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## **The Role of Remote Sensing in Disaster Management and types of information that is needed for Earthquakes disaster mitigation**

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TM and SAR Imagery have used for detect the distribution of the active movement along Serghaya major fault, West of Damascus, Syria. The digital image processing of Radar imagery showing the presence of active and fresh faulting zones along the Serghaya major fault. This indicates to the seismic activity that has monitored by radon station and synchronized with the data of Radar imagery. TM and SAR-DTM data, also showed a gradual color tone and interruptions of linear-ellipse shapes which reflecting the presence of discontinuity contours along the fault zone extension.

This features refer to abundance of surface morphological features indicate to Fresh Faults. Recent faulting is expressed as freshly exposed soil within the colluvial apron visible by its light tone color. These indicators had been proved by field checks. Furthermore, the statistic digital analysis of the spectral data show that there are distribution of spectral plumes. These plumes are decreasing in intensity and color contrast from the center of the site to the direction of its edges. This proves that there are an active tectonic reflecting the behavior of the movement and earth stresses at these fracturing zones. Results from statistic analysis of DTM image, demonstrate that the restraining bend of Serghaya fault involves active strike slip faulting. The Serghaya fault zone appears capable of generating large earthquakes and it should be an essential element in any regional earthquake hazards Assessment .