This dissertation analyzes the attempts at achieving justice and reconciliation among the Rwandan diaspora located in Canada and the United States of America. Following the 1994 Rwandan genocide, many Rwandans fled and a large diaspora found a home in various locations throughout Canada and the United States. The diaspora, located thousands of miles from the institutional mechanism of justice and reconciliation (International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and local Gacaca courts), are subject to many of the same concerns regarding justice and reconciliation as those who remain in Rwanda. This research focuses primarily on how this specific diaspora attempts to achieve justice and reconciliation, if institutional mechanisms (Gacaca) in Rwanda have a residual effect on the diaspora, and if the diaspora has created any diaspora-specific mechanism to facilitate justice and reconciliation among one another. This research also addresses current political concerns in Rwanda and how these concerns affect the diaspora. These questions are addressed through telephone and in-person interviews through purposive snowball sampling.