**Reviewed manuscript**

* **Materials and methods, paragraph 48, has been changed to Methods**
* **Declarations main heading, paragraph 46, has been added in the manuscript before the ethics approval and consent to participate heading**
* **Funding, paragraph 29, adequately clarified as:**
* The field trial was supported by ``Bedele Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Investigation and Control Center`` under Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia by providing chemicals and veterinary equipment for the survey in a routine T&T control activities. Generally, following the escalating incidence of trypanosomosis that demonstrated the non-sustainability of past interventions to control tsetse and trypanosomosis the Federal Government of Ethiopia, is committed to procure the insecticide and trypanocides, every year incurring more than USD $6 million. These drugs and chemicals are applied in non-cost sharing manner. Therefore, with these imported amount of insecticides more than 3 million cattle, across tsetse infested area of the country are treated yearly without charge Therefore, the finance to support the implementation of the trial was derived from the national economy with purpose of creating balance between livestock and agricultural production and hence contribute to the goals of poverty reduction, ensuring the sustained growth in agricultural productivity and incomes of the rural community.. Regarding the authors, all are public employees and undertook the trial side by side to their routine T&T control activities. Therefore, none of the authors received a fund to carry out the trial and all are from low income country, Ethiopia.
* **In the methods section, paragraph 49, source of study animals well explained as the study animals are private owners**
* Regarding study animals, all cattle were found in the study area from the farmers experiencing mixed farming system. The exclusion of animals was performed based on age and physiological status of pregnancy. In other words, animals with age of above one year old and pregnant cows with less than eight months of pregnancy constituted the study units. The reason behind why calves less than one year of age and pregnant cows above eight months of pregnancy were excluded from being study units was that calves not usually exposed to tsetse challenges until they attain one year of age. Because suckling calves, in Ethiopian situation, do not go out with their dams to the pasture but graze at their homestead until their dam dried off at around 8 to 10 months of lactation. Cows above eight months of pregnancy excluded from being study units is because of side effect of abortion that may be caused at the last two months of pregnancy due to treatment of diminazine aceturate (personal field observation), threats of risk of contracting trypanosomosis and is associated with their weakness to truck long distance for grazing and watering.
* **Additionally source of study animals incorporated in Ethics approval and consent to participate section, paragraph 49 as:**
* The study animals enrolled in the trial were obtained from all 17 villages’ dwellers of the study area who are owners of more than 55,000 animals that enthusiastically participated over the study period after informed consent. To their intense collaboration, consecutively their animals were treated with deltamethrin 1% and trypanocidal drugs, obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, without charge with three months base. However, there was no written consent of the owners, knowledgeable consent was given. The study was performed following the guidelines of EARO (Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization) research protocol; the study design and the procedures followed in this field trial were reviewed and approved by the Bedele Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Investigation and Control Center scientific research approval Committee, under Ministry of Agriculture.

**Finally, the full reviewed manuscript has been resent and duplication of the corresponding author has been removed.**

**With best regards**