8. Process for preparing a catalyst according to claims 1-5, wherein

- a nickel source and a solid silica support are mixed in a liquid solution and the nickel is deposited by precipitation onto the solid silica support to form a catalyst precursor at a temperature ≤ 60 °C,

- the catalyst precursor is brought to a temperature of ≤ 50 °C, optionally by cooling,

the catalyst precursor is isolated from the solution,

- the catalyst precursor is activated to form the catalyst,

and wherein the pore structure of the solid silica support is substantially maintained, as reflected in the decrease in the pore volume (in ml/g) from silica support to catalyst precursor, which is less than 80%, preferably less than 75%.

9. Process according to claims 7-8, wherein the catalyst precursor is aged prior to bringing the temperature ≤ 50 °C according to the expression $\tau << 10030 \times e^{(-0.135 \times \xi)}$, wherein τ is the aging time in hours and ξ is the aging temperature in °C.

10. Process according to claims 7-9, wherein the precipitation is performed at a pH between 7.0-8.0.

11. Process according to claims 7-10, wherein the catalyst precursor is activated by reduction with hydrogen at a temperature between 350-450 °C, and preferably the catalyst precursor is optionally calcined before being reduced.

12. Catalyst, which is obtainable by the process according to claims 7-11.

13. Process for the hydrogenation of an unsaturated fatty material, preferably an oil or a fatty acid, wherein said unsaturated fatty material is contacted with hydrogen in the presence of the catalyst according to claims 1-5 or 12, or the droplet according to claim 6.