephant tusks. It is also a strong message to the poachers that the Kenyan government is determined to protect the elephants from poaching.