

Nepal's Equal Inheritance Reform — From the 1995 Dhungana Ruling to the 2017 Civil Code

Gender Equality · Good practice · Nepal

Quality score: 74/100

Evidence strength: Descriptive / self-reported

Summary

A 1995 Supreme Court case brought by lawyer Meera Dhungana forced Nepal to rewrite its inheritance law; a partial 2002 fix let unmarried daughters inherit, and the 2017 Civil Code finally gave sons and daughters fully equal, unconditional property rights.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-10

[Government of Nepal — Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs](#) — accessed 2026-09-10

[Dhungana v. Nepal case record \(HURIGHTS OSAKA\)](#) — accessed 2026-09-10

[IOM: Barriers to Women's Land and Property Access and Ownership in Nepal](#) — accessed 2026-09-10

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